"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Friday fair, warmer; southeast to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,027. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS in Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

SENATE WAR INQUIRY MODIFIED AT DEMAND OF PRESIDENT; WILSON NAMES C. E. HUGHES TO SIFT AIRCRAFT CHARGES; HARD FIGHTING NORTH OF KEMMEL, FRENCH KEEP HILL 44

FIRST AIR MAIL IN WASHINGTON IN 200 MINUTES

Flight from New York to Capital with Letters and Parcels Made Without Mishap.

TIMES IN THE FIRST POUCH

Flier Bound from Washington to Philadelphia Lands in Maryland.

OVERSEA FLIGHT PREDICTED

Department Lays Plans for Extending the Service Throughout the Country.

The first regular airplane mail service in the world was inaugurated between Washington and New York yesterday. With the exception of an accident to one of the airplanes between Washington and Philadelphia, it was a complete success. Leaving Belmont Park at 11:30 in the forenoon with 144 pounds of mail, Lieutenant Torrey H. Webb arrived in Philadelphia at 12:30, from which point the mail was relayed through the air by Lieutenant J. C. Edgerton, who delivered it in Washington at 2:50 P. M. The actual flying time of the two couriers, deducting the six minutes' intermission in relaying at Philadelphia, was three hours and twenty minutes. Although this record was not quite up to the ninety-five-mile average, which the aviators were expected to make, it was considered satisfactory for the initial trip with new machines.

The opening of the air route was marked by only one mishap. That occurred on the lap between Washington and Philadelphia when Lieutenant George L. Boyle, driving a plane with a large pouch of mail for Philadelphia and New York, was forced to descend twenty-five miles out of Washington. It was reported that he lost his way and in landing snapped a propeller blade. Washington and Philadelphia were quickly informed, and a special mail truck was sent to Lieutenant Boyle's relief. The mail which he carried included letters from the President and other Government officials to Postmaster Patten, as well as a communication from Postmaster Burleson to the publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES containing a facsimile of a letter sent by the publisher of another and earlier NEW YORK TIMES in 1835 to the then Postmaster General urging more rapid mail service.

To avoid any delays in the general schedule that might be caused by Lieutenant Boyle's mishap, it was decided not to wait for the arrival of the Washington mail which he carried. The plane scheduled to relieve him at Philadelphia, piloted by Lieutenant Howard Culver, left that city at 2:20 o'clock, carrying only the Philadelphia mail for New York, and arrived at Belmont Park at 3:37 o'clock. Lieutenant Culver brought a pouch containing 350 letters, 200 for distribution in New York and 150 for points beyond.

The Start from New York.

Interest at this end of the new air route centered largely upon the departure of Lieutenant Torrey H. Webb of Gazelle, Cal., a Columbia graduate, who enlisted in the air service of the army immediately after the United States entered the war. At his side up to the very moment of departure was his young wife whom he married only a year ago

Many persons of prominence assembled to see Lieutenant Webb start. Among them were Postmaster Patten, Alan R. Hawley, Byron T. Newton, Murray Hulbert, Commissioner of Docks; J. A. Kelly, Postmaster of Long Island City; T. A. McMahon, Postmaster of Far Rockaway; A. J. Kennedy, Postmaster of Flushing; Daniel Shea, Postmaster of Jamaica; Post Office Inspector George M. Brown, Henry Woodhouse of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America, and Rear Admiral Fiske. Three French aviation officers, Lieutenants Parri, Campizono, and Dobelle also watched the departure.

The ceremonies preliminary to the start were opened by Postmaster Patten, and President Hawley of the Aero Club was in the midst of a speech when the time to make the ascent arrived. With military promptness Lieutenant Webb leaped into his seat and rose from the ground, leaving Mr. Hawley talking to an audience that had its eyes turned skyward. The machine which Lieutenant Webb drove was of the Curtiss type, model J. N. 4, with a speed capacity of ninety-five miles an hour.

On leaving the ground the pilot mounted at the rate of 1,000 feet a minute. A light wind, about eighteen miles an hour, was at the back of the aviator. Within ten minutes he was out of sight, making his way southward. He carried two pouches containing 2,457 pieces of mail. With the exception of three packages and a copy of yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, the mail was all letters. The packages contained a music roll addressed to President Wilson, and two copies of Secretary Baker's book on

Continued on Page Four.

New Ship Tuckahoe in Service; Was Ready for Sea in 37 Days

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Completed and ready for her cargo, the collier Tuckahoe, built by the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., in world's record time, today was turned over to the United States Shipping Board in this city. Thus, thirty-seven days after the keel was laid the big steel ship, of 5,648 tons deadweight, was prepared to sail across the seas.

Demonstrations today by the workmen of the shipyard were even more enthusiastic than those of Sunday morning, ten days ago, when the ship was launched in the presence of Director General Schwab and other Government officials. The Tuckahoe had a most successful dock trial two days ago. Coal and supplies for the crew were put on board yesterday, and early this morning the Captain and crew of forty men took possession of the ship.

DUVAL TO FACE A FIRING SQUAD

Bonnet Rouge Director Condemned to Death for Treason by Paris Court-Martial.

PRISON FOR 6 ACCOMPLICES

Sentenced to Terms Ranging from Two to Ten Years—Two of Them Also Fined.

PARIS, May 15.—M. Duval, who was director of the suppressed Germanophile newspaper Bonnet Rouge, was condemned to death today by court-martial for treason. The six other defendants were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from two to ten years. Every decision of the court-martial was voted unanimously.

M. Marion, assistant manager of Bonnet Rouge, received ten years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Jacques Landau, a reporter on the newspaper, was condemned to eight years at hard labor.

Goldsky was sentenced to eight years at hard labor and military degradation.

M. Joucla, a reporter on the Bonnet Rouge, received five years at hard labor.

M. Vercasson was sentenced to two years in prison and fined 5,000 francs, with sentence suspended.

Jean Leymarie, former director of the Ministry of the Interior, was sentenced to two years in prison and fined 1,000 francs.

Duval, who had expected the verdict, heard with great fortitude Colonel Voyer read the death sentence. He then said:

"The judgment of man often is erroneous. Posterity will judge whether I am guilty of treason."

Before the verdict was reached Duval in an impassioned speech had declared that none of the accused was in any way an accomplice of his. He declared he was ready to face any verdict serenely.

Marion seemed to be relieved by the end of the strain.

Landau and Jouda collapsed completely. Jouda exclaimed:

"I have done nothing wrong. I don't want to go to prison. Send me to the front."

Goldsky maintained the same sneering attitude which characterized him throughout the trial.

Leymarie, addressing the court, said he had been sufficiently punished for any lack of foresight he had shown. He was apparently overcome with emotion. He told The Associated Press he expected at least the same treatment as that accorded Vercasson, whose sentence was suspended.

"I am a ruined man," he added.

In pleading for him to day Attorney Guillain contended that the former Director of the Ministry of the Interior and later head of the Secret Service was blameless. He denied emphatically that Leymarie was a gambler and had played poker with Louis Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, and others, as was stated by L'Action Francaise. Addressing the court, the lawyer said:

"We ask no mercy. Apply the law without fear and without weakness."

Leymarie's condemnation roused greater public interest and discussion than did the death sentence of Duval as the court emptied, as public minds naturally connected his sentence with the forthcoming trial of Malvy.

Duval, Marion, and Goldsky have signed requests to be permitted to appeal from the judgment of the court.

The second treason trial connected with the German propaganda of "Bolo-ism" or "defeatism" in France has ended like the first—that of Bolo Pacha and his associates—with the conviction of the defendants. But the "cause célèbre" of the series is yet to come with the court-martialing of former Premier Joseph Caillaux, said to be the brains of the whole "defeatist" propaganda. He is alleged to have had illegal relations with Germany even when he was Premier and Minister of the Interior at the time of the Agadir crisis, in 1911, which became treasonable when the war began.

At that time the Under Secretary of Interior was Louis J. Malvy, who was Minister of the Interior under Ribot last year and upon whom Caillaux is said

Continued on Page Two.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World," 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Today, 2c to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

ASKED VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

President in Letter to Martin Challenged Senate's Purpose

SAW WAR CONTROL SOUGHT

Held Chamberlain Resolution Shows Rooted Distrust—Committee Votes Limited Inquiry.

HUGHES TO AID GREGORY

Wilson Asked 1916 Opponent to Go to Bottom of Charges of Aircraft Graft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Three moves of prime importance were made today in connection with the aircraft controversy:

President Wilson in a letter to Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader, vehemently opposed the Chamberlain resolution for an investigation of the conduct of the war by the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate. He said passage of the resolution would be "a direct vote of want of confidence in the Administration," and would constitute "nothing less than an attempt to take over the conduct of the war." The President called upon supporters of the Administration in the Senate to rally to its support.

The Senate Committee on Audit and Expenses, to which the Chamberlain resolution had been referred, voted three to two to order a favorable report on the resolution after modifying it so as to limit the investigation to "the progress of aircraft and ordnance production in the United States, or into the status of the Quartermaster General's supplies or expenditures in any of those branches of the War Department." The reference to the "conduct of the war" was eliminated and a proviso added "that nothing in this resolution shall be held to authorize the Military Affairs Committee to take over or in any manner direct or superintend the executive branch of the Government in the conduct of the war."

President Wilson invited Charles E. Hughes to associate himself with the Attorney General in the investigation of the Borglum aircraft charges undertaken by the Department of Justice at the direction of the President, and Mr. Hughes accepted the invitation. In a letter to Mr. Hughes the President said he felt "that these charges should be thoroughly investigated and with as little delay as possible, in order that the guilty, if there be any such, may be promptly and vigorously prosecuted, and that the reputations of those whose actions have been attacked may be protected in case the charges are groundless."

President's Letter to Martin.

Although the President had told Senators that he did not object to an inquiry by the Military Affairs Committee into the aircraft program, he did not allude to aircraft in his letter to Mr. Martin, but directed his opposition to the whole scope of the Chamberlain resolution. The letter follows:

The White House, May 14, 1918.

My Dear Senator:

I am sincerely obliged to you for calling my attention to Senate Resolution 241, which in effect proposes to constitute the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate a committee on the conduct of the war.

I deem it my duty to say that I should regard the passage of this resolution as a direct vote of want of confidence in the Administration. The purpose which it undoubtedly expresses has been expressed again and again in various forms during the present session and has always seemed to originate in a rooted distrust of those who are at present in charge of the executive functions of the Government. Those executive functions are very clearly understood. They have been defined both by the Constitution and by long experience, and no one can doubt where the responsibility for them lies or what the methods are by which those who are responsible can be held to their duty.

Such activities on the part of a particular committee of the Senate as this resolution would look forward to would constitute nothing less than an attempt to take over the conduct of the war, or at the least so superintend and direct and participate in the executive conduct of it as to interfere in the most serious way with the action of the constituted Executive.

I protest most earnestly against the adoption of any such action and shall hope that every Senator who intends to support the present Administration in the conduct of the war will vote against it. These are serious times, and it is absolutely necessary that

Continued on Page Three.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
Service resumed on Sunday, May 19, with new steamer. Two steamers on May 26.—Advt.

Foe Drops Bombs Near Paris, but Fails to Reach Capital

PARIS, Thursday, May 16.—Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on the outlying suburbs of Paris late last night. None of the enemy was able to penetrate the defenses of the city proper.

This official statement was issued: "The lookout posts having reported enemy aircraft making for Paris, an alarm was sounded at 10:12 P. M. Anti-aircraft batteries opened fire and airplanes took the air. No enemy machine reached Paris, but several bombs were dropped on the more distant suburbs. 'All clear' was given at 11:55."

OUR AIRMEN DOWN THREE MACHINES

Captain Peterson Defeats Two and Captain Marr One on American Front.

GERMAN USES SMOKE BOX

But Is Unable to Elude Aim of Daring Foe—Crosses of War Conferred.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

From a Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, May 15.—This was a day of glory for Captain D. M. K. Peterson, American aviator. He was among a group of American fliers decorated with the Croix de Guerre this afternoon, and when he received it from the hands of a French General he wore the suit in which he had brought down two German airplanes single-handed a short time before. The cross, of course, was awarded for another exploit.

Captain Peterson was above the German lines just at noon when he saw two German avions approaching in the direction of the American forces. Being alone, he went to an altitude of 5,000 meters and waited for the Germans traveling below. The day was perfect, the sun was shining brightly, and the atmosphere was clear, but the Germans did not see Peterson.

When the German fliers had passed him the American dived vertically 500 meters at the hindmost one. When almost on him he started his machine gun going and in a moment the German was going groundward in flames. Captain Peterson had fired sixty bullets.

As he checked his flight he saw that the other German had looped and was after him, coming straight and fast. He looped upward through a stream of German bullets and got on top.

During a quick turn, Peterson darted after his opponent, when the German sprang a new trick in aerial warfare. He turned loose a smoke box, which acted like those that

Continued on Page Six.

BRIGADING PLAN EXPANDED

Pershing Is to Command Divisions Where Our Men Predominate

INCREASED FIGHTING FORCE

System Will Augment Our Army on the Front and Provide Training Facilities.

ITALIANS STRONG IN WEST

Provide Reinforcements There and Have Improved Their Defenses at Home.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—General Pershing probably soon will be commanding French and British troops as the process of brigading American units with their allies on the western front goes forward.

As if exemplifying the unity of command and action into which the United States and its co-belligerents have entered, it became known here today that whenever American troops predominate in the brigaded divisions as the process goes on, these divisions, under present plans, will be turned over to General Pershing's command.

This plan would accomplish several things which the military authorities consulting on it regard as very desirable. It would rapidly increase the size of the American fighting command on the battleline, it would contribute tremendously to the spirit of unity and concerted effort, and at the same time, instead of holding large numbers of American troops behind the lines while training, would surround them with seasoned veterans and under actual battle conditions school them to be rebrigaded later with fresh American troops coming to France.

In this way the efficiency of the British and French forces is expected to be increased and the work of building up a great, fully trained, and completely equipped fighting force in France is expected to be hastened.

Italian Front Under Foch.

In addition to this, as illustrative of the unity of command under which Generalissimo Foch directs all the allied armies, it was stated officially here today that Foch commanded the Italian troops in France and Italy. There had been no question that he commanded the Italian troops in France, and it had been supposed that, considering the Italian front as part of the western battle line under a decision reached at the Versailles conference, the Generalissimo's authority extended there.

For the first time, however, it was stated unreservedly that General Foch's supreme command extended to Italy.

It was stated, also, that Italy, besides now sending troops to France in numbers equal to those being sent from the United States, now had on her fighting line a larger army, more perfectly equipped, than she had before the great Austrian drive. This may be explanatory of the apparent equanimity with which the allied lead-

Continued on Page Seven.

"We Must Be Patient," the Kaiser Tells Germans, But "Our Task in the West Will Be Accomplished"

AMSTERDAM, May 15.—Emperor William a few days ago, addressing the Town Council of Aachen, (Aix-la-Chapelle,) said, according to a Berlin dispatch:

"I am glad to be able to salute you, gentlemen. In the west I inspected half of devastated France. There only one obtains the right impression of the awful state that has been spared the Fatherland. Whoever should grow faint-hearted ought to come to the front and see the devastation. Then he would cease to lament his fate, and be satisfied with his lot and bear patiently the hardships and privations of war's horrors.

"The offensive goes well ahead. Already 600,000 English have been put hors de combat, and 1,600 guns have been captured. Everywhere the French must help.

"Our opponents have had a bad time. They deserved nothing else. Our task in the west will be accomplished, but we must be patient. We cannot settle in a day armies of millions.

"We shall attain our aim. Difficult tasks are before us, but to deal with these we have efficient workers.

"We have gone ahead in the Crimea also. The first trains with foodstuffs have arrived at Berlin from Ukraine, improving the food supply. Sebastopol has been captured and a big, richly laden fleet there. We shall revive the Black Sea traffic.

"The position, therefore, is good. I am delighted with the patriotism prevailing in Aachen on the empire's frontier. The spirit of the troops is excellent. There are many Rhinelanders and many Aacheners among them.

"I believe it is now time to abolish all that is foreign. We must cease to talk French. Let us, rather, talk low German."

DOUBT IN GERMANY ON MONARCHS' DEAL

Vorwaerts Remarks That All Is Dependent on the Final Terms of Peace.

HARDEN FEARS FOR AUSTRIA

Must Conciliate America to Get Post-War Loan, He Suggests—Slavs Resentful.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 15.—Although the official announcement regarding the deliberations of monarchs and Ministers at the German Army Headquarters is naturally received by the German jingo press with tremendous joy as an important step toward the realization of the Central Europe dreams, and although that rejoicing is shared to some extent by the democratic parties, there are some very emphatic notes of doubt heard in the land. The Weser Zeitung, which is nothing if not widely imperialist, thinks, for example, that it is rather too soon to rejoice, adding:

"We have learned in the last four years that only reality rules in diplomacy and that the words of the polite language of the courts decide neither friendship nor enmity, peace nor war."

It refers in disgust to the hostile influences around the Empress Zita and appears to think that distracted Austria, as it is today, is no very fitting or brilliant second for mighty Germany.

Sees No Popular Assent.

Vorwärts says that all such arrangements are burdened by an unknown factor—the final general peace. It objects to alliances which shut out any other nation, and thinks hard and fast arrangements deemed suitable now may, as eternity is long, soon prove fetters.

An alliance, it goes on, "can only have an assured foundation if it rests on the willing consent of the people. Of such a basis we see little sign at the present moment in Austria. Germany today in Austria-Hungary, thanks to the Pan German propaganda, is heartily unpopular, not only with the Slav majority, but also with a considerable portion of the German-Magyar minority."

The paper hopes that Central European princelings will not be strewn over the Orient, for "we cannot convince ourselves that any of the 'liberated peoples' has cast longing eyes on any of the twenty-two Middle European dynasties. We do not believe that any of the many royal and ducal plans are to be realized out of the right of self-determination. It is much more probable that the monarchies erected on volcanic ground will become hearths of new internal conflicts, and that the people again will have to pay for them in blood."

Harden Says the Nations Diverge.

The extremely outspoken views of Maximilian Harden on Austrian conditions in the latest number of Die Zukunft are appropriate here. He argues that Germany's and Austria's vital interests are divergent, and scoffs at the "brilliantly organized

Continued on Page Eight.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids, no children under ten.—Advt.

GIFT OF POLAND TO BIND AUSTRIA

Kaiser Thus Obtained Assent to Long-Term Agreement, Berlin Paper Says.

RULERS SELECT FOUR KINGS

New Monarchs for Conquests—Mitteleuropa Basis Sought—Teuton Liberals Protest.

LONDON, May 15.—Germany, in the course of the recent conference of Emperors William and Charles, agreed to the solution of the Polish question desired by Austria, on condition that Austria-Hungary conclude a fifteen years' convention with Germany, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, received in Amsterdam. Complete union between Austria-Hungary and Poland may shortly be expected, the message adds.

German newspapers say, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, that the Emperors selected monarchs for Lithuania, Courland, Esthonia, and Poland.

A Vienna dispatch to the Munich Neueste Nachrichten says that the new Austro-German alliance is fixed for a period of twenty years, includes a military convention, and provides for the closest economic and customs relations.

An official dispatch from Berlin received in Amsterdam today says that now that the main lines for the cementing of the alliance between Germany and Austria have been fixed, the political, military, and economic negotiations will doubtless begin shortly. It is obvious, adds the dispatch, that the political and military arrangements can be carried through faster than the economic, which will probably take several months to complete.

The phrase in the official report of the Emperors' conference regarding the consolidation and deepening of the alliance, says the Berlin Tageblatt, permits the assumption that the aim of the convention is a close military and political union and a complete blending of military resources.

Rulers Exchange Felicitations.

Emperor Charles has sent the following telegram to Emperor William:

"At the moment of leaving the blessed ground of the German Empire on my way home I feel impelled again to greet you warmly and to express my heartiest thanks not only for the very gracious but also for the truly friendly reception which you gave me yesterday. I am highly satisfied with our harmonious conference. From my heart and in true friendship I say may we soon meet again."

Emperor William replied:

"Many thanks for your friendly telegram. I am exceedingly glad you are so satisfied with your visit here. It is a great joy to me also to have seen you and to have established again in our detailed discussions our entire accord regarding the aims which guide us. Their realization will bring great blessings on our empires.

"I hope soon to be in a position to take advantage of your kind invitation. Hearty greetings to Zita and yourself.

"In true friendship. WILLIAM."

Both King Ludwig of Bavaria and King Frederick August of Saxony, according to a Zurich dispatch, seem to have been participants in the Great Headquarters conference of the Emperors, although apparently neither was invited to be present. This is indicated by a statement in the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, which says:

"The hour is grave, and Bavaria cannot leave Prussia to be the whole arbiter of German destinies. King Ludwig therefore decided to proceed to headquarters. The departure of the King of Saxony to take part in the negotia-

Continued on Page Eight.

SEE MANGES BROS. FURNITURE SALE announcement on Page 9.—Advt.

RENEW ACTIVITY NEAR YPRES

German Assaults Are Thought to Presage a Big New Attack

HOSTILE GUNS MORE ACTIVE

Volume of Fire Is Increasing on the Whole Northern Battlefront.

BRITISH RAID NEAR ROBECQ

Repulse Incursions North of Lens—French Advance Lines in Hangard Region.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 15, (Associated Press.)—Hard fighting continued today in the neighborhood of Hill 44, north of Kemmel, which was stormed and retaken late yesterday by French troops. This much disputed elevation has changed hands many times recently, but the French were still holding the Germans off at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Thus this little rise of ground from the waterlogged Flemish plain about it had suddenly come to occupy an important place in the annals of the fighting in this section of the front, although thus far it has never even been dignified with a name other than that contained in the figures indicating its height.

Its value lies in the fact that it dominates considerable territory, and for this reason it has been a thorn in the flesh of the ambitious Germans. It is believed that they want it to facilitate their next attack in this region, which bids fair to come before long.

A renewal of the German offensive on a big scale has so far not materialized. There has been an increase in the hostile artillery fire at numerous points from the northern to the southern end of the battlefront, and a break in the present lull may be expected at any time.

German Guns Active Over Wide Area.

LONDON, May 15.—German artillery has been active at various points from the Kemmel region to the areas southwest of Morlancourt on the north bank of the Somme. There has been a continuation today of local fighting north of Kemmel Village as a result of which the French troops in that sector have advanced their lines.

Last night British forces repulsed a raid north of Lens and made a successful incursion into the German lines northeast of Robecq.

Field Marshal Haig's report from British Headquarters in France tonight says:

There was local fighting, in which the French troops captured several prisoners and successfully advanced their line early in the morning in the sector north of Kemmel Village.

Elsewhere there was nothing beyond artillery activity on both sides on the battlefront.

Following is the text of the day bulletin:

A raid attempted by the enemy last night north of Lens was repulsed. We carried out another successful raid northeast of Robecq (Flanders.)

The hostile artillery was active during the night in the valleys of the Somme and Ancre, north of Bethune, and in the Forest of Nieppe sector. This morning the enemy's artillery activity increased southwest of Morlancourt and north of Kemmel.

The official statement on aerial operations issued tonight says:

In the air fighting Tuesday six hostile machines were brought down, and one was driven down out of control. One was shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire, and one by infantry fire. Two of our machines are missing.

Bombing continued actively during the night. Twelve tons were dropped on the railway stations at Lille, Menin, Chaulnes, and Peronne, on billets at Bapaume, and on the docks at Bruges. All our machines returned.

On Wednesday a successful raid was made on railway station sidings at Thionville. Twenty-four heavy bombs were dropped. Bursts were observed on the railway sheds and track, and the furnaces of the Carlshutte factory, alongside the railway, were hit four times. All our machines returned safely in spite of the heavy anti-aircraft gunfire.

Allies Can Hold Back German Hosts If the American Forces Keep Coming

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 15.—Everybody realizes that the Germans will put everything they have got into the impending attack on the western front, and may spring new things in the way of guns, gases, and tanks, but on the eve of the new battle there are no evidences of alarm or suppressed excitement.

I met today an officer who goes three times a week to General Foch's headquarters, and asked him about the prospects. He was smilingly confident.

When questioned about the French losses since March 21, he said that they hadn't been heavy. That is considered as the crucial point. If the French Army remains at its strength, and if the flow of American troops direct to the front continues without interruption, the expert opinion is that the Allies will hold the Germans, and holding them will mean victory, for time fights with the Allies by reason of America's coming.

In these calculations no account is taken of an allied counterstroke, which is always a possibility.

A colleague, who has just arrived from Switzerland, says that German internal conditions have not been bettered by the eastern conquests. On the military side they are still banking on a successful offensive, but are much less cocksure.

He thinks that the Germans are counting less on a definite military victory than on forcing England and France to peace terms by bringing home to them the possible loss of Paris and the Channel ports.

With all their military strength and skill the Germans are having troubles which compel them to seek an early decision. The pinch, which is great in Germany, is almost unbearable in Austria-Hungary.

While the weaker ally yields to the stronger, suspicion and distrust exist between Emperor William and Emperor Charles. There is not an identity of interest between them.

Victory will mean one thing for William and quite another for Charles. For the latter there is no pride in the war. He inherited it along with the crown, and his aversion for it and the opposition of his influential environment are now publicly known.

FRENCH GAIN NEAR HAILLES.

Capture a Wood and Hold It Against Strong Counterattacks.

PARIS, May 15.—In an attack on German positions south of Hailles (southeast of Amiens) French troops yesterday captured a wood west of

the Avre River, and today held it in spite of a strong counterattack in which the Germans suffered very serious losses. Seventy prisoners were taken, including an officer.

North of the Avre there was great artillery activity today on the part of both combatants.

Following is the text of the day official report:

During the night there was a violent bombardment in the region north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon.

Late yesterday French troops made a vigorous attack on German positions south of Hailles and captured a wood west of the Avre, notwithstanding determined resistance by the enemy. This morning a strong German counterattack was delivered. After a spirited engagement our troops remained in entire possession of the new positions. They inflicted very serious losses losses on the Germans. The number of prisoners taken is seventy, including an officer.

Another enemy effort south of Rollot, (southeast of Montdidier,) which was made after a heavy bombardment, met with a complete check.

North of the Chemin des Dames the French repulsed a raiding enterprise directed against our small posts in the region of La Bovelle.

There is nothing to report elsewhere on the front.

The bulletin issued tonight by the French War Office says:

There was great activity on the part of both artilleries in the region north of the Avre. A raid attempted by the enemy against our trenches southeast of Juvincourt was without result.

Two German airplanes were brought down on May 12, and two others on May 14. On the night of May 14 one of our groups bombed the railway station at Chatelet-sur-Retourne, (Ardennes,) on which 7,000 kilos of projectiles were dropped. The same night German aviators bombed the neighborhood of Dunkirk, but the damage was unimportant, and there were no casualties.

BERLIN REPORTS SUCCESSES.

Says French Suffered "Sanguinary Losses" at Kemmel.

BERLIN, May 15, (via London.)—The official communication from General Headquarters today reads:

North of Kemmel attacks were completely successful and resulted in the bringing in of 120 prisoners. We made an attack when troops were being relieved and it cost the French sanguinary losses. The artillery duel in the Kemmel region remains intense. Early in the morning, in connection with the French thrusts, fresh infantry engagements developed there.

Between the Lys and La Bassée Canal, on the Scarpe and near Bucquoy, the enemy artillery was lively, especially during the night.

We made a short thrust between the Ancre and the Somme and penetrated the British lines on the Bray-Corbie road and held the territory gained against twice-repeated and strong counterattacks.

Lively artillery activity continued for the support of the infantry. Near Villers-Bretonneux, on both sides of the Luce and the Avre, firing engagements have repeatedly revived. On the western bank of the Avre the enemy attacked our lines near Castel. He was repulsed with heavy losses.

Our airmen yesterday shot down five enemy balloons. We have dropped numerous bombs on Calais and Dunkirk as well as the munition depots in the rear and railway establishments of the enemy.

The official announcement from General Headquarters this evening says:

An enemy attack this morning north of Kemmel, which was limited to penetration at one point of our foremost lines, was repulsed.

A strong attack by the French northwest of Moruil failed with heavy losses.

7 FROM MONITOR DROWN.

Men From Warship Lost Off Foreign Port While Trying to Land.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A FOREIGN PORT, May 15.—Seven sailors of a United States monitor lying at the mouth of the harbor were drowned this morning when a landing boat was overturned in the heavy sea. Four of the crew were saved.

DUVAL TO FACE A FIRING SQUAD

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

to have still maintained his hold. This Malvy, who resigned on Aug. 31, when the papers began to connect his name with the Bonnet Rouge and Duval, is to be tried by a Parliamentary court. Then there is the case of Senator Humbert, formerly part proprietor of the Journal, and the cases of other alleged "defeatist" papers, their proprietors, and editors.

Duval, who has just been sentenced to death, was the manager of the Bonnet Rouge. Until he was arrested on July 3 he conducted in his paper a campaign openly attacking the Allies of France and defending German spies. In the course of the trial, which began on April 29, he was proved to have had treasonable relations with German financial agents in Switzerland. What made these transactions easy was the fact that M. Leymarie, another defendant, was the director of the secret police which, in war time, is attached to the Ministry of the Interior, and Malvy held that portfolio. Duval was once caught coming from Switzerland by the military police with a check for $30,000. M. Leymarie obtained his release and the restoration of the check on orders, it is believed, from M. Malvy.

As to the other five defendants just convicted, Marion, Landau, and Goldsky were editors of the Bonnet Rouge, who carried out the orders received from the editor in chief, Almereyda, who, arrested in August, was either murdered or committed suicide in his cell. These three, undismayed by the arrest of Duval and the death of Almereyda, founded a paper called the Republican Trench which carried the "defeatist" propaganda to the soldiers at the front. Associated with them were Jonola and Vercasson, who also figured as defendants at the trial just closed.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The question has arisen, in regard to the delay in the pending German attack, to whose advantage does this delay work out? Up to a certain point it was unquestionably to the advantage of the Allies. It will be remembered that when the fighting was at its height the Germans at the point of contact had a great numerical superiority by virtue of their concentration on the task at hand. Their artillery was also similarly concentrated, and great supplies of shells had been gathered together for the attack. The Allies, on the other hand, were in a way decentralized. They were spread out over the entire line, and held until the location of the attack had developed beyond doubt. Only then was it justifiable to weaken any section in order that another might be strengthened. The artillery was similarly situated. The concentration of men and guns in sufficient numbers to meet an attack which had been in preparation for months was a time-consuming operation. It was, however, something which had to be done, and done rapidly, without any refinements of plan such as would mark a similar movement carried out more or less at leisure.

To effect this concentration in the face of continuous and unremitting attacks was extremely difficult. The work could be most effectively interferred with by artillery fire; and the number of roads by which transport could be moved were very limited in comparison with the great volume involved. All this meant inevitable delay before the Allies could meet the Germans in proportionate strength. At this period of the battle every day that passed which did not bring disaster between sun and sun was of immeasurable value to the Allies. Delay at such a time was of the greatest moment. The longer the Germans waited the more ready the Allies would be to meet the assault that sooner or later was to come.

But with equal positiveness there was of necessity a limit to the time which must pass before the Allies were ready to meet the next German effort. Only so much time was needed to perfect their concentrations and to reinforce their lines at the weak spots. When this time had elapsed there ceased to be any advantage in the German delay. Such advantage, indeed, as there was, if there was really any, passed to Germany. To prepare for such an attack as that which was begun on the 21st of March is a long-winded affair. All preparations must be made with the greatest secrecy, and also with every detail carefully worked out and every duty assigned. It was more difficult to prepare for the second. Many divisions which had been used in the first attack had been literally cut to pieces; these had to be sent to the rear to be refitted and re-organized. There were also many shifts in divisions, those which had seen the hardest fighting being sent to the more quiet sectors, while those which had been practically on repos being sent up to the fighting zone to take their place in the battle. A new accumulation of supplies of artillery and ammunition had to be made, and this had to be done with a very imperfect transportation system—a system which had been cut to pieces, first by the retiring German Army a year ago, and again by the retreating British. New roads had to be built, also, so that when once the attack did begin again, a steady stream of supplies could be fed up to the front without interruption.

This the long delay has permitted Germany to accomplish. The situation is entirely different from Verdun, and the strategy also will be different. The probabilities are that the major engagements will not develop into struggles for local objectives, the attacks being delivered at very short intervals of not more than a few days at most. This was what was done first at Verdun and then on the Somme in 1916. It was this feature which marked the second phase of the great battles which were fought in both these sectors. In the first German attack of this year there was apparently no definitely limited objective. The whole idea was to get through. And when the second attack comes we shall undoubtedly see again the German effort directed toward the accomplishment of the same purpose. Such preparation takes time. It is a question of the delivery of a small number of extremely heavy blows rather than a number of smaller ones, and is entirely characteristic of the German tactics in the attack. The intervals, then, between attacks must of necessity be of longer duration. If the Allies could have forced the German attacks to continue—and they certainly have done all that could be done to exasperate the German command to this point—Germany would have frittered away much more of her strength than she has yet done and would have been correspondingly weaker when the heavy attack finally occurred.

Therefore, when what might be called the saturation point of the lines of the Allies had been reached; that is, when they had reached the limit of their defensive preparations, the advantage of the delay passed from them to their enemies. But this is the only advantage Germany holds. That of terrain rests with the Allies; that of numbers similarly rests with us; Germany can no longer surprise us. The game must be now a mere matter of casualties and endurance.

MAURICE'S TRIBUTE TO GENERAL FOCH

British General Depicts French Commander in Chief as a Man of Action.

EXPLAINS NEW FUNCTIONS

Says He Can Be Trusted to Remain on Defensive No Longer Than Prudence Demands.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 15.—The first article by Major Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice as military correspondent of The Daily Chronicle will appear in tomorrow's issue of that paper as follows:

"The Allies have at last agreed to a Generalissimo in France. The difficulties which loomed large in the way of this step have disappeared in the stress of battle. Yet they were and are very real difficulties. They have been stated frequently. But if General Foch is to receive the support which he requires to enable him to bear the great burden which rests on his shoulders it is as well that they should be restated and understood.

"While the Allies were attacking they could choose their own time and place for battle. They had in fact the initiative, and with that were at least immune from disaster. If their efforts were less completely successful than they might have been with greater co-ordination, no real crisis was produced to make necessities triumph over inconveniences.

Failure in Defense Dangerous.

"It is one of the great advantages of an offense that unless the enemy is able and ready to turn to an attack at the right moment failure may be expensive but is rarely disastrous. Failure in defense, on the other hand, usually brings with it at once most unpleasant consequences. So it came about that the Allies were able to rub along more or less successfully without a unified command until the collapse of Russia brought the great mass of the German Army to the west, and with it very real dangers to be met.

"Attempts at compromise were tried and the Versailles Executive Board was set up, but command by committee failed, as it always had, and always will fail. A military committee is no different in its psychology from committees of the business and the political world. It means discussion, delay, and compromise when decision, promptness, and determination are vital.

"In the critical days of the end of March the need for these latter became so urgent that we Allies accomplished in haste what with more foresight and with better effect we might have established at leisure, and appointed a supreme commander.

"Now the Commander in Chief of a homogeneous national army exercises his authority under established and well-recognized conditions of discipline. If he is dissatisfied with a subordinate he has the power to dismiss him. But where the Generalissimo is of another nation this cannot hold. We cannot conceive of Foch dismissing Haig or Plumer or Rawlinson. He has, therefore, to rely on his personality and the soundness of his judgment and not on rule or precedent to make his authority felt.

Greater Difficulties Still.

"And there are greater difficulties even than this. The possibility of failure has to be faced. In war our Generals are responsible to the Cabinet, who in turn are responsible to Parliament and the people for the conduct of the war. The Parliament and the people have no authority over Foch. In time of stress tempers are irritable, nerves are strained, and there is a natural desire to call someone to account. We cannot call to account an Allied General whom we have agreed to place in command.

"Then again it is easy and tempting to suggest, particularly in circumstances such as the present, that a foreign General is prone to ask too much of our troops. We see our huge casualty lists and read that our armies are bearing the brunt of the fighting, and it is natural to ask, 'Why do not the French do more?'

"Of Foch's strategy I shall have a word to say later, but I ask my readers to remember that the German blow was designed to fall upon us, that the French reserves were at first to the south of the battlefield and, therefore, naturally came up last, and that Foch's task is, while giving us such support as is necessary, to watch the enemy's reserves and to nurse his own.

"Foch assumed his functions in very critical days. The battle was at its height. The enemy threatened to sever the French and British armies and the menace to Amiens was very real. He was faced with the greatest concentration which the Germans had yet made in this war, and had in the midst of the struggle to collect a staff and organize and grip the machinery he required for control. So far we know the result. The enemy has been checked. The allied armies remain in direct touch and Amiens is still in our hands.

"Such have been the man's difficulties and achievements. We must in judging him remember exactly what we have done, and rightly done, weighing the advantages of unity against the breach of constitutional precedent and loss of national control.

Foch's Record as a Leader.

"Now, what of the man himself? No foreign commander is better known to the British Army. He fought beside us on the Marne. He commanded in the north in the bloody fighting on the Yser while we were engaged in the grim struggle of the first battle of Ypres. As the expansion of our army enabled us to hold Flanders alone he passed to the south, where in 1916 he was on our right confronting Vimy Ridge. There he began his attacks in May, working his way forward up the slopes, while we, crippled by the second battle of Ypres, could help him only by demonstrations at Festubert. Then later in the year came our turn to give him better help at Loos, where we extended the left of Foch's army which made the definite but unsuccessful attempt to gain the ridge. It was not understood at the time in England how much Lord French's and Foch's plans were intertwined.

"Next, in 1916, we find Foch again on our right on the Somme, pressing to Peronne. Then after an interval he becomes Chief of the French Staff in Paris. He had had a nasty motor accident. Office life in the great city obviously did not suit him and he appeared to be ageing, until the crisis of last March called him again into the field. Since the great German attack began I have met him three times, and each time I found him younger, more vigorous, and more confident; for, though he first made his name as a student of war and was such a Chief of the French Staff College that to have been under him there gives a special cachet to his old pupils in the French Army, and though his military writings were recognized as among the most inspiring and pregnant with thought of any published before the war, yet it is as a man of action that Foch shines.

"With his short, sturdy, alert figure, vivacious gestures, and twinkling eyes he looks what his staff affectionately term him, 'un chef.' His methods are peculiar to himself. He believes in a small staff absolutely under his control, and lives very simply and without any military ostentation whatever. He has no belief in what he calls the protocol and we red tape. In an emergency he scatters all stereotyped methods to the winds and uses any and every means which will help to gain his end.

"In France he is before all the hero of the Marne. In England lately it has often been asked what has become of Foch's great counterattacks. The man who sent from the Marne the message, 'The enemy is attacking my flanks. My rear is threatened. I am attacking in front!' may be trusted to remain on the defensive not one hour longer than prudent generalship demands."

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DISPATCH TO OTTAWA WAS SIGNED BY LONG

Borden Says Erroneous Reports About Our Army Came from Colonial Secretary.

OTTAWA, May 15.—In a statement made before the House of Commons today, explaining the erroneous announcement that American troops in France were to be held until they became a "complete, powerful, self-supporting army," Premier Robert Borden said that the dispatch containing the announcement was signed by the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Walter Long. The subsequent correction of the announcement also came from the same source, he said.

Explaining why the dispatch had been given out as coming from the British War Cabinet, he said that a request had been made that the war summaries be sent to the Canadian Government under the authority of the War Cabinet and that he did not know whether the summary in question was sent by the cabinet, but that he was content to accept the statement of Lord Reading that the War Cabinet was not responsible for it.

About the middle of January, Sir Robert said, the suggestion was made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that it would be desirable to have a weekly summary of the war situation which might be published. Secret reports had been received for some time, and the view set forth in them was entirely confined to members of the Administration, in some cases to the Prime Minister alone. A reply was received stating that the matter would be taken into consideration. About the end of March the Government was informed that a weekly dispatch would be sent in the early future. The dispatches began to come about the end of March or a little later, and when received they were handed out for publication, if marked as news items for publication. It was suggested that the news summary was not so valuable as it might be, for the reason that for the most part it set forth matters already published.

"On Saturday last," Sir Robert continued, "a news dispatch of this character was received in the ordinary course from the Governor General, signed, as all these dispatches are signed, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Walter Long. It was handed out to the press and published in the ordinary course. Yesterday a further dispatch, correcting it, was received in the same manner, from the same source, and signed in the same way. That also has been given to the press. In communicating with the British Government in January we asked that these dispatches might be sent out to us under the authority of the War Cabinet. I do not know, of course, whether this particular dispatch was sent out by the War Cabinet, and I am content to accept the statement of Lord Reading in that behalf. He perhaps has more information on the subject than I have.

"What I desire to make clear to the House and the country is that that particular dispatch was received in the ordinary course under the arrangement reached and purporting to be sent by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was received in the ordinary way from the Governor General, and the dispatch which corrected it was received in the same manner, through the same source, and signed in the same way. My purpose in making this statement is to indicate to this House and to this country that if there has been any mistake or misapprehension with regard to the matter it has not occurred at Ottawa. It has occurred somewhere else."

LIVELY GUN DUELS IN ITALIAN MOUNTAINS

Rome Also Reports Active Artillery Engagements Along the Piave Front.

ROME, May 15.—The War Office communication issued today says:

There have been lively artillery duels and patrol activity along the mountain front. Italian batteries have dispersed enemy troops on the Col Capreifef road and in the Alano Basin. There has been active artillery fighting along the Piave and in the Spresiano region.

Italian airplanes have dropped four tons of bombs on aviation grounds in the Piave Valley.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, May 15, (Associated Press.)—Enemy groups continue their attempts to approach Monte Corno and reopen the line of advance through the Val Arsa, but are reepatedly repelled by Italian batteries.

The details of the capture of the mountain by the Italians show that the fighting, although carried out by small groups, was very bloody.

A battalion of Austrian Jäger troops advanced in three columns. One succeeded in gaining a foothold in the Battasti Cañon, but a bayonet charge cleared the cañon and firmly re-established the Italian position.

The officer commanding the Arditi directed the operation until the crest of Monte Corno was taken.

While a Royal Brigade was drawn up this morning for review, on receiving the Medal of Valor, a fleet of Austrian airplanes made an audacious appearance, flying over the field. The brigade maintained perfect steadiness, and the ceremony continued while the intruders wheeled overhead, until they were driven off without having done any damage.

Baylies Downs His Ninth Airplane.

PARIS, May 15.—Sergeant Frank L. Baylies of New Bedford, Mass, a member of the French flying force, has brought down another German airplane. His score is now nine enemy machines since Feb. 19.

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The NOISELESS TYPEWRITER

Two Business Men and a Girl

THEY were reading the *Noiseless* booklet, and they came across the photograph of the typewriter on page four.

"That's funny," said the younger of the two men. "I had an idea that the *Noiseless* must be some kind of a freak machine, or something. Why, that's a better looking machine than we have here in this office."

The girl nodded. "True, but don't you imagine it must be rather slow or something? It hardly seems possible that it can really be noiseless. What do you think, Mr. Smith?"

Mr. Smith was busy translating thoughts into action. "I don't know any more about the *Noiseless* than you do," he said, "but it certainly is worth investigating. What wouldn't we give for a quiet office!"

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A Flock of Sea Planes

lined up on the shore near an American aviation station is shown in the current Mid-Week Pictorial. This interesting weekly shows the interesting war scenes over here and over there. Published by The New York Times Co. every Thursday. At all news stands. 10 cents a copy. $5.00 a year.—Advt.

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6 OTHER TYPES BEING MADE

Two Being Delivered in Quantity, One of Them at the Rate of 500 a Month.

By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS.

FIRST ARTICLE.

It is now possible to obtain a fairly clear perspective of the aircraft situation, and in this article and in others which will follow I shall attempt to make clear the reasons why we have failed to keep our oversanguine and almost boastful aviation promises to our allies, and also to point out the now obvious ways in which we may retrieve our prestige by the creation of a large and effective air fleet.

There is no longer anything to be gained by cherishing the delusion that the Liberty motor is the mechanical panacea which will win for the United States and for international democracy the mastery of the air. It is neither a monumental failure nor a decided success. It is still in the experimental stage, with scores and probably hundreds of suggested changes and hoped-for improvements yet to be incorporated and tested.

A limited number of Liberty motors have been completed according to former drawings and specifications, and these have been tested with more or less success, and a few of them shipped abroad, but it is the simple truth to state that none of the Liberty motors thus far completed and tested is deemed by the Aircraft Production Board and the Signal Corps as fit for most of the exacting requirements which must be met when our airmen cross the battle lines and meet the enemy aviators in deadly combat.

The reader need not fear that this lamentable statement will give information, aid, or comfort to the German foe. There is ample proof that the German aviation experts have been able to keep in close and accurate touch with all we have been doing and have been attempting to do with aircraft production. I am reliably informed, in fact, that German airplane manufacturers have already incorporated certain of the features of our Liberty motor in the Mercedes type, which they more commonly use, *and that German planes have been brought down back of our lines in which improved details of Liberty motor construction were incorporated in their engines.*

It is ten months or more since we began the slow evolution of the Liberty motor, and since the German spy and intelligence service in the United States is distressingly efficient, there is every reason to believe that any of our improvements in motor construction have been in the hands of German designers long enough ago to have permitted their use in engines now attacking us and our allies.

There is nothing unusual or uncanny about this. We invented the submarine, the airplane, perfected the rapid-fire gun, created the first specimens of heavy artillery, gave to the world the basic idea of the "tank"—these five weapons constituting the leading agencies with which the war will be won or lost—and Germany adopted all of them and went ahead with their wholesale production with all possible speed, while we did practically nothing with these creations of our American inventors and scientists until war was actually on us. It was, therefore, almost inevitable that our Liberty motor would be used against us before we could take the offensive with it.

Liberty Motor Deficiencies.

Disinterested experts inform me that the existing defects of the Liberty motor are such that the present model of it can be used only where high speeds are not vitally essential. This means that it can be used only for work in which there is slight chance that it will be attacked by swifter enemy planes. This includes its use in most types of hydroplanes, when such relatively slow fliers are used in scouting for submarines in waters so far removed from German submarine bases that they will not encounter the lighter and faster enemy planes. Thousands of such hydroplanes are being constructed for the American and other allied navies, and here is one of the places where the Liberty motor is available.

It may also be used for advanced training purposes to a certain extent, and there are other duties which it can perform, but it is a generally conceded fact in expert and official circles that the existing design of the Liberty motor precludes its general use for land fighting purposes.

This does not imply that proposed or possible changes in design may not so remedy the defects of the Liberty motor that it may equal or surpass its rivals. But this is not the time to await the fruition of the dreams of the inventor, designer, or experimenter. The Liberty motor is good enough for certain purposes. Build it in quantity for those purposes. In the meantime let the inventors, designers, and experimenters do their best to correct the defects of the Liberty motor which now limit it to the more humble duties for which it is fitted, and if successful, build the improved models in quantity later.

I am able to state with absolute certainty that such will be the policy enforced in the future. One is not permitted to quote high Washington officials by name, and I obey this injunction, but may be permitted to state that an unnamed official of unquestioned authority and ability informed me that there was pending "an absolute divorce between experiment and production in the aircraft program." More welcome news could not be announced. We have been afflicted with a Saturnalia of experimenting and a Barmecidia of production.

Our Eggs Put in One Basket.

Those who have been dismayed and distressed over the breakdown of our aviation program demand to know why those in charge of it pinned all their hopes on the success of the Liberty motor instead of supplementing its production with the largest output of the foreign types of motors possible to construct in the United States. I doubt if any justifiable excuse can be made for the adoption of such a policy. It must have been founded on the egotistical conclusion that one or a number of American automobile engine experts could surely and speedily perfect a design that would so far surpass any and all of the available foreign types that a consideration of their mechanical merits could be ignored.

It must also have been founded on the hazardous conclusion that a number of American manufacturers, experienced only in the standardized production of automobile engines, could surely and speedily master the fabrication of the wonderfully delicate and complicated aviation motors able to compete with types on which thousands of German and other foreign aircraft experts had expended years of study, and for which they had conducted tens of thousands of experiments before they were in a position to manufacture in quantity an aviation motor of proved and practical merit.

Here was the initial, colossal, and absolutely inexcusable blunder. The man who put all of his eggs in one basket and then attempted to walk a tight rope over a valley during a hurricane in order to bring relief to his starving family—whom he might easily have reached by making a slight detour—was a cautious and ultra-conservative individual compared with those who committed the aircraft fate of the United States to designers and manufacturers with slight or no experience in one of the most difficult and complicated of arts, who relied on their luck or intuition, and who scorned to take advantage of what the rest of the aircraft world had evolved after the vast expenditure of time, money and genius. Some explain what thus has happened on the ground of monumental egoism. Others prefer the excuse of monumental stupidity. I am unable to formulate a theory which will account for it.

Getting More Types Now.

However, the sure indications are that the reorganized aircraft bodies in Washington will now do what should have been done more than a year ago, viz.: Obtain quantity production of aviation motors regardless of type and country of design or manufacture, provided they are fit for battle duty and for all of the ends the Liberty motor was mistakenly proclaimed able to meet. It may be stated positively that the policy of John T. Ryan, the new head of the Aircraft Production Board, will be to take aviation motors where he can find them, and to encourage and stimulate by all fair means the quantity production in the United States or elsewhere of any domestic or foreign type of motor which will help win the war.

From now on the Liberty motor will have to stand on its own merits. It will be used where it can be used to advantage, and our aviation program will no longer be halted by awaiting its further evolution and possible eventual perfection.

It is probable that there are a number of American types of aviation motors which have been developed and tested to a point where they can speedily be put into quantity production. One of the most lamentable results of the officially announced perfection of the Liberty motor was to discourage the normal incentive of American inventors and capital to go ahead with the creation of rival motors, some one of which would put this nation to the fore in this vitally important war art. Such men had no heart to enter in competition with the officially adopted and triumphantly vaunted Liberty motor. That barrier to inventive ingenuity and mechanical skill may now be considered as removed.

In the meantime, as I shall later explain more fully, we are fortunate in being able to obtain, and, in fact, are already obtaining, a large and steadily increasing supply of foreign types of motors of the highest excellence and which are now being manufactured in quantity, in whole or in part, right here in the United States. Thus we already have at our command types of aviation motors which will help fill the void.

Six More Kinds Being Made.

Those who have assumed that we were entirely dependent on the Liberty motor will be surprised and encouraged to know that there is the highest authority for the statement that *the United States Government is now receiving six types of aviation motors exclusive of the Liberty.* So far as I can learn, only two of these six additional types are being delivered in quantity, viz., the Curtiss and the Hispano-Suiza, but it is pleasing to know that four others are actually in production if even in small quantities. They are said to have successfully passed the designing and experimental stage, and it may be presumed that the day is near when they can be delivered in numbers sufficient to count.

The Curtiss "O. X." engine is designed for the Curtiss plane, which is intended not for war duty but more particularly for what is known as primary training purposes. These are of relatively low power and speed, but are admirable for the initial training use which gives the aviator novice relative control and confidence. A much faster plane is required for "advanced training," and it now seems certain that the existing type of Liberty motor will not wholly serve this vital need, an unexpected and most unfortunate development, but one which may be overcome by the employment of the Hispano-Suiza and other motors provided they can be built in sufficient quantities.

The Hispano-Suiza (Spanish-Swiss) motor is of the model most generally used in France, where seventeen large manufacturing plants are working night and day in their construction. The Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation began their production in the United States under contracts with the French Government early in 1916, more than a year before we declared war against Germany. It has completed for France 450 of these motors, and is now delivering to the United States motors of 150 horse power at the rate of 500 a month, which I consider the most encouraging bit of news yet announced concerning our aviation program.

This corporation has a contract with the United States for the production of 3,000 motors of 300 horse power each, and will fabricate them in a huge plant which it has purchased in Long Island City. Both the 150 and 300 horse power types are motors for fighting purposes, including pursuit, scouting, combat, battle, bombing, and all of the duties which can be met only by engines and planes which can face the German foe on equal or better terms.

We are also producing in this country most of the parts of the famous English engine, the Rolls-Royce, and there is reason to believe that arrangements could be made with the British Government or the manufacturers for the complete building and assembling of this motor in the United States. We are now getting none of this product.

There is also being manufactured in this country the Bugatti motor. The Duesenburg Corporation is filling a large order of these Bugatti motors for the French Government, and I am informed that deliveries have been made or can be made in quantities to the United States.

Concerning the positive identity and manufacturing position of the other corporations declared to be delivering motors I have no accurate information, but the facts just stated are highly encouraging in proof that our success in aircraft war work is not confined to the performance of the Liberty motor, and that we can send abroad a large and steadily increasing supply of fighting planes regardless of the complications which seem to surround our overadvertised attempt to win the war with a motor which has existed too much only on paper and in ever-changing specifications.

Intimate Details of Liberty Motor Revealed In Official Statement by War Department

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The War Department today issued its first authorized statement regarding details of construction of the Liberty motor. It discloses that the Liberty motor was a combination of many motors. The statement reads:

"The designs of the parts of the Liberty engine were based on the following:

"Cylinder.—The designers of the cylinders for the Liberty engine followed the practice used in the German Mercedes, English Rolls Royce, French Lorraine Dietrich, and Italian Isotta Fraschini before the war and during the war. The cylinders are made of steel inner shells, surrounded by pressed steel water jackets. The Packard Company by long experiment had developed a method of applying these steel water jackets. The valve cages are drop forgings welded into the cylinder head. The principal departure from European practice is in the location of the holding-down flange, which is several inches above the mouth of the cylinder, and the unique method of manufacture evolved by the Ford Company. The output is now approximately seventeen hundred cylinder forgings per day.

"Cam Shaft and Valve Mechanism Above Cylinder Heads.—The design of the above is based on the Mercedes, but was improved for automatic lubrication, without wasting oil, by the Packard Motor Car Company.

"Cam Shaft Drive.—The cam shaft drive was copied almost entirely from the Hall-Scott motor; in fact, several of the gears used in the first sample engines were supplied by the Hall-Scott Motor Car Company. This type of drive is used by Mercedes, Hispano-Suiza, and others.

Angle of Forty-five Degrees.

"Angle Between Cylinders.—In the Liberty the included angle between the cylinders is forty-five degrees; in all other existing twelve-cylinder engines it is sixty degrees. This feature is new with the Liberty engine, and was adopted for the purpose of bringing each row of cylinders nearer the vertical and closer together, so as to save width and head resistance. By the narrow angle greater strength is given to the crank case and vibration is reduced.

"Electric Generator and Ignition.—A Delco ignition system is used. It was especially designed for the Liberty engine, to save weight and to meet the special conditions due to firing twelve cylinders, with an included angle of forty-five degrees.

"Pistons.—The pistons of the Liberty engine are of Hall-Scott design.

"Connecting Rods.—Forked or straddle type connecting rods, first used on the French De Dion car and on the Cadillac motor car in this country, are used.

"Crank Shaft.—Crank shaft design followed the standard twelve-cylinder practice, except as to oiling. Crank case follows standard practice. The forty-five degree angle and the flange location on the cylinders made possible a very strong box section.

"Lubrication.—The first system of lubrication followed the German practice of using one pump to keep the crank case empty, delivering into an outside reservoir, and another pump to force oil under pressure to the main crank-shaft bearings. This lubrication system also followed the German practice in allowing the overflow in the main bearings to travel out the face of the crank cheeks to a scupper, which collected this excess for crank-pin lubrication. This is very economical in the use of oil and is still the standard German practice.

"The present system is similar to the first practice, except that the oil, while under pressure, is not only fed to main bearings, but through holes inside of crank cheeks to crank pins, instead of feeding these crank pins through scuppers. The difference between the two oiling systems consists of carrying oil for the crank pins through a hole inside the crank cheek, instead of up the outside face of the crank cheek.

"Propeller Hub.—The Hall-Scott propeller hub design was adapted to the power of the Liberty engine.

"Water Pump.—The Packard type of water pump was adapted to the Liberty.

"Carbureter.—A Carbureter was developed by the Zenith company for the Liberty engine.

"Bore and Stroke.—The bore and stroke of the Liberty engine is 5x7 inches, the same as the Hall-Scott A-5 and A-7 engines, and as in the Hall-Scott twelve-cylinder engine.

Development of the Engine.

"Remarks.—The idea of developing Liberty engines of four, six, eight and twelve cylinders with the above characteristics was first thought of about May 25, 1917. The idea was developed in conference with representatives of the British and French missions May 28 to June 1, and was submitted in the form of sketches at a joint meeting of the Aircraft (Production) Board and the joint Army and Navy Technical Board June 4. The first sample was an eight-cylinder model, delivered to the Bureau of Standards July 3, 1917. The eight-cylinder model, however, was never put into production, as advices from France indicated that demands for increased power would make the eight-cylinder model obsolete before it could be produced.

"Work was then concentrated on the twelve-cylinder engine, and one of the experimental engines passed the fifty-hour test Aug. 25, 1917.

"After the preliminary drawings were made engineers from the leading engine builders were brought to the Bureau of Standards, where they inspected the new designs and made suggestions, most of which were incorporated in the final design. At the same time expert production men were making suggestions that would facilitate production.

"The Liberty twelve-cylinder engine passed the fifty-hour test, showing, as the official report of Aug. 25, 1917, records, 'that the fundamental construction is such that very satisfactory service, with a long life and high order of efficiency, will be given by this power plant, and that the design has passed from the experimental stage into the field of proven engines.'

"An engine committee was organized informally, consisting of engineers and production managers of the Packard, Ford, Cadillac, Lincoln, Marmon, and Trego companies. This committee met at frequent intervals, and it is to this group of men that the final development of the Liberty engine is largely due."

WILSON ASKS FOR VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

the lines should be clearly drawn between friends and opponents.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Thomas Martin, United States Senate.

Action of Senate Committee.

The outspoken opposition of the President to the Chamberlain resolution put an entirely new complexion upon the aircraft situation as it had been developing in the Senate. While Senators Thompson of Kansas, and Jones of New Mexico, Democratic members of the Audit Committee, had been willing, before the President's letter reached the Senate, to vote to report the resolution, with modifications so as to eliminate a broad investigation into the conduct of the war, they at once shifted, putting themselves on record as against reporting it. But the Senators were counter-checked by Senators Smoot of Utah and France of Maryland, Republicans. These, with Mr. McKellar, Democrat, at a conference of the committee during the morning, voted to report the resolution with "conduct of the war" eliminated, but with a proviso that the inquiry, besides going into aircraft, should embrace ordnance production and the Quartermaster General's Department.

Senators Thompson and Jones tried to persuade their confreres on the Audit Committee against reporting the Chamberlain resolution, whether amended or not, arguing that the Senate ought to defer to the wish of the President. The three Senators on the other side argued that President Wilson's objection to an inquiry into the conduct of the war was met with the elimination of that from the resolution, and that an insistent demand had sprung up in the Senate for an inquiry into aircraft and other features of the war activity.

Senator Thompson insisted that the President had indicated in his letter to Senator Martin that he felt that the passage of the Chamberlain resolution, or one similar to it, would show lack of confidence in the Administration. This failed to move the three Senators, who maintained that it was the duty of Congress to conduct investigations. This one was needed, they argued, to "clear the air."

The Resolution as Amended.

Against the opposition of Senators Thompson and Jones, the committee voted to report the Chamberlain resolution, amended by Senator Smoot, to read as follows:

Resolved, that the Committee on Military Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be and is hereby authorized and directed to inquire into and report to the Senate the progress of aircraft and ordnance production in the United States, or into the status of the Quartermaster General's supplies or expenditures in any of those branches of the War Department; that said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or during any recess of the Senate; to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, documents and papers; to take the testimony of witnesses under oath, either orally or by deposition; to obtain documents, papers and other information from the several departments of the Government or any bureau thereof; to employ stenographic help, at a cost not to exceed $1 per printed page, to report such testimony as may be necessary; to employ such agents or assistants as may be necessary; and that all expenses, including traveling expenses, contracted hereunder, shall be paid from the contigent fund of the Senate, not exceeding the sum of $10,000; provided that nothing in this resolution shall be held to authorize the Military Affairs Committee to take over or in any manner direct or superintend the executive branch of the Government in the conduct of the war.

The amended resolution differs from the original in striking out the phrase, "or into any other matters relating to the conduct of the war by or through the War Department," and the insertion of the proviso for investigating ordnance and "the status of the Quartermaster General's supplies or expenditures in any of those branches of the War Department." Otherwise the phraseology is identical with that of the resolution as offered by Senator Chamberlain, except that $10,000 is stipulated for expenses.

Will Make a Minority Report.

After the vote of the Audit Committee Senators Thompson and Jones announced that they would submit a minority report opposing the Chamberlain resolution in any form.

Explaining his attitude tonight, Senator Thompson said the Military Affairs Committee already had ample authority to conduct any investigation of the War Department and that further delegation of power by the Senate would be superfluous.

"I intend to abide by what the President asks," said Senator Thompson. "He feels that no more authority is needed for the Military Affairs Committee, and he has put himself plainly in opposition to the resolution offered by Senator Chamberlain. There is no equivocation about it. I intend doing what I can to defeat the resolution in the Senate."

Asked if the President had not told him at the White House last evening that he did not object to the aircraft investigation, Senator Thompson replied that that was true.

"He has not written in his letter to Senator Martin that he is opposed to an aircraft inquiry," said Senator Thompson. "He simply says he is against the Chamberlain resolution or any other like it. He does not question the right of the Military Affairs Committee to go ahead with the inquiry it began last Winter. He merely says he would regard the passing of the Chamberlain resolution as indicating want of confidence in the Administration. That is enough for me."

While the committee was in session Senator Thompson, its Chairman, sent for Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. Mr. Chamberlain soon appeared. Mr. Thompson told him the committee wanted him to explain the scope of his resolution. Senator Chamberlain started to reply, when Senator Jones broke in, suggesting that a stenographer be called to take down what the Oregon Senator had to say.

This angered Senator Chamberlain. Turning to Senator Jones he demanded: "What do you mean by that? Is that the way you treat Chairmen of Senate committees here?"

"We merely want to get what you say down in the record," explained Senator Jones.

"Well, whatever I have to say for the record I'll say on the floor of the Senate," retorted Senator Chamberlain.

The stenographer was not sent for.

Senator Thompson asked Senator Chamberlain to explain the underlying reason for an inquiry into aircraft and other war production at this time.

"If you want to know the reason for it, you'll have to go back to the reports of the Military Affairs Committee's hearings last Winter," snapped Senator Chamberlain. "It's all clear enough."

Statement by Senator Chamberlain.

The Oregon Senator was not detained. Later in the day Senator Chamberlain put forth a statement in which he went into the reason for offering his resolution, as follows:

"It was not the purpose of the Military Affairs Committee or any member of it, when Senate Rostiution 241 was prepared and introduced, to interfere in the least with the constitutional powers and prerogatives of the President in the conduct and management of the war. Charges and countercharges have been made from time to time in reference to the loyalty, the efficiency, and the methods of some of those who have had immediate charge of aircraft production. Notwithstanding the fact that a report on this subject has been presented to the Senate by the Military Affairs Committee, these charges will not down. As a matter of fact, they have increased in frequency since that report was filed, and by the fact that other reports along the same lines have been made upon this same subject.

"To avoid seeming injustice, I want to say that no charges have been made reflecting either upon General Squier or Admiral Taylor of the Aircraft Production Board, but some of those responsible for aircraft production for the army have been charged with gross extravagance, and there is little if anything to show, so far as production is concerned, for the immense sums of money that have been spent in the production of aircraft.

"Charges and countercharges have been made with reference to the manufacture of ordnance, delays have been suggested which might have been cured, and it has been charged, too, that there has been extravagance in this department and that the production of ordnance might be speeded up by an inquiry which would let the people know the status thereof.

"In some other branches of the service the conditions are the same; and yet it is but fair to say that conditions seem to be improving in these several branches of the service, and it is hoped that the time will soon come when quantity production will become an accomplished fact and the needs of the army for the successful prosecution of the war met.

No Purpose to Interfere.

"The purpose of the resolution in question was to broaden the power of the committee to ascertain the facts with reference to these subjects which I have mentioned, including, of course, the Quartermaster's Department and the question of the cross-license agreement entered into with reference to the production of aircraft, and it was not the purpose of any member of the committee to interfere with the Administration in the conduct of the war in any way whatever, but to ascertain how the appropriations were being expended and what the progress of manufacture and delivery was along the line indicated.

"The President has no more ardent supporters in the United States than the Senators comprising the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate; in all they have done, their single purpose has been to aid, and not to hinder, and I think the country pretty generally understands that the results of their efforts have been to aid rather than to hinder.

"During the civil war the joint committee of the Senate and House was an entirely different committee from the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, and its purpose was broader and its work extended over a very much broader field. That committee inquired into victories and defeats of the army, the character, and quality of the personnel thereof, and a multitude of subjects which this committee has never had any idea of inquiring into; nor does the resolution propose any such inquiry, nor that the committee shall in any way interfere with the military control of the army. The Military Affairs Committee has no such purpose as this in view, and some, at least, of the members of the committee thought it was but accepting the invitation of the President in his letter to Senator Thomas some days ago when he proposed a further investigation into the subjects under consideration. In that letter it will be remembered the President said:

> You were kind enough to consult me the other day about the wholesale charges in regard to the production of aircraft which have been lodged by Mr. Gutzon Borglum. I take the liberty of writing you this letter in order to say more formally what I said to you then informally, namely, that every instrumentality at the disposal of the Department of Justice will be used to investigate and pursue charges of dishonesty, or malversion of any kind, if the allegations made by Mr. Borglum are considered worthy of serious consideration, and I sincerely hope that the matter will be treated as one for searching official investigation by the constituted authorities of the Government.

"The Military Affairs Committee is a co-ordinate branch of the Government, a part of the constituted authoity thereof, and is one of the facilities that propose to carry out the request of the President as contained in that letter, for an investigation, to the utmost of its ability and in perfectly good faith.

"I regret exceedingly that the President feels that a vote for this resolution or for the resolution in a modified form as it may be modified by the committee and by the Senate would be looked upon by him as an act of disloyalty to him."

Baker Welcomes Complete Inquiry.

Senator Thomas of Colorado, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, made public today a letter he had received from Secretary of War Baker in which the aid of the War Department was offered in any investigation the Military Affairs Committee might make. The letter, dated last Saturday, read:

War Department,
Washington, May 11, 1918.

My Dear Senator: I have received your letter of May 10, enclosing a copy of Senate Resolution 241, introduced by Senator Chamberlain, providing for the investigation by the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate of the progress of aircraft production and into any other matters relating to the conduct of the war by or through the War Department. I do not know how far additional powers are needed by the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, and clearly the War Department could have no wish adverse to the most complete inquiry by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. I point out, however, that every facility which the War Department has is freely at the disposal of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, whether any additional authority is conferred by resolution or not. Respectfully yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Hon. William H. Thompson, United States Senate.

"The Secretary of War does not seem opposed to the contemplated investigation," said Senator Thomas. "I do not believe, from a talk I had with the President yesterday, that Mr. Wilson is opposed to an aircraft or ordnance investigation. My understanding, from what he said, is that he favors having any such inquiry confined to the War Department. I think the Military Affairs Committee will go ahead."

The amended Chamberlain resolution will be reported to the Senate probably tomorrow. Judging from opinion expressed in the lobby today, it will be adopted. The sentiment in the Senate for a reopening of the Military Affairs Committee's investigation is pronounced. Democratic and Republican leaders alike predicted tonight that not only would the inquiry be authorized, but that the Military Affairs Committee undoubtedly would have all the funds it wanted. While in the Chamberlain resolution as amended $10,000 is allowed for expenses, it was explained that this limit was fixed only because that was the amount available in the contingent fund. If more is needed, the Senate will have to vote it later on.

HUGHES APPOINTED AS INVESTIGATOR

Will Help Department of Justice on Borglum Charges, at President's Request.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—On President Wilson's invitation, Charles E. Hughes, ex-Governor of New York and ex-Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who was Mr. Wilson's opponent for President in 1916, will act with Attorney General Gregory in investigating the charges of graft, inefficiency, and pro-German tendencies directed against the military aircraft administration by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor. Announcement of the designation of Mr. Hughes was formally made this afternoon.

It is believed here that no recent act of President Wilson will bring more praise than this recognition of his late political opponent. By the appointment of Mr. Hughes the President has taken the ground from under the feet of those disposed to criticise the fact that he had placed the investigation of the Borglum charges in the hands of one of his Cabinet, who had turned over the detailed work of the inquiry to an official aid, Assistant Attorney General William L. Frierson, the junior member of the Attorney General's immediate staff.

With Mr. Hughes as investigator, backed by his high reputation as a jurist and legal examiner, and the additional fact that he is a political opponent of the President, whose administration he did not hesitate to criticise severely in the 1916 national campaign, there is hardly any likelihood that even the most active partisan antagonists of the President will find ground for complaint that the investigation will not be conducted with complete regard for getting at the facts and making a report that will show neither fear nor favor.

It is being suggested that the designation of Mr. Hughes will minimize the importance of the inquiry which the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has undertaken into the aircraft production program. Mr. Hughes will conduct a legal investigation under the nominal direction of the Attorney General with a view to ascertaining whether the Borglum charges justify criminal proceedings.

The Invitation and the Reply.

President Wilson's letter to Mr. Hughes, which was furnished to the press by the Committee on Public Information with the statement that its issuance was authorized by the President, reads:

May 13, 1918.

My Dear Judge Hughes:

You have doubtless noticed that very serious charges of dishonesty have been made in connection with the production of aircraft.

Because of the capital importance of this branch of the military service, I feel that these charges should be thoroughly investigated and with as little delay as possible, in order that the guilty, if there be any such, may be promptly and vigorously prosecuted and that the reputations of those whose actions have been attacked may be protected, in case the charges are groundless.

I requested the Department of Justice to use every instrumentality at its disposal to investigate these charges, and, with the approval of the Attorney General, I am writing to beg that you will act with him in making this investigation. I feel that this is a matter of the very greatest importance, and I sincerely hope that you will feel that it is possible to contribute your very valuable services in studying and passing upon the questions involved.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Charles E. Hughes, 9 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. Hughes's response, the publication of which was also authorized by President Wilson, follows:

New York, May 15, 1918.

The President, the White House.

My Dear Mr. President:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 13. Appreciating fully the gravity of the matter, I shall be glad to co-operate with the Attorney General in making a prompt and thorough investigation of the charges of dishonesty in connection with aircraft production. You may be assured that nothing will give me greater pleasure than to render any assistance within my power. I assume that the Attorney General will advise me of his wishes for a conference with a view to the making of definite and adequate plans for the investigation, and I shall endeavor to arrange my affairs so that these plans may be carried out with as little delay as possible.

I remain, with great respect,

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Brandegee Rebuffs Borglum.

In the Senate today Senator Brandegee of Connecticut presented a telegram from Mr. Borglum asking Mr. Brandegee to place before the Senate Mr. Borglum's denial of the charges made by Kenyon Mix of the Dodge Manufacturing Company to the effect that while Mr. Borglum was engaged in making an inquiry into his own charges by authority of President Wilson he was negotiating with the Dodge Company with a view to starting an airplane production concern which would have the advantage of information obtained by Mr. Borglum from the Government in his capacity of investigator.

Senator Brandegee informed the Senate that he declined to present Mr. Borglum's statement and would return it to him. In a statement issued in Washington last week, Mr. Borglum had said that Senator Brandegee would place before the Senate on Tuesday or Wednesday evidence to refute the testimony of Mr. Mix and Henry Harrison Suplee, the consulting engineer of the Dodge Company.

The telegram from Mr. Borglum to Senator Brandegee follows:

Stamford, Conn., May 14, 1918.

Senator Frank B. Brandegee:

I shall have delivered to you between two and three tomorrow (Wednesday) my denial of Mix's slanderous charges presented by Senator Thomas. Please place this reply before the Senate and oblige, yours faithfully,

GUTZON BORGLUM.

Mr. Brandegee was brief in his explanation of why he would not serve Mr. Borglum.

"I think Mr. Borglum labors under a misapprehension as to my function in this matter," he said. "I do not know what Mr. Borglum's charges are or what his affidavits are. I do not know anything about the evidence that he may have. He says he is going to send me some papers. I do not feel that it is my duty to lay before the Senate a whole lot of affidavits and assertions and charges. Therefore, if these documents are received by me through messenger or otherwise, I shall return them to Mr. Borglum and tell him that he had better take them to the Military Affairs Committee, if the Senate shall authorize that committee to make an investigation."

LIMIT PRESIDENT'S POWER.

Mrs. Wilson's "No," He Says Clearly Marks Its Boundary.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—There are some arbitrary limitations on even the wartime powers of President Wilson. At the flying field here today, watching the departure of the first airplane mail carrier to New York, the President posed for motion pictures. After once passing through the ordeal, he was asked to pose once more with Mrs. Wilson. The President conferred with his wife and then replied:

"Mrs. Wilson says 'No,' and you know, boys, my authority stops there."

NEW RIVETING RECORD.

Scottish Shipyard Worker Drives 4,422 Rivets in Nine Hours.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 15.—The Clyde has beaten London's riveting record.

A former soldier named Thomas Devine at Reardmore's Dalmuir yards has driven 4,422 rivets in the side of a ship in nine hours.

QUIDDE DENIES PROPOSALS.

Says He Made No Peace Offers to Professor Herron.

AMSTERDAM, May 15.—Professor Quidde of Munich, in a statement to Berlin newspapers, supplements the denial recently made by the semi-official North German Gazette that he had been officially commissioned in Germany to make the peace offers which the London Daily Mail recently reported him to have extended to Professor Herron, an American living in Geneva, for transmission to President Wilson.

Professor Quidde, in this statement, denies that he made any peace proposals to Professor Herron for transmission to President Wilson or any one else.

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SO-CO-NY SIGN
WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

Cool Metric Shirts That Look Good Under Straw Hats

MESHY, summery weaves which feel fine, just to slip into on a hot or muggy morning. Cloths which refresh not only the body, but the eye.

Colors that won't run; stitches that won't part; an indescribable *custom-bred air*, which makes every dollar seem to have worked over-time for half-pay, $1.50 to $12.

The best pal under a Straw Hat is my *Oxweave* (White Oxford Basketweave) without collar or with attached soft collar, $2.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

STRAW HATS

$3 to $10

The assortment we are showing, both in staple and fancy styles, including Bankoks, Leghorns, Panamas, Bali-Buntal, Madagascars, and novelty shapes for sport wear, should be of interest to those wishing hats that are distinctive.

Featuring A Flexible Flat Brim.

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Red Cross Parade Day,
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FIFTH AVENUE

Men's soft-finish Cheviots are so transformed by the fine hand-tailoring we put into them that the very patterns seem enhanced, just as paint in the hand of a genuine artist takes on new meaning and new color!

Men's Cheviot Suits—$25 to $40
Genuinely Hand-Tailored

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West Thirty-Eighth Street
Separate Shop on the Street Level

Phone 6900 Greeley and we will call for your Fur Coat, Fur Lined Coat, Overcoat, Dress or Business Suits and put them in Cold Storage at a moderate rate.

FIRST AIR MAIL IN WASHINGTON

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

his impressions of the front, one addressed to the President and the other to Postmaster General Burleson.

Among the mail carried by Lieutenant Webb was the first letter postmarked for air delivery. It was from Governor Whitman assuring President Wilson of this State's support for the coming Red Cross drive.

There were also letters from Postmaster Patten to President Wilson and Postmaster General Burleson, congratulating them upon the beginning of the air mail service, and a letter to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in which the officers and the men of the Pelham Bay Training Camp gave him a "hearty invitation" to attend the opening performance of an entertainment, "Biff Bang," to be given by the enlisted men of the camp at the Century Theatre.

Expects Atlantic to be Crossed This Year.

Discussing the significance of the departure of Lieutenant Webb, President Hawley of the Aero Club said in part:

"This day will go down in history as marking the advent of a new epoch because this New York-Philadelphia-Washington aerial mail line is the forerunner of a network of aerial mail lines which will cover the entire world and will be a dominant factor in the reconstruction that will follow the war. Progress in aeronautics in the last eighteen years has been enormous. The marvelous flights of the giant Caproni and Handley Page air cruisers give an idea of what we may expect in the coming twelve months. The flight of 1,000 miles without stopping made recently by a squadron of Caproni triplanes, and the flight of a Handley Page biplane from London to the Dardanelles, 2,000 miles, with several stops but no mechanical trouble, carrying five passengers and spare parts, complete camping equipment, provisions, and bombs, are but some of the hundreds of such performances. The tendency is toward large machines, larger and larger. I feel certain that before the year is over we shall see airplanes equipped with more than 2,000 horse power, which will be capable of flying across the Atlantic."

Byron Newton in his address at Belmont Park predicted that the establishment of a regular passenger airplane route was not far distant.

"The aerial mail service," he said, "ought to be called the cloudland mail."

Postmaster Patten declared that the "moment was historical" in that the first flight of the aerial mail service marked a new epoch in the transmission of intelligence.

After the departure of Lieutenant Webb for Philadelphia most of the spectators who had assembled to see him off lingered to welcome the arrival of the first air mail for New York. At 3:30 P. M. Lieutenant Culver's plane came into view from the south, and a convoy of seven airplanes soared into the sky from Mineola to meet him, forming a wide circle around the arriving courier, darting and diving like birds at play.

Within seven minutes after his first appearance Lieut. Culver made a perfect landing, hauled two mail pouches out of his machine, and turned them over to a waiting postal clerk. The clerk threw them into a Post Office automobile and sped off to the special train which was waiting at the Queens Station of the Long Island Railroad. The mail arrived at the Post Office at Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue at 4:12 o'clock, and was being distributed to the stations at 4:18. The air route mail from Philadelphia beat railroad time by about an hour and fifteen minutes.

Lieutenant Culver flew in a direct line from Philadelphia to Belmont Park. He declared that his trip was uneventful, and that he had encountered no difficult air conditions.

According to the Post Office officials the air route will be in operation every day, except Sundays and when weather conditions make flying dangerous. The schedule provides for the departure of one plane daily from Washington and New York at 11:30 in the morning. With the perfected relay at Philadelphia it should not take more than three hours for mail from Washington to reach New York. The fastest railway service between the two cities consumes about five hours.

To "plane post" a letter will cost 24 cents an ounce, including special delivery. At present the new 24-cent stamp for airplane mail can be obtained only at the Post Office, at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, but it will soon be placed on sale at all substations. Ordinary stamps, however, will serve if the letter or package is marked "For Airplane Service."

For the present it is the intention of the Post Office Department to accept only first-class mail for transmission. Small parcels, however, whose dimensions do not exceed thirty inches, combined length and girth, will also be carried. Inasmuch as the 24-cent stamp includes special delivery after the letter arrives in the city to which it is addressed, the air mail service costs only 11 cents more than a special delivery letter by train.

The War Department has furnished twelve large training planes for use in the new service and aviators have been detailed from the regular service. The planes are built along the lines of the regulation bombing machine and are "one seaters," as a maximum of space is desired for storing mail. It is estimated that an airplane carrying 900 pounds of mail will bring a revenue of $1,152 for each trip. When the planes carrying 675 pounds of mail are ready the revenue from each trip, if a capacity load is carried, will be $2,592.

On days when the weather forbids flight the mail sacks will be forwarded by rail and distributed by special delivery. Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster General, has expressed the belief that sufficient experience will be gained during the Summer to make it possible to maintain the service through the Winter. As the present routes are developed, it is the aim of the department to extend the service to other parts of the country, the route from New York to Boston being the next most likely avenue of air service.

PRESIDENT SEES START OF AIR POST AL SERVICE

Post Office Officials Pleased with First Trial—Many Letters of Congratulation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The first regular air mail service in the world was inaugurated today between Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Three of the four airplanes utilized delivered safely and on time the mail intrusted to their care. One of the planes, the one which left the Polo Grounds in Washington this morning in the presence of President and Mrs. Wilson, Postmaster General Burleson and other high officials was forced to land in Maryland after it had made a brilliant start.

This machine was piloted by Lieutenant George L. Boyle. He left Washington at 11:50 o'clock, and less than twenty minutes later he had landed at Waldorf, Md. Philadelphia was notified, and the machine into which the mail carried by Lieutenant Boyle's machine was to have been transferred at Philadelphia left for New York in charge of Lieutenant Paul Culver.

The two aviators with the first consignment of air mail from New York to Washington completed their job successfully. Lieutenant Torrey H. Webb, who started from New York this morning, transferred his mail to a second machine which Lieutenant James C. Edgerton successfully piloted to Washington, arriving at the Polo Grounds here at 2:50 this afternoon.

Lieutenant Boyle left the Polo Grounds this morning seventeen minutes behind schedule time. As he entered the airplane bouquets of flowers, the gifts of President and Mrs. Wilson and of Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson, were handed to him by the Postmaster General. There were four sacks of mail in the machine, three for New York and one for Philadelphia, weighing in all 150 pounds. The delay in departure was chiefly due to a wait for gasoline.

Lieutenant Edgerton, who piloted the machine from Philadelphia to Washington, landed at the Polo Field at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon. He was twenty minutes behind his schedule and brought 5,000 letters from New York, as well as a number from Philadelphia. Shortly after 3 o'clock letters brought by this plane were delivered to President Wilson at the White House and to Postmaster General Burleson.

Among the letters received by Postmaster General Burleson was one from John Wanamaker, who served as Postmaster General during the Harrison Administration. The letter, which was mailed in Philadelphia, follows:

Private Office, John Wanamaker,
Philadelphia, Penn., May 14, 1918.

Hon. Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General of the United States.

My Dear Sir: It will not seem intrusive for the oldest Postmaster General to offer his congratulations to the Postmaster General of the United States, in whose administration the great war mail service emergency has been so well organized and conducted, and to whom has come the greater and ever to be memorable privilege of inaugurating an airplane mail service.

As the head of the postal system for four years I labored industriously to take the first steps in the parcel post and the postal savings, to accomplish the greatest forward step of all—the Government ownership and control of the telegraph and telephone—in which I failed mainly on political grounds.

I very earnestly hope that you will add to your honors and usefulness in gaining for the people of the United States a governmental guardianship of their personal correspondence by wire, which can only be attained by ownership, which would result in undoubted economies and much reduced rates to a hundred millions of people.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Of the letters received by Postmaster General Burleson, the first one that reached him was from W. C. Burton, Postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y. It reads:

Office of the Postmaster,
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 15, 1918.

Hon. A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

My Dear General Burleson: I desire to extend my hearty congratulations to you upon the inauguration of the aerial mail service between New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

It is one more achievement of the most enlightened and progressive postal administration ever enjoyed by this or any other country. I wish for this new service unbounded success and rapid extension.

With best wishes for your health and long continuance in the great office, which you have administered with farsighted vision and great advantage to the American people, with much regard,

Yours sincerely,
WALTER C. BURTON.

Another letter brought by the air mail to Mr. Burleson was as follows:

The Aero Club of America,
297 Madison Avenue.
New York, May 15, 1918.

Hon. Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Burleson: The Aero Club of America sends you a message of greeting by the first aero post leaving New York for Washington.

We sincerely hope and confidently believe that the aerial mail route inaugurated between New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, which carries this message to you, is the forerunner of a network of aero mail lines which will cover the entire world, and will be a dominant factor in the reconstruction that will follow the war.

The rapid development of flying over the land will soon be followed by extended flights over the sea, and we will soon have large aeroplanes crossing the Atlantic, which will lead to the establishing of transatlantic aerial mail lines as well as the delivery of airplanes from the United States to our allies by air.

We extend our most hearty congratulations upon the inaugurating of aero mail service, thus adding the facilities of aerial navigation to another great department of the Government. The Aero Club of America has fostered the development of aeronautics for thirteen years, and has urged and supported the carrying of mail by airplanes since 1911.

Yours very sincerely and cordially,
ALAN R. HAWLEY,
President Aero Club of America.

Still another of the letters read:

Office of the Postmaster,
New York, N. Y., May 14, 1918.

Hon. A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

Permit me to offer you my sincere congratulations upon the inauguration of the airplane mail service, which will stand as a permanent record of a fine achievement in your administration and is an enduring memorial of progress in the department in expediting mail transportation.

Very truly yours,
T. E. PATTEN,
Postmaster.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger, speaking of the inauguration of the airplane mail flights today, said:

"Three of the airplanes in the New York-Washington aerial mail route successfully completed their work, with the result that letters mailed up to 11 A. M. in New York and up to noon in Philadelphia were delivered by 4:15 P. M. in Washington, and made railroad connections for nearly every State in the Union up to eight hours in advance of the quickest service that could have been given by railroad.

"This service will be operated day after day excepting Sundays, and when all the reserve airplanes have been placed and the aviators have become familiar with the route and program of flying, the service must increase in efficiency, speed, and dependability. Especially will there be a marked reduction in time of flight between the three cities when the larger machines with the higher power engines are in operation.

"As in all pioneer work dealing with unknown and uncertain factors, there will be occasional inconsistencies and temporary interruptions, but every preparation has been made for such emergency in the way of extra landing fields, special automobile facilities at every point between New York and Washington, and the stationing of reserve airplanes, with a view to reducing unavoidable delays to a minimum.

"The Signal Corps of the army and the Post Office Department will each do its full share of the work, and it only remains for the public to give us cooperation toward making this new and difficult project a success."

The following official order regarding the new air mail service was promulgated tonight:

"Airplane mail service between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York was established May 15, 1918—The rate of postage is 24 cents per ounce or fraction thereof, including special delivery service.

"Mail by airplane from New York arriving at Philadelphia not later than 1:30 P. M. will connect with earlier trains than those conforming to train schedules for Atlantic City and Cape May, N. J.; Chester, Reading, and Pottsville, Penn.; Wilmington, Del., and Port Deposit, Md.

"Mail by airplane arriving at Washington by 3:30 P. M. would make connections with the Baltimore & Ohio train leaving Washington at 4 P. M. for Cumberland, Grafton, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. It would also make connection with the Southern Railroad train leaving Washington at 4:15 P. M. for Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and Danville, Va.; Greensboro, Salisbury, and Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala., and intermediate points.

"Mail by airplane from Washington will connect at Philadelphia with earlier trains for Trenton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, N. J.; East Stroudsburg, Chester, Reading, Pottsville, and Bethlehem, Penn., and Wilmington, Del., and intervening points.

"Mail by airplane from Washington and Philadelphia arriving at New York before 8:30 P. M. will make connections for Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn.; Springfield and Boston, Mass.; Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio; Elkhart, Ind., and Chicago and intervening points.

"The fastest time between Washington and New York by train is five hours; by airplane two and a half to three hours.

"Mail can be sent by airplane from New York to any city which has mail connection with Philadelphia or Washington, from Washington to any city which can be reached by mail connection from Philadelphia or New York, and from Philadelphia to any city which can be reached through mail connections at New York or Washington.

"OTTO PRAEGER,
"Second Assistant Postmaster General."

FAST MAIL IN POLITICS IN WEBSTER CAMPAIGN

New-York Times of That Day Sought Pony Service to Serve Aims of Democrats.

Among the letters sent by the first Washington to New York air mail service yesterday was one written by Postmaster General A. S. Burleson to the publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES, inclosing a letter written in 1835 by the proprietors of "The New-York Times" of that day, which disappeared long before the present NEW YORK TIMES was founded, urging quicker mail service between this city and the capital. Mr. Burleson's letter, held up at Philadelphia, failed to reach this city last night. Duplicates of it and its inclosure, sent in advance by train, got in safely, however. Postmaster General Burleson's letter follows:

Office of the Postmaster General.
Washington, May 15.

Mr. Adolph S. Ochs,
Publisher and President THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Ochs: As early as 1835 THE NEW YORK TIMES showed its interest in the speedy delivery of mail between Washington and New York. The editor of THE TIMES then wrote to Amos Kendall, Postmaster General, calling attention to the establishment of the "Pony Express" by a combination of newspapers, as a private enterprise, to facilitate the delivery of newspaper dispatches between Washington and New York, and suggesting that this service should be performed by the Post Office Department.

I am inclosing a copy of the letter, which you may value as a souvenir of both a time long past and the first trip of the Airplane Mail Service.

As this letter is purely personal to THE TIMES in its character it will not be made public by the department, but you are, of course, at liberty to make any use of it you may desire.

Sincerely yours,
A. S. BURLESON.

Following the receipt of the copy of Mr. Burleson's letter it was pointed out that he erred in inferring that THE NEW YORK TIMES of today and The New-York Times which eighty-three years ago urged better mail service were the same newspaper. Though the title is the same, except for the hyphen, the newspaper which addressed the Postmaster General of 1835 had gone completely out of existence years before the present NEW YORK TIMES issued its first number on the morning of Sept. 18, 1851.

The newspaper to which Postmaster General Burleson referred was a four-page sheet published daily and semi-weekly at 10 Wall Street by W. Holland, E. Sanford, and E. W. Davies, whose names are signed to the letter which Mr. Burleson inclosed. There were seven columns to each page of this New-York Times and the reading matter was set in exceedingly small type. The newspaper was founded by Mr. Holland and his colleagues in 1833, succeeding The New York Standard. Diligent research failed to establish the identity of the newspaper's editor or the date upon which it ceased publication.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of today was first published on Sept. 18, 1851.

The full text of the communication, reproduced partially in fac-simile elsewhere on this page, which the proprietors of the old New-York Times addressed to Postmaster General Kendall, and which Mr. Burleson forwarded, is as follows:

(Private.)
Times Office,
New York, Dec. 4, 1835.

Hon. Amos Kendall, Postmaster General.

Dear Sir: We take the liberty to enclose announcements from The Courier and Enquirer and Journal of Commerce, of this city, of an intention on the part of those establishments to have reporters at Washington, and to run an express by which to give the proceedings of Congress a day in advance of The Times and other morning papers.

It is not probable that The Courier and Journal will have to bear the expense themselves. The hope is, no doubt, that these papers will eagerly be sought for by all classes on account of the late information which they will thus obtain, and that an opportunity will be afforded to promulgate doctrines, under the form of Congressional news, that will have a favourable bearing in relation to the success of their favourite candidates at the President Election for the next term.

The Courier, it is known, has already declared itself in favor of Mr. Webster. It is backed (as is The Journal) by most of the mercantile and paper money power in the city, and its principal Editor is reckless of expence, so long as he obtains his ends. The political feeling of The Journal is also well known by its repeated declarations, particularly in a violent and uncalled-for editorial philippic against our excellent and patriotic Vice President immediately previous to the gubernatorial election in this State last year, when they said they would view the election of Mr. Van Buren as the greatest calamity, &c.—but it is unnecessary to repeat their language. Their feeling in relation to the candidate for Vice President is also well known, and their backers and supporters will use every exertion to defeat the clearly expressed will of the republican portion of the land.

Knowing that the resources of THE TIMES would not warrant an expenditure equal to the establishment of a rival express, and being desirous of furnishing our democratic friends with news as early as any other paper, I called on Mr. Webb and asked if he would allow us to participate in the express on our paying a proportion of the expence. He unhesitatingly declined, and then called on Mr. Bates, our active Assistant Postmaster, who informed me that you were about making a new contract for carrying the mail between Washington and New York, and that perhaps you contemplated hastening it so as to gain something on the present time. This would enable the public at large to possess the earliest information on National affairs, by which means particular individuals could not present their own undisputed views to the community and promulgate sentiments which, if not adverse to fact, were intended to create a bias favourable to their own immediate views.

If the proceedings of Congress, sir, could be received in New York by midnight it would be in season for the next morning's papers. The Editor of the Courier has been south, and, no doubt, has made arrangements to supply copies of his report, (by the aid of a manifold writer) to tht Whig Editors of Baltimore and Philadelphia. The papers North and East would necessarily receive the Courier and Journal by the morning mails. The Whig papers would repeat their report and remarks, while the Democratic ones would either have to wait for the regular mail or spread the Whig intelligence thus given them, either of which, no doubt, would have an unfavorable influence on the public. If there should be a bane, Sir, there should be an antidote. The TIMES is desirous of giving as late news to its subscribers and democratic contemporaries as can be found elsewhere, so that an opportunity will be afforded them to read and decide for themselves.

Respectfully soliciting a line, Sir, relative to your views on the contract about being entered into, and the time it is intended to have the mail arrive in New York, I remain, with much respect,

Your very obdt. srt.,
EDGAR W. DAVIES,
For Self and Colleagues, W. Holland and E. Sanford, N. Y. Times.

The Mr. Webb mentioned in the foregoing was General James Watson Webb, editor of The Courier Enquirer.

PHILADELPHIA'S QUICK WORK

New York Mail Sent on Its Way to Washington in Six Minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Air mail service between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York was successfully established today, so far as this city's part in the venture was concerned. A crowd of nearly a thousand persons saw Lieutenant Torrey H. Webb of California, an army aviator, land at Bustleton, in the northeastern part of the city, with mail from New York. Six minutes later Lieutenant J. C. Edgerton departed for Washington with the New York mail and a big batch from the Philadelphia Post Office.

When it became known that the airplane carrying mail from Washington had landed in Maryland, Lieutenant H. P. Culver was ordered to proceed at once to New York with Philadelphia mail. He departed at 2:15 o'clock.

When the airplane from New York arrived its mail for Philadelphia was quickly loaded upon a motor truck and started for North Philadelphia to be distributed. No time was lost shifting mail from New York for Washington to Lieutenant Edgerton's machine, and he had hardly time to say "Thank you" to a delegation of citizens who presented him with a wrist watch.

Lieutenant Webb, who also received a wrist watch to commemorate the occasion, said he found the atmosphere at the higher altitudes "a little bit cold." He crossed New York at a height of 8,000 feet and flew over New Jersey at at average of 4,500.

Postmaster John Thornton of this city headed the delegation of citizens who saw the inauguration of the service. Mr. Thornton mailed letters to Postmaster General Burleson and the Postmasters at New York and Washington.

TO ADVANCE AIR SERVICE.

Institute Organized with Major William Thaw as President.

The Aero Club of America announced last night that it had been informed from Washington of the organization of the Air Service Institute of the United States, which is to be conducted on the lines of the United States Naval Institute, for advancing the professional and scientific knowledge of military and naval aeronautics. Major William Thaw, dean of American aviators in France, has been selected President and Major Raoul Lufbery, an American ace, Vice President.

Following the practice of the United States Naval Institute, the Air Service Institute will offer prizes annually for the best essays on aeronautic subjects.

The institute has temporary offices in the Union Trust Building in Washington. It will also have offices in France, England, and Italy.

BORGLUM SUBMITS CASE TO BRANDEGEE

Says Dealings with Mix Antedated Work for President—Sends Two Affidavits.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Gutzon Borglum sent to Senator Brandegee of Connecticut tonight a part of the evidence he desires placed in the Senate record in answer to the charge that he sought to form a private airplane corporation to take Government contracts while he was investigating aircraft production at the invitation of President Wilson. It was in the form of a long letter reiterating and amplifying his denial of the charge, accompanied by affidavits from Hugo C. Gibson, an employe of the British War Mission at New York, and Benjamin Harris.

Mr. Gibson, named as associated with the sculptor in the proposed private corporation, swore in his affidavit that in December Borglum intended to engage with him in a commercial enterprise, but that, after receiving authority from the President to make an investigation, Borglum withdrew, and they had no further negotiations.

Mr. Harris, said to have been selected to represent Borglum in the proposed corporation, denied that Borglum ever had asked him to become interested in an aeronautic company, either on his own behalf or as a representative.

In his letter the sculptor said he had just been informed that Gibson had been suspended from connection with the British mission at the request of the War Department, although he was a highly valuable and necessary expert. He also declared every effort was being made to prevent him from getting affidavits, that several of his witnesses had been summarily "shipped away from Washington" and that others were pleading with him not to involve them for business reasons.

After discussing in great detail the telegrams put into the Senate record with the statement of Kenyon W. Mix, Jr., of the Dodge Manufacturing Company, accusing him of negotiating with Mix for the organization of the airplane company, Borglum said:

"I shall give no more time now to this red herring they have dragged across the trail of investigation and add only this—that all the telegrams Mix offers, together with my letters furnished by the Secretary of War and General Squiers, antedate my work as investigator and indicate knowledge and enthusiasm in touch with the subject. I claim all with pride, and challenge any one not bent on slander and deception, after possessing all of these documents, some for nine months, to read honestly into them any of the charges made, except with malice born out of the need of the hour."

SAYS GERMANS AIDED WAR INDUSTRY HERE

Mauser Interests Profiteered in a Philadelphia Concern, Reichstag Member Charges.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 15.—A member of the Reichstag, Dr. Suedekum, adds another interesting story to the many which of late have let in the light on the profiteering of German munition firms.

He has given notice of a motion in which he asserts that Privy Councilor Arnhold, President of the Board of Directors of the Deutsche Waffen und Munitions Fabriken, makers of the Mauser rifle and a gigantic munition concern, lately declared that the firm, shortly before America entered the war, had sold its interests in a certain large munition factory in Philadelphia.

Those interests, he added, were capitalistic and technical, and the German company's patents, &c., had been made over by license to an American firm. By this sale the German concern made a profit of 9,500,000 marks.

In his motion Dr. Suedekum asks the German Chancellor what he has done to prevent a state of affairs by which during the war Germany's enemies are provided with arms and munitions by the capitalistic and technical co-operation of German firms.

CALLS IN NICKEL COINAGE.

Germany Uses Metal for Projectiles —Zinc Substituted.

AMSTERDAM, May 15.—Germany is calling in her nickel coinage, the metal of which is needed for projectiles, and is substituting zinc for minting coins of this class.

Authority has just been given for the minting of 10,000,000 marks' worth of zinc 10 pfennig pieces.

Summon La Follette's ex-Partner.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Senate Elections Committee, considering La Follette's much-discussed St. Paul speech, today took up the protest of Gilbert M. Roe of New York, La Follette's former law partner, that it was without jurisdiction in the proceeding and summoned Roe to appear Tuesday.

PUBLISHERS FIND CANADA IS FAVORED

Hint That Magazines Here May Migrate Follows Meeting of Their Representatives.

TO STUDY POSTAL LAWS

Zone Regulations, the Publishers' Spokesman Says, Give Preferential Postage Rates to Rivals in Canada.

The possibility that the new postal zone law might make it profitable for American magazine publishers to issue their periodicals from Canadian soil was suggested yesterday by Charles Johnson Post, Director of the Publishers Advisory Board, following a meeting held at the offices of the board at 200 Fifth Avenue, at which representatives of the associations of publishers of medical, religious, agricultural, and business magazines, as well as publications of general interest, and heads of the allied printing trades and the Authors League were present.

The meeting appointed a committee to study the Canadian postal laws in connection with the postal treaty between the United States and Canada, which does not bring Canadian periodicals under the effect of the new zoning regulations which were put into the revenue law.

"Under the zoning provisions which take effect July 1," said Mr. Post, "a magazine published in Canada will be handled by the United States Post Office and delivered to American subscribers throughout the West at a lower cost for postage than if the same magazine were published in any of the great cities of the East.

"In other words, this law passed by an American Congress gives preferential rates in a great part of the United States to Canadian publishers. It has a tendency, therefore, to destroy American publications or to compel them to study the possibilities of Canadian postage and publication in the light of our postal treaties wth that country.

"The postal zone law will add from 100 to 900 per cent. to the present postage on American periodicals. The higher rates of postage apply to Western subscribers and Western readers. Subscribers west of Colorado will have to pay for many of our leading magazines from 7 to 9 cents a copy in postage, while the postage rates on many of the most important business publication will be from 10 to 40 cents postage a copy. These same publications, if published in Canada, however, will be delivered by United States Post Office to the same reader and under the same conditions at from 4 to 16 cents a copy.

"This postal zone law was not a revenue law and was so stated explicitly by Congressman Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who was its originator and who put it on the statute books under the implied threat that unless it was adopted the passage of the War Revenue act would be delayed."

It was upon the presentation of these facts that a committee of the publishers was appointed. The committee will make a preliminary report to a meeting of the Publishers' Advisory Board, to be held next week. Among those present yesterday representing the various publishing interests were: A. C. G. Hammesfahr, Vice President of Collier's, representing the Periodical Publishers' Association; M. C. Robbins, President of the Associated Business Papers, Inc.; Jesse H. Neal, Secretary of the Associated Business Papers, Inc.; Dr. H. Edwin Lewis, American Association of Medical Publications; George E. Cook, President of the Association of Religious Press; S. Walmsley, Secretary of the Association of Religious Press; Thomas A. Barrett of the Agricultural Publishers' Association; John Adams Thayer, Secretary of the Periodical Publishers Association; Allen H. Richardson, President of the Periodical Publishers' Association; Rex Beach, President of the Authors' League of America; Eric Schuler, Secretary of the Authors' League of America; Peter J. Brady, President of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York, and Charles Johnson Post, Director of the Publishers' Advisory Board.

KILLED ATTEMPTING RESCUE

Col. Clive Gave His Life to Save a Wounded Brother Officer.

LONDON, May 4, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Colonel Percy Archer Clive, member of the House of Commons for the South Division of Herefordshire, gave his life on the western front a few days ago in a gallant attempt to rescue a wounded officer.

Colonel Clive, at the head of his battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers, had just straightened out the line by a successful counterattack when it was reported to him that the Colonel of the regiment on his left was lying severely wounded between the battlelines.

Colonel Clive went out immediately alone to aid the wounded Colonel and was killed by a German sniper. Subsequently the wounded Colonel was brought in by stretcher bearers.

To Effect an Immediate and
FINAL CLEARANCE

CREATIONS taken from our Palm Beach Salon, together with Model Gowns from our New York displays.

Three price groups without reservation

$35. $55. $75.
SUITS: GOWNS:

HATS
$10. $15. $20.

Henry Poellnitz
9 East 57th Street

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304-306-308 Fifth Avenue AT 40TH ST.

PRESENT
The Correct Fashions for Town or Country

Street & Travel Suits—at $45, $65, $85.
Plain tailored and semi-dress styles.

Walking Frocks—at $65, $95, $125.
Smart effects developed in fashionable materials.

Coats and Capes—at $50, $75, $95.
Of serge, twill and duvetyn, richly lined.

Afternoon Gowns—at $65, $85, $125.
Embroidered and beaded effects in satin, chiffon and Georgette crepe.

Blouses—at $15 and $20.
Of chiffon and crepe in light and suit shades.

Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Ave. (A.A.) at 45th Street

Men's Oxford Shoes
in the styles and leathers well-dressed men favor. Brown and black—our best grade, $11; white buckskin, $10.

Army Officers tell us we are under the market on all their footwear requirements.

Annual
Clearance Sale
The Famous
Mme. Irène Corsets

TO-DAY AND BALANCE OF WEEK

The latest styles, consisting of the sample lines of our Wholesale Department, and the newest models made of high-grade materials which we are discontinuing.

We offer them at these phenomenally low prices despite the tremendous increase in cost of all materials due to war conditions.

$6.00 to $8.00	CORSETS	3.00 and 3.50
$9.00 to $12.00	"	4.00 and 4.50
$12.00 to $15.00	"	5.00
$16.00 to $18.00	"	6.00
$22.00 to $35.00	"	8.00, 10.00, 12.00

Every Corset carefully fitted.
All models of the newest designs.
All Sizes.

Latest styles in silk tricot, chamoisette and elastic corsets, also "The New Filet Lace Corset." A full assortment of imported and tricot brassières.

Positively No Goods Sent on Approval, Credited or Exchanged.

518 Fifth Ave., Bet 43d and 44th Sts.

McGibbon & Co.

Aprons for Maids and Waitresses

A new stock of Aprons for all occasions, sold separately and in sets; materials of the best and prices quite moderate.

Hemstitched Bib Aprons of plain lawn for waitresses . . .75 each

Sheer Lawn Aprons with bib and rick-rack trimmings . . 1.00 each

Scalloped edge Aprons with bib, of substantial lawn . . . 1.25 each

Dotted Swiss Aprons, scalloped on Bib and Bretelles . . 1.65 each

West 37th Street Just Off Fifth Ave.

TELLS OF CAPTURE OF BLACK SEA FLEET

German Correspondent Says Few Ships at Sebastopol Were in Serviceable Condition.

45 NOTABLES SHOT BY REDS

General Korniloff and His Force Reported to Have Joined General Dutoff's at Orenburg.

AMSTERDAM, May 14.—The Berliner Tageblatt's Special Commissioner to the Ukraine, Leonard Adelt, in a telegram dated at Odessa, May 12, gives the following particulars concerning the capture of the Russian Black Sea fleet:

"When the Germans entered Sebastopol the Sailors' Executive Commission placed the fleet at the disposal of the Ukrainian Peoples' Republic. It was found afterward, however, that the bunkers of the ships were empty and that a majority of the vessels had been so neglected that only the battleship Volga and the cruisers Pamyat Merkuria were in serviceable condition.

"The remainder of the fleet consisted of the battleship Rostislav, the cruiser Potemkine, and a number of torpedo boats and submarines and twenty transports. The protected motor boat flotilla already had been seized at Odessa, as had been the new war vessels lying on the slips. The latter consisted of a dreadnought of 23,000 tons of the 1911 class, two protected cruisers of 7,600 tons each, and two unprotected cruisers.

"At Sebastopol the Bolsheviki shot forty-five notables, including Rear Admirals Sachs and Lvoff, and four Captains and two Colonels. The Bolsheviki had demanded 20,000,000 rubles from the City of Odessa and 10,000,000 rubles from Sebastopol, but the wholesale execution of the leading citizens of these two places were prevented by the timely arrival of the German troops."

Herr Adelt says that General Korniloff has gone to Orenburg to join forces with the Cossack Hetman Dutoff. Korniloff, he adds, is supposed to have a force of 22,000 men, but the number varies daily, as his men, like the Bolsheviki, come and go as they please.

It is noteworthy, the correspondent concludes, that the official name of the Ukraine now is "The Ukrainian State," instead of the Ukrainian Peoples' Republic.

A dispatch from London on May 12 showed that all of the Black Sea Fleet was not taken at Sebastopol. It said that the Russian Ambassador at Berlin had been instructed to notify Germany that part of the fleet, which had left Sebastopol and was at Novorovsysk, had no intention of attacking the German ships in that port, which was the pretext given by the Germans for the threatened capture of the place.

LITTLE PLANTING DONE IN RUSSIA

Less Than Half of the Land Usually Tilled Will Be Cultivated This Year.

SAMARA, Russia, May 2.—(Associated Press.)—Much of the fertile land of European Russia will go uncultivated this year. Less than half the land, which has in times past produced large quantities of grain and other crops, now remaining in control of the Soviet Government will be tilled, owing to the shortage of seed, horses, and implements and the unsettled conditions brought about by the land division.

Peasants have hidden their seed and resisted the food committees. Many districts, consequently, have seed potatoes, wheat, barley, and oats, but the peasants are not willing to plant all the acreage possible, fearing the future disposition of the land and the control of the harvested crop. The hostility of the farmers toward city workers generally is shown by their unwillingness to surrender grain to the food committees and their hesitation to plant extensively lest their crops be requisitioned.

The wheat planting season ends this week in Central Russia, and in most of the districts less than half the grain land has been plowed. The exodus of city dwellers into the grain sections has been so large that breadstuffs are extremely scarce, even in grain centres like Samara, where bread sells for 2 rubles per pound. The price gradually rises approaching Moscow, and at some towns in the grain States children gather at the incoming trains and beg bread from the passengers.

Several provinces have issued their own money, but the peasants and merchants refuse to accept it, unless forced to do so by armed guards. Even the provincial cities are issuing their own money and are legalizing the circulation of officially indorsed checks on State banks, but the peasants do not willingly accept such mediums of exchange.

Samara Province has thousands of German colonists owning from sixty to eighty acres each, who have forcibly resisted the land committees and retain their property. These colonists are Russian citizens, and have been in Russia for several generations. The amount of land allotted to individual peasants varies in different sections, according to the density of the population, the nature of the land, and the size of the families. Two and a half to five acres is the average allotment in the grain-growing districts.

ROSTOV RECAPTURED BY RUSSIAN FORCES

Germans Driven Out of Important Base After Occupying It for One Day.

MOSCOW, May 10, (Associated Press.)—Rostov-on-Don, the largest city in the Don Cossack territory, was recaptured today by the Russian Soviet troops, who drove out the Germans. The Germans, who had held Rostov for only a day, are retreating.

The armistice on the Kursk front has been extended to the Voronezh and Don districts. Martial law has been declared and the Soviet troops have been ordered to disarm the bands invading Russian territory despite the armistice.

AMSTERDAM, May 15.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin announces today that war has had to be proclaimed at Ekaterinoslav, Odessa and Poltava as a strong countercurrent to the order of things was observable. There are several groups of Great Russian forces in the Don region, the newspaper says.

PLANS FREE UKRAINE.

New Government Denies It Disregards Rights of Peasants.

AMSTERDAM, May 15.—The new Ukrainian Government declares in outlining its program, a dispatch from Kiev reports, that it aims at the establishment of a free, independent, and powerful Ukraine. The main task of the Government, which is characterized as provisional, is to restore order and administer State affairs until the convocation of Parliament.

The Government announces that strong measures will be taken against agitators. It denies that it is serving the interests of large landowners and disregarding those of the peasants.

SEMENOFF ROUTS REDS.

Cossack Chief in Siberia Captures Karimskaya Railroad Junction.

HARBIN, May 11.—The Karimskaya Railway Junction has been captured by General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevist leader.

Military railroad engineers have been despatched to restore the railway in the rear of the retreating Bolsheviki.

The people in which districts of Siberia are dying of starvation owing to the lack of transportation of foodstuffs.

Caucasus Seeks Peace with Turkey.

MOSCOW, May 10, (Associated Press.)—The Caucasus Government has proposed peace negotiations, Foreign Minister Tchitcherin is informed by the Turkish Government. Turkey, acting with Germany, has insisted that the Caucasus Government send its delegates to Batoum.

FIVE U-BOATS SUNK IN A SINGLE WEEK

Two Large Ones Among Them—Average Weekly Sinkings Show Great Increase.

LONDON, May 15. — The Evening Standard says that in a recent week no fewer than five German submarines are definitely known to have been sunk. These included two large U-boats.

The average weekly sinkings, the paper adds, are not so high as that, but the rate shows a great improvement over that of six months ago.

Asked in the House of Commons today by Robert P. Houston for information "as to our successful operations in capturing enemy submarines around the coast during the last three weeks," Thomas J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, made this reply:

"On the whole, the general trend of the submarine warfare has progressed quite satisfactorily since the 1st of January.

"News from neutral countries and the increased boastfulness and public disclaimers of the enemy are proof of our recent success; but the Admiralty is adverse to stating results, good or bad, of a short period.

"The total number of British steamers attacked by submarines which escaped uninjured from Jan. 1 to April 30 was 172."

The British Admiralty restrictions on navigation in the northern part of the North Sea, in consequence of the laying of a great mine field for the purpose of foiling submarines, became operative today, and hereafter all shipping in that era must comply with stringent regulations, or ignore them at their own peril.

After dark no ship will be allowed within the prescribed area, which lies between the coasts of Norway and Scotland, and any vessel finding itself there half an hour after sunset must anchor in accordance with the admiralty's direction.

The vast barrier, which seems to have been over-estimated in extent in earlier reports, is now said to cover approximately 22,000 square miles.

Many details obviously cannot be divulged, and some of those printed appear to be based on assumptions by non-official experts; but it is generally accepted that the barrier is designed to fence in as far as possible U-boats and other enemy craft in the northern end of the North Sea in the same manner as the barrier across the Straits of Dover already effectively blocks their access to the Channel. It is remarked that if the barrier is to exclude submarines, the mines must have been laid at an unusual depth to cover the limit of the average submarine's diving capacity.

GERMAN NET LOSSES 5,000,000 TO JAN. 31

4,456,961 in Killed and Prisoners Alone, Plus Deaths from Illness, at Sea and in Colonies.

Karl Bleibtreu, the German military statistician, writing in Das Neue Europa of April 22, gives the German losses from Aug. 2, 1914, to Jan. 31, 1918, as 4,456,961 men. His figures deal exclusively with those killed in action or taken prisoners. They are official from Aug. 2, 1914, till July 31, 1917, and are then estimated to Jan. 31, 1918. His figures and comment read:

WESTERN FRONT.

1914.			
August	172,500	November	93,000
September	214,500	December	80,200
October	189,800		
Total			669,800
1915.			
Jan. and Feb.	66,000	August	105,400
March	(?) 61	Sept. and Oct.	119,450
April	42,500	November	57,500
May	112,500	December	57,750
June and July	152,300		
Total			713,461
1916.			
January	18,100	July	86,650
February	17,800	August	148,000
March	51,300	September	119,800
April	72,650	October	125,000
May	64,000	November	87,100
June	54,830	December	56,000
Total			901,250
1917.			
January	48,000	April	59,000
February	39,000	May, June, and	
March	39,600	July	134,850
Total, (7 months)			320,450

These figures give, on the western front, from Aug. 2, 1914, to July 31, 1917, an aggregate of 2,604,961 casualties.

EASTERN FRONT.

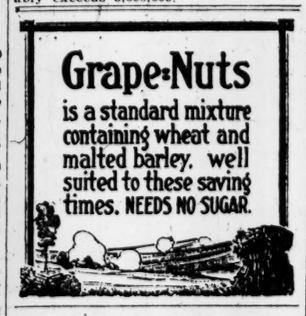
1914	163,900	1916	359,800
1915	699,600	1917	261,250

This gives a total from Aug. 2, 1914, to July 31, 1917, of 1,484,550, and for the two fronts combined of 4,089,511.

From Aug. 1, 1917, to Jan. 31, 1918, Herr Bleibtreu estimates the total losses on both fronts at 367,450, making in all 4,456,961 men.

In adding those who died from illness or wounds, the losses resulting from the colonial and maritime fighting, as well as in the noncombatant and auxiliary services, not comprised in the preceding enumeration, the grand total considerably exceeds 5,000,000.

Grape-Nuts is a standard mixture containing wheat and malted barley, well suited to these saving times. NEEDS NO SUGAR.



You should smile!

Club Cocktails

help the smile habit with a perfected flavor that never fails.

TWO MINISTERS RESIGN IN ITALY

Heads of Munitions and Transport Departments Are Out—Places Filled.

ROME, May 15.—General Dallolio, Minister of Munitions, and Signor Bianchi, Minister of Transport, have resigned.

Senator Giovanni Villa has been appointed Minister of Transport, while the Minister of War will take charge temporarily of the Ministry of Munitions.

LUXURY TAX A SUCCESS.

It Yields France $3,000,000 in First Month of Enforcement.

PARIS, May 15.—The new 10 per cent. tax on luxuries produced nearly 15,000,000 francs in the first month during which it was in force.

The Ministry of Finance expresses satisfaction over this outcome, as it was achieved despite the fact that many persons anticipated payments for goods in order to avoid the tax, while many others postponed payments, hoping that the tax would be repealed, as there has been considerable agitation against it. As an additional handicap upon receipts, the month included the Easter holidays, when business was dull.

Lend $3,000,000 More to Serbia.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Serbia received another credit of $3,000,000 from the Treasury today, making her total indebtedness to the United States $9,000,000 and the total of all the allies $5,766,850,000.

50,000 SOLDIERS IN CHORUS.

Mme. Schumann-Heink Leads Singing of National Hymn at Camp Dix.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., May. 15.—Fifty thousand soldiers who are awaiting transportation to France tonight joined Mme. Schumann-Heink in the singing of the national anthem and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" in the amphitheatre of the Y. M. C. A. stadium here. The singing was heard in every barracks in the camp by sentries left on guard there, and a mile away officers and soldiers heard the roll of the 50,000 voices and stood at attention until the chorus was finished. Many other airs, some of them the anthems of the Allies, and others old American favorites, were sung by Mme. Schumann-Heink. W. Stanley Hawkins, the song master at the camp, said he had no doubt that the Kaiser heard the singing above the noise of the guns.

CONCRETE SHIP A SUCCESS

The Faith Will Begin at Once to Take on Cargo.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The 7,500-ton concrete steamer Faith, the first of its kind and tonnage constructed in this country, had a successful trial trip today at sea off San Francisco. A wireless message sent from the steamer by W. Leslie Comyn, President of the San Francisco Shipbuilding Company, said:

"The Faith is proving herself the equal, if not the superior, of any steel ship of similar size and equal power."

The Faith will begin at once loading a cargo of salt for a North Pacific Coast port, and will return with coal.

Benjamin Franklin says:

"For want of a nail the shoe was lost
For want of a sho e the horse was lost
For want of a horse the rider was lost
For want of a rider the message was lost
For want of the message the battle was lost"

Deliver the Message

A Thrift Stamp is only a *nail* but it will help to deliver the message to the Kaiser and aid in winning the War.

Buy some today.

Franklin TRUST CO
Established 1889
46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

See How Shells and Guns Are Made.

Four billion dollars is being spent to make American guns that will blast the path to Berlin. The processes of manufacture are shown in a number of striking photographs, presented in the current Mid-Week Pictorial. Twenty-four large pages of rotogravure. Published every Thursday by The New York Times Co. At all news stands. 10 cents a copy. $5.00 a year.—Advt.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

The Carnival of Women's Fashionable Frocks

at prices that in each instance are most remarkable will be continued throughout this week

Only unusual planning and the hearty cooperation of our dressmakers enable us to offer in this event reproductions of the most exquisite imported Summer frocks at a fraction of what they would ordinarily cost. Today the following four remarkable special values will be featured:

Stunning Silk Gingham Frocks at $18.50

In dainty Plaid and Check effects with pockets and collar trimmed with plain color fluted Silk. Pink, Lilac, Green, Copenhagen Blue, Black, White.

Very Fashionable Crepe de Chine Frocks, $25

In a decidedly new model with deep rows of fine tucking on skirt—a feature seldom seen in dresses so modestly priced. Navy Blue, Black, Copenhagen Blue, Grey and Taupe.

Smart Tailored Foulard Silk Frocks at $18.50

Very becoming surplice waist model with White Satin collar. To be had in new figured and blocked patterns on Navy Blue, Copenhagen Blue and Black grounds.

Dainty Figured Voile Frocks at $10

Light, fluffy Summer Voile Frocks in Navy Blue and Black with figured pattern. Voile collar and cuffs are in novel scalloped effects. Sizes 34 to 42.

An Extraordinary Clearance of Women's Smart Blouses

—values so remarkable as to command your immediate attention

Every high-colored blouse in our regular stock has been radically reduced for this event, including handsome models in Beaded Georgette Crepe; others in Georgette Crepe with Filet Lace trimmings, sleeveless coat styles in Linen, Net, Satin or Crepe, and a large selection of sleeveless vest effect blouses for wear with the very fashionable Eton frocks and suits.

Blouses	Formerly $15 to $18.75	Now $9.95
Blouses	Formerly $10 to $12.50	Now $7.50
Blouses	Formerly $6.75 to $8.50	Now $5.00
Blouses	Formerly $5 and $5.95	Now $3.95
Blouses	Formerly $2.95 and $3.95	Now $1.95

A Sale of 265 Women's Capes and Coats Very Special at $15

Capes and coats so individual in their styling have not been presented in many months. At such a low price they are certainly most remarkable. Fashioned of Men's Wear Serge, Burella, Wool Checks, Wool Poplin, Mixtures, Coverts and Mistrel Cloth in all the desirable colors.

Ultra Smart Sleeveless Coats, Special at $10.75

In four distinct models for wear with the new separate skirts. Fashioned of the much wanted Wool Jersey, in all stylish colors.

Women's Summer "Tub" Skirts Today at $1.95, $2.95 and $3.95

For general wear, for sports purposes, for nurses, these are the most practical skirts made. In new button-trimmed models, fashioned of Gabardine, Pique, Honeycomb, Novelty Stripes, Wide Wale Corduroy, Pure Ramie Linen, Ramie Linene and figured Gabardine. Sizes 25 to 36.

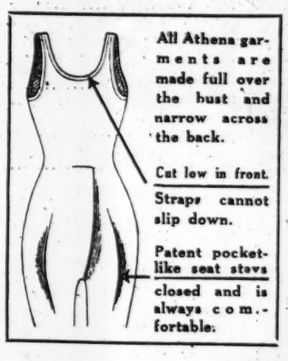
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Athena Underwear

For Particular Women

For daintiness, comfort and wear, Athena Underwear is matchless.

Women find that it is made to fit them exactly without being stretched into shape and with no unnecessary and annoying folds of fabric at any point. The shoulder straps stay in place, there is just the right fullness over the bust, and at the hips, and the perfect fit at the waist prevents wrinkling under the corset. The patented seat and non-strain gusset provide ease and comfort to be found in no other undergarment. All sizes and qualities. Prices:


All Athena garments are made full over the bust and narrow across the back.
Cut low in front.
Straps cannot slip down.
Patent pocket-like seat stays closed and is always comfortable.

Vests and Tights
Reg. Sizes.....75c Extra Sizes.....85c

Union Suits
Reg. Sizes, 75c to $2 Extra Sizes, 85c to $2.25

Saks & Co., sole New York distributors.
Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Makers.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Straw Hats

IN THE NEW SHAPES AND BRAIDS

are now specially featured in the Men's Furnishings Department, in readiness for the opening of the Summer season.

The finest products of the foremost manufacturers, here and abroad, are assembled in this interesting collection, which includes every smart type of Summer hat for the fastidious man.

Some of the stock prices are:

Sennit Straws	$3.00, 3.50, 4.00
Balibuntals	12.00, 15.00, 20.00
Blocked Panamas	8.00 & 10.00
Monte Christo Panamas	40.00 to 350.00

(First Floor)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets.

Special Values in Men's Fine Custom Suits at $35

TAILORED to your measure from the finest all-wool suitings—serges, cheviots and worsteds. Large woolen reservations, placed long ago, makes possible this most unusual made-to-measure event.

Men's Section *Third Floor*

Macy's
R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Three Testimonials:

SAVING

Commander Booth of the Salvation Army approached the superintendent of our main floor, not so very long ago, with the unsolicited information about the prices of our merchandise as compared with those of several of the larger stores in the city with whom the Salvation Army dealt, to the effect that in this store the commander could, notwithstanding a 10% discount given by these other houses, make a bigger saving. We give discount to NO ONE.

SERVICE

Would it interest you to know that only this past week a well known woman who has just turned over her country home to the Government for war purposes, wishing to furnish it accordingly, asked us to extend to her the discount privilege as a special patriotic contribution on our part? We refused her request to her entire satisfaction on the sensible grounds that it would be an empty honor to set aside a fundamental principle of our establishment and sell to the Government at a special discount under prices already lower than those of our competitors. *And She Made Her Purchases Here.*

SATISFACTION

A woman bought a mahogany electric table lamp. Somehow the wires inside it became crossed and the fire which resulted cost her considerable. She could not remember where she bought the lamp, but recollected seeing like ones in this store. The store received her complaint, but we were obliged to ask for the evidence (the iron tube which runs through all Our Lamps in compliance with the insurance laws), which must have been saved from the fire. Nothing in Her Lamp remained but Ashes. In fact, we soon realized that the burned lamp had not been supplied with the iron tube. The woman told us that she had accounts at two other stores, and to make our position sound we sent to these stores and bought lamps similar to the one burned. We cut them open along with one of our own, at our own expense. Then the woman took her complaint to one of the two other stores.

THE POINT:

If it's a case of getting satisfaction you will always find it in this store.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Win the War!

Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps may be bought in any Department Store in the city.

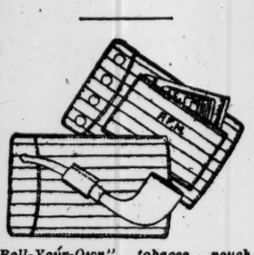
ESTABLISHED 1649
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Nothing Else Under Heaven Matters Today

The money we invest in War Savings Stamps helps to set our land and the world free.

Nothing else under Heaven matters to-day except to carry on the war to an end.

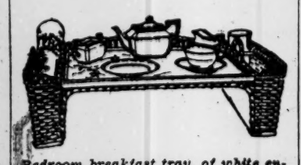
The only way out of this war is THROUGH it.



"Roll-Your-Own" tobacco pouch, showing back and front views, black or tan military stripe leather, flat with snap fastenings, non-leakable, pocket for papers, matches, and loop on back for pipe; 5¼x3¼ inches (initials stamped 25c. extra).....$2.75

Pipes extra, from.....75c

Shopping-knitting bag, shown open and closed, of fancy silk, 10-inch shell frame, silk lining and handle; 11¼ inches deep, stiff bottom, attached purse inside.....$12.00

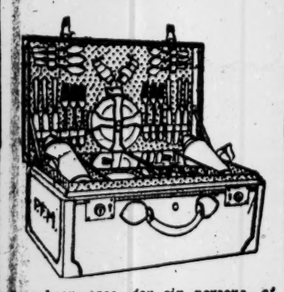


Bedroom breakfast tray, of white enamel wicker, fixed tray of cretonne-under-glass, compartment at each end for water glass, silver, newspaper and mail, unfitted..$10.75

Individual breakfast set, as shown, of white English china, with flower-festoon design, comprising:—tea pot, sugar basin, cream pitcher, cup and saucer, service plate.....$7.00

Water glasses, from.....25c

Down pillow, for motoring, tan glove leather covering, top handle, sizes: 15½x16½ and 20x15 inches.....$8-$10



Luncheon case, for six persons, of closely woven wicker, capped leather corners, striped lining, cover fitted with knives, forks, spoons, salt and pepper shakers, napkins, enamel plates; removable tray with 2 sandwich boxes, butter jar, 6 enamel cups, 2 spaces for pint size Thermos bottles; 4 deep compartments in body fitted with meat box, bread box, two spaces for quart size Thermos bottles (bottles extra). Size, 21x13½x9¾ inches (initials painted without charge).....$41.00

Pint Thermos bottles, each.....$3.00

Quart size, each.....$4.50

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York

694 Fifth Ave. (57th Street) — 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)

Boston — 148 Tremont St.

London — 89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

SLUMBER UNDER FIRE BECOMES A HABIT

But Americans at the Front Get Insomnia When the Bombardment Stops.

SUMMONED TO DO HIS BIT

Artillery Officer Gets a College Letter Asking What He's Doing to Win the War.

By FLOYD F. GIBBONS.

[Copyright, 1918, by The Chicago Tribune Company.]

[SIXTH ARTICLE.]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES UNDER GENERAL FOCH IN FRANCE, May 15.—Returning to the battalion headquarters at night by a route apparently as popular to the German artillery as the one used in the forenoon, we found the telephone switchboards in full operation in a subcellar and headquarters mess established in a clean kitchen above ground. The food was served in the kitchen, and we noticed that one door had suffered some damage which had caused it to be boarded up, and that the plaster of the ceiling of the room was full of fresh holes and rents in a dozen places. At every shock to the earth a little stream of oats would trickle through the holes from the attic above. These, falling down an officer's neck in the midst of a meal, would have no effect other than causing him to call for his helmet to ward off the cereal rain.

We learned more about the sinister meaning of that broken door and the holes in the ceiling when it became necessary later in the evening to move mess to a safer location. The kitchen was located just thirty yards back of a certain crossroad, and an unhealthy number of German shells that missed the intersection caused too much interruption in our cook's work. We found that this mess room was vacant by reason of the fact that it had become too unpleasant for the French officers, who had relinquished it the day before. We followed suit and were not surprised when an infantry battalion mess followed us into the kitchen, and just one day later, to the hour, followed us out of it.

Lying on the floor in a chalk cellar that night and listening to the sounds of arriving shells on nearby cross roads and battery positions, we estimated how long it would be before this little village would be completely leveled to the ground. Already the gables were disappearing from houses, sturdy chimneys were toppling and stone walls were showing jagged gaps. One whole wall of the village school had crumbled before one blast, so that now the wooden desks and benches of the pupils and their books and paper were exposed to view from the street. On the blackboard was a penmanship model which read: "Let no day pass without having saved something."

It is strange that sleep comes in surroundings not unlike the interior of a boiler factory, but it does. I heard of no man who slept in the cellars beneath our village that night being disturbed by the pounding of shells and the jar of the ground, both or which were ever present to the dormant senses. Strange still was the fact that at midnight, when the shelling almost ceased for a small interval, almost every man in the command was aroused by the sudden silence. When the shelling was resumed, sleep returned.

"When I get back home on the farm outside Chicago," said one officer, "I don't believe I will be able to sleep unless I get August to stand under my window and shake the undershoot all night."

It is remarkable how a tired human under such conditions can turn off the switch on an energetic imagination and resign himself completely to fate. In those cellars that night every man knew that one direct hit by a 210 German shell on his particular cellar would mean "taps" for everybody in the cave. Such a possibility demands considerable action in the slowest moving minds. Mentalities and morale of varying caliber cogitate upon this matter at varying lengths, but I doubt if there is much difference in the conclusion arrived at. This soliloquy produces one vital decision: that if one particular shell is to come into your particular abode, there is nothing you can do to keep it out.

It must have been 3 o'clock in the morning when a sputtering motorcycle came to a stop in the shelter of our cellar door, and the gas guard standing there exchanged words with some one. It ended in the sound of hobnails on the stone steps as a dispatch rider descended, lighting his way down the gray shaft with an electric pocket lamp.

"What is it?" inquired the Major, awakening and rolling over on his side.

"Just came from regimental headquarters," said the messenger. "I'm carrying orders on to the next town. The Adjutant gave me this letter to deliver to you, sir. The Adjutant's compliments, sir, and apologies for waking you; but he said the mail had just arrived and the envelope looked important, and he thought you might like to get it right away."

"H-mm!" said the Major, weighing the official looking envelope in one hand and observing both the American stamps in one corner and the numerous addresses by which the missive had been forwarded. He tore off the end and extracted a sheet which he unfolded and read while the messenger waited at his request. I was prepared to hear a promotion order from Washington, and made ready to offer congratulations. The Major smiled and tossed the paper over to me, at the same time reaching for notebook and fountain pen.

"Hold the light for me," he said to the messenger as he sat on the edge of the bed and began writing. "This is urgent, and I will make answer now. You will mail it at regimental headquarters."

The stationery bore the heading of an alumni association of a well-known Eastern university. The contents ran as follows:

Dear Sir: What are you doing for your country? What are you doing to help win the war? While our brave boys are in France facing the Kaiser's shells and gas, the Alumni Association has directed me as secretary to call upon all old boys of the University and invite them to do their bit for Uncle Sam. We ask your subscription to a fund which we are raising to send cigarettes to the young students of the university who are serving with the colors and who are so nobly maintaining the traditions of our Alma Mater. Please fill out the inclosed blank, stating your profession and present occupation.

Fraternally yours,

———, Secretary.

The Major was watching me with a smile as I concluded:

"Here's my answer," he said, reading from a note book leaf:

Your letter reached me tonight in a warm little village in France. With regard to my present profession will inform you that I am an expert in ammunition trafficking and am at present occupied in exporting large quantities of shells to Germany over the air route. Please find inclosed check for 50 francs for cigarettes for the youngsters, who, as you say, are so nobly upholding the sacred traditions of our school. After all, we old boys should do something to help along the cause.

Yours to beat the Kaiser,

———,

Major ——, Field Artillery, U. S. A., on the Front in France.

"I guess that ought to hold them," said the Major as he folded the letter and addressed an envelope. It rather seemed to me it would, but before I could finish the remark the Major was back asleep in his blankets.

General Pershing Reports 121 Casualties, Making Total of 5,682 in Overseas Army

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The War Department today made public a list of 121 casualties in the American army abroad, bringing the total from the beginning to 5,682. The list contains the names of three killed in action, three died of wounds, five died of disease, one died of accident, seven died of other causes, six wounded severely, forty-nine wounded slightly, eight wounded in action, and thirty-nine missing in action.

Eight commissioned officers are named in the list. Captain George C. Freeland and Lieutenant James F. Crawford are reported missing in action. Captain Clarence F. Jobson and Lieutenants King Alexander, Clarence M. Archer, Robbins L. Conn, John N. Dickerson, and George Howard were slightly wounded.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported May 15.	Total.
Killed in action	465	3	468
Killed by accident	233	1	234
Died of disease	1,039	5	1,044
Lost at sea	238	0	238
Died of wounds	175	3	178
Gas and other causes	65	7	72
Civilians	7	0	7
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Total deaths	2,223	19	2,242
Wounded	3,127	63	3,190
Captured	60	0	60
Missing	151	39	190
Grand total	5,561	121	5,682

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED MAY 15.

Army casualties reported today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are as follows:

KILLED IN ACTION—3.

Corporal.

FARRELL, PATRICK; J. Farrell, 14 Millard Av., Edgewater, N. J.

Privates.

CLARK, HARRY J.; Mrs. W. J. Clark, Streasburst, Ill.

DILLEY, JOSEPH; Cornelius Dilley, R. F. D. 1, Thomsonville, Mich.

DIED OF WOUNDS—3.

Privates.

COLE, THOMAS W.; Mrs. Etta A. Tarr, Howard St., Springvale, Me.

CONKLIN, CHARLES; A. J. Conklin, 1,300 Washington Av., Grand Haven, Mich.

CROMIE, JAMES; Mrs. Susan Cromie, 39 Piore St., Brookline, Mass.

DIED OF DISEASE—5.

Corporal.

MULLER, ROBERT CARROLL; Mrs. Bertha Muller, Dickinson, Tex.

Privates.

DUHIG, JOHN; Miss Mary Duhig, care Courtney, 423 West 50th St., New York.

GRANT, STANFORD M.; John M. Grant, 550 Warren St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MACIEJEWSKI, CHESTER M.; Mrs. Nick Maciejewski, 634 Broadway, Berlin, Wis.

MORAHAN, PATRICK L.; Thomas J. Morahan, 206 West 84th St., New York.

DIED OF ACCIDENT—1.

Cadet.

FREEMAN, STUART; Mrs. Emily Neon, 841 12th St., Portland, Ore.

DIED OTHER CAUSES—7.

Corporals.

BRIGHTMAN, WILLET T.; Mrs. L. K. Brightman, 917 South Perry St., Montgomery, Ala.

LEWIS, HARRY J.; Charlie B. Lewis, Buckfield, Me.

Privates.

YOUNG, WALTER H.; Mrs. Mary A. Young, 12 Breed Square, Lynn, Mass.

KLEIN, KENNETH; J. S. Klein, Fort Kent, Me.

GOODWIN, ALFRED; Mrs. Ora Goodwin, South Hiram, Me.

GAGNON, RENE J.; Mrs. Rose Talardy, Serle St., Georgetown, Mass.

DOW, NORMAN N.; Mrs. Carrie Porter, Princeton, Me.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—6.

Sergeant.

DROTTAR, JOHN A.; J. S. Drottar, Chisholm, Me.

Privates.

ANDREWS, WILLIAM H.; Sylvanus Sessions, Downey, Idaho.

BEYER, OTTO J.; John Beyer, R. F. D. No. 2, Casterland, N. Y.

CHASE, LESTER W.; Fred B. Chase, 17 Beacon St., Derry, N. H.

GOUIN, WALTER G.; Zole Gouin, R. F. D., Westville, N. H.

ZALUKI, MIKE; Joe Pooler, Farmington, Me.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY—49.

Captain.

JOBSON, CLARENCE F.; Mrs. Chris F. Jobson, 706 Pullman Building, Chicago.

Lieutenants.

ALEXANDER, KING; William Alexander, Chambersburg, Penn.

ARCHER, CLARENCE M.; Samuel B. Archer, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

CONN, ROBBINS L.; Mrs. Charles W. Conn, care Fifth Av. Bank, 330 Lexington Av., New York.

DICKERSON, JOHN N.; Mrs. J. M. Dickerson, 917 Powell St., San Francisco.

HOWARD, GEORGE; Miss Jennie Howard, Rosendale, N. Y.

Sergeants.

ELLIS, SOLON E.; Robert E. Ellis, 809 South 11th St., Waco, Texas.

McCULLY, DAVID; Hugh McCully, 223 Insworth Av., Belfast, Ireland.

Corporals.

EMERY, LEON A.; Andrew S. Emery, R. F. D. 2, Farmington, Maine.

GITTINGS, JAMES H.; Mrs. W. H. Gittings, St. Mary, Ky.

GOULD, DANIEL B.; Otis S. Gould, R. No. 1, New Vineyard, Me.

GREEN, HERBERT; Miss Grace Green, Bartleville, Ky.

NARY, HURDETT; Ella Nary, Hillsdale, Ill.

LOUGHLIN, BERNARD; Patrick Loughlin, 46 Lincoln Place, North Plainfield, N. J.

SCHUMAKER, CHARLES; Maly E. Schumaker, 17 Jefferson Av., Jersey City, N. J.

SPECK, THOMAS G.; Miss Agnes Speck, Livingston, Tenn.

Musicians.

DRIVER, NELSON H.; Mrs. Lillian Driver, 2,820 Monterey St., St. Joseph, Mo.

HELM, ORION; Gus Helm, Columbus, Ohio.

WICKERSHAM, RICHARD; Raymond Wickersham, 715 North 10th St., Estherville, Iowa.

Privates.

BATES, ROLLO; Mrs. Elsie Bates, P. O. Box 551, Ladysmith, Wis.

BURGER, GEORGE; Robert Tiffenbacker, 2,013 Crystal St., Chicago, Ill.

BUTCHER, DON; Mrs. Gertrude Butcher, 1,413 Webster St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

BROWN, GEORGE C.; Moses Brown, 10 Central St., Whitman, Mass.

CAVANAGH, WILLIAM J.; Daniel J. Cavanagh, 310 Dover St., Boston, Mass.

CHAPMAN, DOUGLAS B.; Frank M. Chapman, 2,115 West Fourth St., Newburry, Penn.

COLLINS, ROY J.; Miss Neva Homer, General Delivery, Petersburg, Ill.

DICK, GEORGE T.; John Dick, 69 Wegman Parkway, Jersey City, N. J.

DOYLE, THOMAS F.; Mrs. J. J. Doyle, 321 Liberty St., Schenectady, N. Y.

FRANCISCO, ALFRED T.; Ira W. Sipes, 1,325 Charles St., Wilmette, Ill.

HAMER, HANS A.; Hans Kroeger, 1,725 Second Av., Mankato, Minn.

HIENTZA, STANLEY; Frank Hientza, R. No. 2, Beaver, Wis.

HODGDON, WINSLOW; Mrs. Olive Batson, 384 Central Av., Saugus, Mass.

HOSIER, SAM; William W. Hosier, Waldo, Ark.

JOHNSTON, JEFF.; Mrs. Alice Johnston, McIntosh, Ala.

LEGGETT, JAMES D.; Mrs. Ella Harris, Rodney, Iowa.

LELAND, SOLMER T.; Isaac Leland, Weldon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

LOSSARD, JOSEPH N.; Napoleon Lossard, 205 Chapin Av., Providence, R. I.

McCARTY, Kirby S.; Rebecca Bowens, Washington Court House, Ohio.

MEACHAM, STANDISH; D. B. Meacham, Carow Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MILLER, WILLIAM A.; Louis Wendell, 41 East Grand St., Chicago, Ill.

PRICHARD, FRANCIS L.; Mrs. Della Prichard, Rousseville, Penn.

RIORDAN, DENIS J.; Mrs. Josie Gildard, 9 Arkwright St., Manchester, N. H.

RUDNICK, GEORGE; Mrs. Anna Rudnick, 1,626 North Hermitage Av., Chicago, Ill.

SODER, THOMAS C.; Hiram Soder, Ravenscroft, Tenn.

SPIEGEL, ROBERT E.; Mrs. Annie Spiegel, 338 Madison Av., Perth Amboy, N. J.

THOMAS, WALTER; Dudley Thomas, general delivery, Lexington, Ky.

WALLS, BONTA; Bill Dorne, 20 Maple St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WATSON, RAYMOND; Henry Watson, Route No. 1, Hart, Mich.

WHITE, MICHAEL H.; Mrs. Mary White, 47 Linden Av., Malden, Mass.

WOUNDED IN ACTION—8.

Sergeant.

BEGLEY, GRAY; Annie Begley, 51 East Franklin St., Shelbyville, Ind.

Corporals.

JAMES, CHARLES R.; David James, 41 Whittier Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

TRAUB, WILLIAM E.; Charles G. Traub, Miami, Fla.

Privates.

BILLHYMER, JESSE A.; Ernest Billhymer, Ogleaby, Ill.

BOHAN, PETER J.; Mrs. Kepler, 1,444 75th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FULENWIDER, HERBERT; Mary J. Reid, 48 Lexington Apts., Indianapolis, Ind.

HOCKARD, EVERETT R.; Mrs. Della Hockard, Van Buren, Ind.

TOWNSLEY, JOHN C.; James W. Hall, 18th St. and Broadway, Vincennes, Ind.

MISSING IN ACTION—39.

Captain.

FREELAND, GEORGE C.; Mrs. G. C. Freeland, 194 Fountain St., Westville, Conn.

Lieutenant.

CRAWFORD, JAMES F.; Mrs. Eliza H. Crawford, Warsaw, N. Y.

Corporals.

BARRY, THOMAS F.; James Barry, Olive St. and Grand Av., New Haven, Conn.

BATHGATE, JACK; Mrs. Mary Bathgate, Plainfield Av., Orange, Conn.

BORGMAN, HAROLD A.; Mrs. W. A. Borgman, 21 Townsend St., New Haven, Conn.

CARLSON, GUSTAF E.; Carl F. Carlson, 175 Pearl St., Middletown, Conn.

CHITTY, FRED W.; George Chitty, 146 Foster St., New Haven, Conn.

COLEMAN, JAMES F.; Benjamin Robertson, 79 Pine St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHNSON, ARTHUR F.; Edward Johnson, 75 East Main St., Middletown, Conn.

KLUTH, WILLIAM; Charles Kluth, 205 Springside Av., New Haven, Conn.

McHUGH, GEORGE D.; Mrs. Amelia McHugh, 109 Tyler St., New Haven, Conn.

Sergeant.

REYNOLDS, WALTER J.; Mr. Reynolds, 502 Orchard St., New Haven, Conn.

Mechanics.

CRONIN, JOHN F.; Mrs. Anna May Hodge, 102 Main St., Portland, Conn.

PLANT, PETER F.; Fred St. Lawrence, 15 Kidder St., Quincy, Mass.

Bugler.

NEWTON, HERBERT R.; Mrs. W. L. Newton, 68 Capitol Av., Hartford, Conn.

Privates.

GRAVATT, CHESTER D.; Mrs. Henry Gravatt, 144 Embury St., Ocean Grove, N. J.

CLARK, EDWARD; E. L. Clark, Collinsville, Conn.

CLEMENTS, SYLVESTER J.; Mrs. Nettie Brown, Geneva, Ala.

COLBURN, LEONARD; Walter Colburn, 813 Orchard St., New Haven, Conn.

COOK, HARRY L.; Harry M. Cook, East Hampton, Conn.

COUCH, LORY M.; Harmon G. Couch, Bridge St., New Milford, Conn.

D'ANNA, JOSEPH; Frank Onarato, Box 264, New Milford, Conn.

JENNINGS, JOHN M.; Mrs. Roy E. Howard, Bella Plaine, Iowa.

KANOFF, RAYMOND J.; William Kanoff, 137 James St., New Haven, Conn.

KNUDSON, JOHN; Carl Knudson, 23 Reid St., New Haven, Conn.

LABRIOLA, VINCENZO; James Nash, 86 Main St., Bristol, Conn.

LEARY, JOSEPH P.; John Leary, 14 Warwick St., Middletown, Conn.

LEMIEUX, WILLIAM F.; Joseph Lemieux, Middletown, Conn.

MINOR, JOHN A.; Mrs. Ellen Minor, 1,190 Whalley Av., New Haven, Conn.

OLIS, MICHAEL M.; Peter Olis, Box 23, Pequabuck, Conn.

MOQUIN, ERNEST D.; Mrs. Jules Moquin, 36 Roberts Av., Bristol, Conn.

PRUNIER, EDWARD W.; Albert E. Prunier, 248 West Hazel St., New Haven, Conn.

QUINN, JEFF D.; Ramsey Quinn, Glencoe, Ala.

SACHS, JOHN; Israel Sachs, 265 Cedar St., New Haven, Conn.

SALA, DANIEL E.; C. Sala, West Wareham, Mass.

SAMAK, JOHN; K. Samak, Kovel, Russia.

SEFCIK, BOLESLAW R.; S. Sefcik, New London, Conn.

THOMPSON, WARREN E.; Mrs. Katherine Thompson, Marlborough St., Portland, Conn.

YOUNG, ELLIS M.; Dr. E. W. Young, 640 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

OUR AIRMEN DOWN THREE MACHINES

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

steamships carry against the U-boats, and put himself behind a thick cloud.

Peterson passed him and looped again, with his machine gun going. He got ahead of the German, who swerved quickly, but Peterson's stream of bullets literally severed one of the wings of the German machine, and it fell with the severed wing fluttering after. Peterson had brought down both German fliers in five minutes.

Within the hour Captain Kenneth Marr had brought down a German biplane machine.

The impressive decoration ceremony took place on the American field and the honors were conferred by a French army instead of by a French corps.

The ceremony brought the first news of the fate of Captain Norman Hall, who was missing after a fight four days ago. He and Lieutenant Charles Chapman Read were reported as dead on the field of honor and the cross was awarded to them. Others Americans to be awarded the Croix de Guerre with palms were Lieutenant Eddie Rickenbacher and Lieutenant James Meissner. Both of them recently brought down German machines under exceptional circumstances.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 15, (Associated Press.)—Captain David Peterson of Honesdale, Penn., who brought down two enemy aviators today was one of five men who were decorated. The others were Captain Norman Hall, Lieutenant Charles Chapman, who is missing; Lieutenant Edward V. Rickenbacher, the former automobile racer, and Lieutenant James Meissner.

Major Robert B. Paddock of the Signal Corps has been recommended for the War Cross. Recently under terrific shell fire he made an inspection of the wire communications, which was not expected of him because of his rank. He discovered the wire cut by the enemy and repaired it, being wounded in the leg while doing so. He is a native of Wyoming.

Sergeant W. B. Connell of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Sergeant H. R. Webb of Monroe, Utah, members of the Signal Corps, have won the War Cross for conspicuous bravery in repairing wires under a heavy shell and gas attack. Both are now in the hospital.

One of the American reconnoissance airplanes late yesterday afternoon from an altitude of about 400 yards fired upon German trenches, in which there were a number of the enemy, with a machine gun.

The indications today pointed to the possibility that the American biplane, which suddenly dropped out of the clouds yesterday, killing the two men in it, was shot down by an enemy machine, for it was established that the engine of the biplane was running at full speed when it struck the ground.

A heavy barrage was laid down by the Germans on American positions northwest of Toul this morning, but no infantry attack developed. The Americans in the line were ready for the enemy at all times during the firing.

There was a general movement behind the German lines today, perhaps owing to heavy casualties inflicted by the American artillery. The air activities were above normal, the weather being ideal.

TELLS OF UPTON MURDERS.

Negro Soldier Now Awaiting Trial in Military Prison.

After he had signed a confession that he killed Private Michael Maloney of the Second Outgoing Casuals and Mrs. J. Harrity of 39 Fourth Street, a visitor to Camp Upton on May 5, while he was on guard duty at the camp, Private Layton James, a negro member of the 367th Infantry, was taken from the Third Branch Detective Bureau last night to a military prison to await trial by court-martial. Army officers took James away manacled and under a heavy guard.

James told officers that he was on guard duty near the edge of the woods when he saw Maloney and Mrs. Harrity walking there. When he saw Maloney leave for a few minutes he started to talk to Mrs. Harrity. Maloney had his hand on his pistol holster when he returned, James said, and the sentry began firing in the belief that Maloney intended to shoot. James said that he was forced to kill Mrs. Harrity as she was kneeling over the body of Maloney, because he knew that she would tell about the crime.

James said he then ran through the woods and got back into the camp by another road. His inquiries about the cause of the commotion prevented the fastening of suspicion upon him immediately, and he was assigned to stand guard over the bodies while a search of the wood was made by other soldiers.

Although the authorities say that James can hardly read or write, and was a laborer in a shipyard at Newport News when he was drafted last October, he is devoutly religious, and placed his hand on his Bible when he swore to the confession of the details of the murder. He was held for examination after another negro, accused of the crime, said that he had seen James run through the woods.

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Dresses of plaid or checked Anderson ginghams, with surplice collar, turn-back cuffs, belt and pockets of white pique. 12.75

Women's Striped Voile Dresses

New box pleated tunic model, of navy-and-white or black-and-white striped voile, trimmed with wide bands of self material; long roll collar and turn-back cuffs of white organdie. 15.75

Women's Cotton Scrim Dresses

This new and very fashionable dress fabric is plain or with self-plaid, in white, lavender, Copen, tan or reseda; embroidered organdie or white pique collar and cuffs. 18.50

Women's Organdie Dresses

Plain color, checked or dotted organdie with self flutings, wide tucks or inset with colored bands; organdie collars, many tapering to waistline; sashes of satin or self material. 24.50

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Women's Summer Silk Dresses

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TWO NEW SUMMER MODELS

Novelty Checked Foulard Silk Dress in blue-and-white or black-and-white, with white satin shawl collar and cuffs, irregular tunic skirt.

Figured Georgette Crepe Dress over Satin; new draped model with organdie collar, cuffs and vestee; satin ribbon belt with sash ends.

Unusual at 29.50

WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP—Third Floor

AMERICANS MADE UP BANNER CAREY UNIT

300 Railway Engineers Fought in Volunteer Force Which Plugged British Gap.

CHIEF WAS COMMANDEERED

Passing in Auto, He Was Called In After Leader Collapsed—Outwitted the Germans.

LONDON, May 14, (Associated Press.)—The banner company of "Carey's Detachment" which, under Brig. Gen. Sandeman Carey, held an important gap in the Fifth British Army in the first week of the German offensive, was made up of 300 American railway engineers. Like all the others of the famous "nondescripts," which included Canadian and British supposedly noncombatant units, the Americans were volunteers.

The American engineers won quite a reputation for the manner in which they handled machine guns, a weapon entirely new to the road and railway builders.

A disastrous-looking gap appeared in the Fifth Army south of Hamel in the later stages of the opening battle. The Germans had crossed the Somme at Hamel and had a clear path for a sweep southwestward.

No troops were available to throw into the opening. A certain Brigadier General was commissioned by Major Gen. Gough, commander of the Fifth Army, to gather up every man he could find and to "hold the gap at any cost." The General called upon the American and Canadian engineers, cooks, chauffeurs, road workmen, anybody he could find; gave them guns, pistols, any available weapon, and rushed them into the gap in trucks, on horseback, or on mule-drawn limbers.

Confiscated Machine Guns.

A large number of machine guns from a machine gun school near by were confiscated. Only a few men, however, knew how to operate the weapons, and they had to be worked by amateurs with one "instructor" for every ten or twelve guns. The Americans did especially well in handling this arm.

For two days the detachment held the mile and a half gap. At the end of the second day the commander, having gone forty-eight hours without sleep, collapsed. The situation of the detachment looked desperate.

While all were wondering what would happen next, a dusty automobile came bounding along the road from the north. It contained Brig. Gen. Carey, who had been home on leave and who was trying to find his headquarters.

The General was commandeered by the detachment and he was found to be just the commander needed. He is an old South African soldier of the dare-devil type. He is famous among his men for the scrapes and escapades of his schoolboy life as well as for his daring exploits in South Africa.

Carey took the detachment in hand and led it in a series of attacks and counterattacks which left no time for sleeping and little for eating. He gave neither his men nor the enemy a rest, attacking first on the north, then in the centre, then on the south—harassing the enemy unceasingly with the idea of convincing the Germans that a large force opposed them.

Whenever the Germans tried to feel him out with an attack at one point, Carey parried with a thrust somewhere else, even if it took his last available man, and threw the Germans on the defensive.

Hungry for Punishment.

The spirit of Carey's troops was wonderful. The work they did was almost supernatural. It would have been impossible with any body of men not physical giants, but the Americans and Canadians gloated in it. They crammed every hour of the day full of fighting. It was a constantly changing battle, kaleidoscopic, free-for-all, catch-as-catch-can. The Germans gained ground. Carey and his men were back at them, hungry for more punishment.

It was fortunate that Carey's supply of ammunition was well-nigh inexhaustible, for he had a big ammunition dump right behind him. There was also a good backing of field artillery and the 'ins supported him loyally, firing mostly with open sights.

Had the Germans been able to bring entirely fresh troops against it the detachment might not have been able to hold out for six days as it did. The detachment took its place in the line just at the moment when the Germans had used up all their reserves and the enemy did not have any fresh divisions to throw against them.

At the end of the sixth day, dog-tired and battle-worn, but still full of fight, the detachment was relieved by a fresh battalion which had come up from the rear.

PERSHING TO LEAD MIXED DIVISION

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

ers face recurrent reports of a new drive on the Italian front.

The information that the brigaded allied divisions in the west probably will be placed under the command of General Pershing when the numbers of American troops contained in them predominate, was taken to mean that the same principle would operate when the predominating numbers were French or British.

As giving the view of the allied military experts on this plan, a high officer in the service of one of the powers at war with Germany today gave these opinions to The Associated Press:

"From the news received and from the knowledge of conditions as they were when I recently left France, I cannot believe that the situation is so completely in hand as to warrant any slackening off in the rushing over of American troops.

"Even should this supposition be correct, it would be a great military error to work on such a thesis. There has been no more insidious propaganda than that which tends to seduce popular opinion in the Entente countries into a false sense of security. What is being written today about the Germans having used up all their reserves and having staked their all on victory or defeat has been written almost literally, almost word for word, at every crisis since the beginning of the war. The results have often been to delay preparation and to procrastinate in the carrying out of measures, which eventually were forced to be adopted.

"An incident such as the Ottawa incident is one that might be seized with avidity by the enemy to cause the slowing up in the flow of American troops and to cause argument and feeling about a matter upon which there seems to be perfect accord.

"I cannot see that the statement as published in Ottawa in any way alters the plans for building up a big independent American army as popularly understood here. It seems to me that it is absolutely essential that the officers and noncommissioned officers now en route for France should be given war experience in order that they may form the nucleus upon which the great American army will be built which is to take the field, we hope, as an independent unit in the Spring.

"This arrangement would appear to satisfy both sides of the argument, if the case admits any argument, because not only would the American Army be expedited as an independent unit as shown above, but the supply of the American reinforcements at the present moment would be bound to take some of the burden off the shoulders of the British and French, to say the least of it, and might possibly save a situation should it arrive.

"In war there is nothing certain, and a large number of American troops actually over in France and ready to fight within the next few months would seem to me to be worth five times the number which would go to make up an army of the future, as seems to be the desire of those responsible for the Ottawa statement. Of one thing I feel convinced, that the prestige among the nations of the world gained by America's spontaneous offering of her troops to France and England in the first days of the crisis will be one of the greatest things known to history, and is of far more spiritual importance now than fifty victories next year.

"One idealistic thought like Lincoln's at Gettysburg is worth twenty-five Waterloos. Thoughts and speeches in themselves do not win wars, but had there been no speeches there would have been no Waterloos. It would be interesting to know what General Foch thinks upon the subject, as it would appear to us that that is the only thing that counts at this time.

"The French, British, and Americans are out to win the war as quickly as possible, and it does not matter one little bit who does it as long as it is done, and the time cannot be far distant when, possibly, French and British troops may be brigaded under American commanders."

LIEUT. CONN, WOUNDED, WAS ARCHITECT HERE

Several Regulars and Members of the Old 69th Also in Casualty List.

Second Lieutenant Robbins L. Conn, who is reported slightly wounded in yesterday's list from General Pershing, is a son of Mrs. Martha Scudder Conn of 70 West Forty-sixth Street, New York. He was an architect and was accepted for the first officers' training camp at Plattsburg. Lieutenant Conn, his mother said, was graduated from the Beaux Arts in this city, being the honor man in a class of more than 700. He is a veteran of the Seventh Regiment.

Private Peter J. Bohan, reported wounded in action, is a member of the 165th Infantry of the Rainbow Division, the command of which the old 69th Regiment is the backbone. He has a twin brother, Thomas, also in the 165th. The brothers came to this country three years ago from Ireland and enlisted in the Sixty-ninth when that regiment was ordered to the Mexican border in 1916. Peter was a bookkeeper at the Hotel Biltmore when he enlisted for the war with Germany. He and his brother lived with their uncle, Joseph Keller, a builder, at 1,444 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Corporal Patrick Farrell, reported killed, was also of the 165th Infantry. He was a member of Company G and enlisted in the old 69th a few days after Congress declared war. He was 30 years old and had been employed by the American Can Company.

Corporal Bernard Loughlin, slightly wounded, is said to be in the Rainbow Division. His home is in Plainfield, N. J., and he enlisted in New York in the first week of the war. He is 19 years old.

General Pershing, in his telegraph list of those killed in action on May 8, gave the name of Private Patrick L. Morahan, Company H, 165th Infantry. Morahan was one of a large number of bellboys employed in the Biltmore and Manhattan Hotels who were called into the service.

Private John Duhig, reported dead of disease, lived at 423 West Fifty-sixth Street. He was an old 69th man, and went to France with the Rainbow. His parents live in Ireland.

Private Stanford M. Grant, who died of disease, was 20 years old, and enlisted in November in Company G, 165th Infantry. Before that he was employed as an elevator operator in the Pittsburgh Glass Company's plant at Third Avenue and Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

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Men's Warm-weather Suits

These are in the two-piece model, the coats skeleton-lined, and as they are made of flannels, tropical worsteds, cool-cloth and Shantung silks they are in every way perfectly suitable for the sultry days that demand comfortable attire. The prices range (according to material used) from

$12.00 to $25.00

(Men's Clothing Department, Sixth Floor)

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Good Morning!

There is no man so poor but what he kan afford to keep one dog—and i have seen them so poor that they could afford to keep three!
—*Billings.*

No matter how many Liberty Bonds you bought or how much you are giving to the Red Cross,

Every Man Can Afford At Least Two Summer Suits At These "Less Than Present Wholesale Prices"

$25.00, $27.50 to $50.00

In a few months all wool suits such as these will cost from 30 to 50 per cent. more.

It is true thrift to buy now. Unless you are going to wear a uniform, anticipate your summer and fall suit needs NOW.

These hand cut, smartly finished Suits cannot be duplicated *at wholesale* for the present retail prices.

Hundreds of them ready in two, three and four button styles. Single-breasted; two- and three-button double-breasted, quarter and half lined with cool alpaca or silk. In Cheviots, Tweeds, Flannels, Unfinished Worsteds and tropical-weight materials. Browns, greens, gray mixtures. Pencil stripes, checks, overplaids; also solid blues, grays and browns. All sizes 34 to 46.

No Charge for Alterations
Fourth Floor

Red Cross Parade Day
Saturday, May 18th. Store Closes One p. m.

Two Special Lasts in

Ko-Ko Calf Shoes *for* Boys

at $5.00

that will give a lot of wear

Sizes 1 to 6. Widths A to E.

THESE models comprise a modified orthopaedic last and plain English last, designed to protect the feet and to allow leeway for growing.

Made of fine quality Ko-Ko calf leather, in a rich, dark brown shade.

Unusual value—in fact, some shops get $6 for shoes not one whit better than these.

BOYS' SHOPS—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Streets

Announcement Regarding Red Cross Week

May 20th to 27th

The Second Red Cross War Fund Committee of Greater New York appeals to the citizens for contributions to the Red Cross under the following plans:

1. TEAMS CAMPAIGN—31 teams, with ten members each, have been formed in Manhattan. Each team has been given the names of 800 persons upon whom they will call for contributions. Similar teams have been formed in other boroughs. Pledges may be made payable during a period of four months, July 1st, August 1st, September 1st and October 1st.
Headquarters:—Woolworth Building. Telephone Barclay 8400.

2. CORPORATIONS CAMPAIGN — Committees in various trades in all boroughs will appeal for contributions from corporations in their respective trades, each trade reporting through the Corporation Committee of its borough.
Headquarters:—1 Madison Avenue. Telephone Gramercy 6636.

3. HOUSE TO HOUSE CAMPAIGN—25,000 workers in Greater New York will conduct a house to house canvass, including offices and small stores, seeking contributions of $1 to $100 to the Red Cross War Fund. Contributions may be in cash or in pledges covering four months.
Headquarters:—1 Madison Avenue. Telephone Gramercy 6152.

4. INDUSTRIAL CAMPAIGN—Committees in various trades in all boroughs will present an opportunity to the employees in factories and places of business employing more than 50 persons to make weekly or monthly contributions to the Red Cross War Fund for a period of one year, all contributions payable through the employer.
Headquarters:—120 Broadway. Telephone Rector 7600.

5. PROFIT SHARING DAYS. CAMPAIGN—Trade committees have been organized so as to afford all retail stores of the city an opportunity to contribute 10% of their gross sales on a certain day during Red Cross Week to the War Fund. The campaign in Brooklyn is known as Retailers' Division, and it is asking for a percentage of sales for the entire week.
Headquarters:—5 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 4319.

In the House to House Canvass a *special subscription book* entitled "Your Opportunity" has been issued to each authorized worker, in which all persons making contributions or pledges should sign their names. This book contains the following statement to the public:

"No money should be paid to any person other than an authorized worker, who will wear an official Red Cross badge and carry an official card of authority bearing the worker's signature, and countersigned by the Chairman of the War Fund Committee.

"Any person paying money to a worker is entitled to a receipt and should see to it that the signature on the receipt is the same as the signature of the worker at the top of the inside front cover page of the book."

ANY SOLICITATIONS PRIOR TO MONDAY, MAY 20TH, ARE UNAUTHORIZED.

ANY SOLICITATIONS AT ANY TIME BY ANY PERSON UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE ARE FORBIDDEN.

NO MONEY SHOULD BE PAID TO ANYONE WHO IS NOT AN OFFICIAL WORKER CARRYING FULL AUTHORITY OF THE WAR FUND COMMITTEE.

RED CROSS WAR FUND COMMITTEE
Woolworth Building, New York City.
Telephone Barclay 8400.

Suits at $27.50 Offering Special Values To New York Men

BLUE serges, cheviots, cassimeres and a limited selection of worsteds are included in this special week-end grouping for sale at $27.50 . . . They show the handiwork of the Kirschbaum shops at its best—in styling, in tailoring, in the handling of every detail . . And not a suit among them but what is worth 20 per cent. more than the figure we have marked upon them.

Selling limited to stock on hand—no duplicates available.

Stern Brothers

WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes,
Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

TAUSCHER SHOWED RIFLES HIDDEN HERE

Russian Tells of Expedition to New Jersey, Where 100,000 Were Reported Stored.

WOULD AID THE REBELS

Plan Was, He Testifies, for the Weapons to Fall Into Hands of the Revolutionists.

The hearing which Attorney General Lewis is conducting, at the request of the Federal Government, in order to establish the truth of the report, current at various times since the outbreak of the European war, that Germans have a vast amount of small arms and ammunition hidden in this country, was continued at 51 Chambers Street yesterday. That many rifles, most of them of the Mauser type, were owned or under control of Germans, or persons in sympathy with their cause, is the belief of many Federal officials who in the last three years have been engaged in a fruitless search to find these weapons.

Testifying at yesterday's hearing, Ivan Narodny, a Russian, who said his sympathies were with the revolutionary element in Russia, swore that he had conferred with Hans Tauscher, the former agent of the Krupps, and also with Freiheer von Gersdorff, regarding the rifles, and had been assured by both that they did exist and that it was possible to supply them to the revolutionary element to make war on the Czar, but that they could not be sold to the Russian Government to use against the Germans. Narodny said that some of the rifles which, he added, were stored in New Jersey were shown to him.

Willard G. Stanton, the first witness called yesterday, said that he had been told about three different lots of rifles—one of 100,000, another of 267,000, and the third of 200,000. He was unable to close any contracts, he added, for the purchase of these guns. The rifles were not shown to him by the alleged agents of the owners.

William P. Horne of Mount Vernon followed Mr. Stanton on the stand. He said that in the late Fall or early Winter of 1916 he met Mr. Edwards of the National City Bank, who was at that time, according to Narodny, representing somebody with cartridges to sell. Later he met a Mr. Harris and a Mexican of the name of Urquidi, the latter said to be a close adviser of Francisco Villa, and with them went to the Hotel Netherland and conferred with Joseph H. Hoadley.

"Mr. Hoadley assured us," Mr. Horne testified, "that he could deliver the guns if a bona fide responsible purchaser was found. Later we were informed that 280,000 guns were stored in this vicinity. Mr. Harris informed me that the guns were within a few hours of New York City."

Narodny Describes Negotiations.

Ivan Narodny, the witness who brought in the names of Tauscher, Mme. Gadski-Tauscher, his wife, and Freiherr von Gersdorff was the next witness called by the Attorney General. He said that he had heard of the rifles and had cabled to A. Bodisco, then a Municipal Director of Petrograd, concerning the matter; and Bodisco, after a conference with the then Russian Minister of War, had cabled back that Russia needed and wanted them if they were to be had. After telling of his introduction to Gustav Luessing, who is said to have posed as the representative of the owners of the rifles, Narodny continued:

"I was introduced in the Fall of 1914 to Captain Hans Tauscher, the German munitions expert, and the husband of Mme. Gadski, the opera singer. I had previously met Mme. Gadski, and it was Mme. Gadski who told me that her husband, Captain Tauscher, wished to meet me. So I was introduced to Tauscher, and after a short conversation Tauscher broached the subject of the guns. Captain Tauscher asked me if Russia needed guns, and I replied that I could not personally answer the question, but that I had a friend, an Attaché of the Russian Embassy, who could answer the question, and that I would communicate with that friend. The friend I referred to was Captain Vasseliev, then the Naval Attaché of Russia in this country.

"I thought it rather strange that Tauscher wanted to sell these guns to Russia, and so I asked him if he thought it was exactly the proper thing for him, an enemy of Russia, to try and sell the guns to a country with which Germany was at war.

"At any rate, I communicated with Captain Vasseliev, and he replied that before considering the matter he would have to know what kind of guns they were, who owned them, and so on. Subsequent to this I again met Captain Tauscher and told him that I thought Russia was interested in the proposition. He then informed me that he did not know whether they could be sold to Russia or not, but he assured me that the guns were in existence. In order to convince me that the guns did exist, he said he would show me some of them.

"Tauscher said that a German officer named Hansen or Muck, I have forgotten which, would take me to a place where some of the guns were stored. A date for the inspection was arranged, and on the day in question Tauscher and I and the German officer dined at the Ritz or the St. Regis, I am not certain which, but I think it was the St. Regis, for Mme. Gadski lived there at that time.

"After dinner we went in an automobile to New Jersey, the machine belonging to Tauscher. We drove for about an hour and a half or two hours and arrived at a place where I was permitted to inspect several of the guns. I was told that the number stored in that place was about 100,000.

"I reported back to Vasseliev that I had seen some of the guns and after a time he notified me that I was persona non grata as a representative of the then Russian Government and added that anyway if Russia bought the guns they would probably be sunk on the way to Russia."

Narodny said that in a conversation with Tauscher he learned that the German, who was then the Krupp agent in the United States, had rifles in this country which were intended for Mexico and Central America. Tauscher, he added, told him that some of the guns were for Huerta.

"Was there anything said about a shipment of these rifles to Vera Cruz?" Deputy Attorney General Becker asked.

"Yes, there was, but I forget the number of rifles said to have been shipped."

"What kind of guns did you see in New Jersey?"

"They were absolutely new rifles."

Germany Would Arm Rebels.

"Who is Freiherr von Gersdorff?"

"He is a German. I went to the same German university with him. Gersdorff on one occasion showed me a letter from the German Crown Prince. With regard to the rifles said to be stored here, Gersdorff said that he thought it entirely possible to deliver the guns to revolutionists, who were bent on the overthrow of the Russian autocracy. He suggested that it might be well to arrange a conference in Sweden between representative German Socialists and representatives of the Russian revolutionists. In case an uprising was started he said Germany would give the Russian rebels the rifles for nothing. He said that if the revolution was successful it would then be possible to negotiate a separate peace between Russia and Germnay. I told him that would make me a traitor and it was out of the question."

"Tauscher was not willing to sell these rifles to the Russian Government to be used against Germany, was he?"

"No, he was not. He was willing ostensibly to sell them to Russia, the understanding being that the revolutionists would get them. It was said that they would be sunk rather than permit them to fall into the hands of the Imperial Government."

Narodny said he was also assured by a Countess von Sievers, whom he described as a Russian noblewoman, that the rifles were here. The Countess, he added, was a personal friend of Mme. Gadski. Gustav Luessing told him, Narodny said, that the rifles were owned by German-Americans.

"Did you ever say that you had been informed that Herman A. Metz knew anything about these guns?" Mr. Becker asked.

"No. I remember that Gersdorff mentioned Mr. Metz's name once, but in what connection I do not remember. I asked Luessing if Mr. Metz knew anything about them, and he replied that he might and he might not."

Joseph H. Noadley, when examined, said that he knew nothing about the rifles, and that anybody who testified otherwise was in error.

Gustav Luessing was called to the stand near the close of the day's hearing. He has been in this country thirty-seven years, and has been mentioned by numerous witnesses as the man who was supposed to represent the owners of the 1,000 Mausers. He denied that he had ever seen the rifles. His examination was brief.

"You have tried to sell these rifles within the last few weeks, have you not?" asked Mr. Becker.

"I have not," he replied, somewhat angrily.

"You will be our first witness a week from today. You will probably be on the stand some time," replied Mr. Becker, as he announced the adjournment.

SHABUOTH BEGINS TODAY.

Religious Ceremonies at Sunset in All Synagogues and Temples.

At sunset this evening the celebration of the Jewish Feast of Shabuoth, the Hebrew Pentecost, will begin with the religious ceremonies appropriate to the occasion at all the orthodox synagogues and the reform temples throughout the world, wherever there is a Jewish community. This festival is also known as the Feast of Weeks, as it is celebrated seven weeks, or really fifty days, after the Passover festival.

GIFT OF POLAND TO BIND AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

tions—a participation which was not desired in Berlin circles—was due to the same cause."

Commenting upon the political and military importance of the meeting, the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"The meeting of the two Emperors at which, as the head of the second largest German Federal State, the King of Bavaria was present, was a world political event of first-rate importance, which in view of the tremendous military strain in the west is particularly calculated to enable us to look forward hopefully, and confidently to further successes for the German sword."

Dispatches received in Zurich from Vienna say that while the German parties in Austria express great satisfaction over the renewal of the alliance with Germany, the Czechs and the South Slavs have declared their intention to offer most determined opposition to the Parliamentary delegations.

Vienna newspapers, according to an Austrian dispatch, welcome the announcement that the Emperors decided upon a deepening of the alliance between the two countries.

"The renewal of the alliance," says the Neues Wiener Tageblatt, "satisfies the political intelligence of Austrians, while at the same time it is the heart's desire of us Germans in Austria."

The newspaper adds that only an alliance with a strong Austria can have a value for Germans in Austria, and that the reconstruction of the alliance with Germany will, therefore, have to be followed sooner or later by the internal reconstruction of Austria. This will serve both for defense and the long-desired peace, internally as well as externally.

The Reichspost says that news that the fundamental guiding lines for a reconstruction of the alliance have already been fixed is encouraging and full of promise. The Neue Freie Presse says that as a result of the experience of the past "four painful years" the alliance probably will be made general, "as desired by old Emperor William."

AIM AT MITTELEUROPA IN TEUTON AGREEMENT

Stricter Military Obligations Are Said to be Imposed for Twenty-five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—According to an official French telegram received here today, an effort was made at the conference between Emperors William and Charles to establish a basis for the realization of the so-called Mitteleuropa plan. The dispatch follows:

"According to a telegram from Zurich, the Berlin newspapers indicate that the agreement made at the conference between the Emperors appears to have concerned three points:

"1. The duration of the alliance was fixed for twenty-five years.

"2. Germany and Austria are to sign a military convention imposing upon each much stricter military obligations than did the preceding treaty.

"3. The economic relations will be regulated so as to realize the plan of Mitteleuropa.

"It moreover deals with an agreement purely in theory and principle whose practical realization will necessitate further negotiations still. It is enough, on the other hand, to read the Austrian semi-official note published upon the subject of the interview to realize that at Vienna they desire at the same time to lull the mistrust of the Entente and the suspicions of the non-Germans of the dual monarchy while dwelling upon the defensive character of the agreement and declaring with a certian hypocrisy that this cannot be in opposition to the ideas of the sovereignty of nations.

"It is the same old manoeuvre. To appreciate the worth of such statements one only has to observe that in the same note it is affirmed that the Central Empires were attacked. This gross lie shows the character of this document."

A Zurich dispatch received here reads:

"The Neue Züriche Zeitung has received from Vienna the following information upon the interview of the two Emperors:

"'No formal agreement was signed this time because the moment did not seem opportune. Nevertheless, the direction and basis of a new treaty of alliance were definitely fixed, and it only remains to frame the different clauses as well as to establish the precise form of the continuation of the present alliance and of its extension.'"

A Basle dispatch says that Emperor Charles returned to Vienna Tuesday.

A Paris telegram quotes L'Homme Libre as saying in connection with the conference:

"We are told that after the recent German conquest the situation of Europe will be changed completely. They exaggerate. The foundations of Mitteleurope are not so solid as is pretended, and if the union of the Germans of Germany and Austria is established it will clear the situation, for it will inevitably bring with it the rupture of the Austrian equilibrium and the revolt, more or less soon, of the Czech and Jugo-Slav nations. While waiting for the verification of this hypothesis, we shall learn more this time without further ambiguity where the enemies of peace are to be found, and if Germany has just played her last cards, as is probable, that does not mean that this makes her the winner of the game."

An official dispatch from Moscow received today stated that a telegram had been received there from Kiev to the effect that the Germans and Austrians had established spheres of influence for the exploitation of the rivers in the Ukraine. A part of the Dnieper was assigned to the Germans and another part of that river as well as part of the Bug River was assigned to the Austrians.

DISSENT IN BOTH EMPIRES.

Liberals and Socialists Alarmed—London Papers Scoff.

LONDON, May 15.—German and Austrian Liberal and Socialist newspapers, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, are dissatisfied greatly with the far-reaching decision that has been made at German Great Headquarters without the sanction of the Parliaments.

At the meeting of the Emperors, the London Daily Chronicle says, apparently a step was taken toward formally defining and recognizing the subservient relations of the Dual Monarchy toward the German Empire.

"An independent Austria-Hungary," the newspaper adds, "is impossible, chiefly because not one of its constituent nationalities wants it. The Austro-German and Magyar dominant minorities ruling over Slav majorities do not want an independent monarchy, but a monarchy dependent on Germany, which can help them maintain their unnatural position.

"Meanwhile we do well to realize that all attempts, whether in enemy camps or in our own, to trade on the idea of Austria-Hungary as a separate power are profoundly deceptive. 'Austro-Hungarian independence' is a phrase which has only one value, namely, camouflage for German sovereignty over Central Europe."

TRYING TO DIVIDE SLAVS.

Austrian Effort Rebuffed in Bosnia —Starvation in Provinces.

LONDON, May 15.—The Jugoslav movement and its growing political activity have perturbed greatly the bureaucrats in Vienna, according to information received in Serbian quarters here. As a result, they are doing every thing possible to sow discord in the ranks of the Jugoslavs.

For this purpose a new political group has been formed in Bosnia under the leadership of Dr. Pilar, an exponent of Austrian imperialism. The aims of this group are the formation of a Croatian State within the borders of the Austrian Empire, an idea irreconcilable with the ideals of the Croatian, Slovenian, and Serbian peoples, whose only desire is to be united in a free and independent Jugoslav State.

With reference to this new intrigue of the Austrian Government and its failure, the Glasloboda of Agram says:

"Dr. Pilar invited some thirty-eight of his supporters to a meeting to discuss matters in connection with the formation of a new political party, but to his great disappointment even those men who he thought would share his opinions condemned his action bitterly, calling his leadership and conduct treacherous and unpatriotic. Dr. Pilar was sharply reproached for abandoning the town of Rieka-Fiume to the Magyars and for ignoring the Slovenians and their interests.

"'Go away from us. Your place is not among us, and we do not want to have the Prussians and Magyars as overlords in our State,' they declared."

The Glasloboda also gives a graphic picture of the terrible economic situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, saying that only two provinces in the empire have suffered more than these.

"Those two provinces," it says, "are Galicia and Bukowina, which were the cockpits of great conflicts between the Austrian and Russian armies. Nevertheless, the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is horrible.

"Entire districts of eastern Bosnia and the whole of the eastern part of Herzegovina are today depopulated and devastated regions which look as if a terrible typhoon had visited them with its devilish destruction. A great number of inhabitants were deported and have since died in internment camps. Those who remained were massacred by Austrian soldiers. In other districts the population is dying of starvation."

TILLMAN BEHIND PRESIDENT

"To Hell with All German Sympathizers," Senator Exclaims.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 15.—"To hell with all German sympathizers and thank God for Woodrow Wilson!" exclaimed Senator Tillman, concluding an address before the State Democratic Convention here today.

The Senator declared he wanted the people of the State to know where he stood on the one issue before them—the war issue.

"As your Senator now and as Chairman of the great Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate, I am proud to say to you that when the test came those of us connected with the navy could truthfully tell our people, 'All is well with the fleet,'" he said.

DOUBT IN GERMANY ON MONARCHS' DEAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

folly" of such a scheme as Mitteleuropa. It may bring gold, fame, honor, and so on, he says, but Austria wants meat, copper, wool, and all kinds of raw materials. As prices will be high, she will need money. Already she is burdened as a debtor to Germany alone with a yearly interest amounting to over £700,000,000.

Where will the needful money come from? Harden asks. Not from battlefields or victories, but chiefly from America, and he thinks it conceivable that Austria should long for a peace which will secure for her the friendship of the United States. He adds:

"The dual monarchy is not married to her neighbor. She needs freedom to make agreements with powers which are our enemies but not hers. She needs more than any other people the friendship of America. Austria is not a German State and can never be one, Austria and Hungary know that they have essentially other interests, another spiritual and ideal outlook."

Slav Resentment Deepens.

Austria-Hungary must, in Harden's opinion, be "a bond of States in which each people has liberty of speech and every State free government." He concludes that in Austria the cleavage was never deeper than now between the Germans, sullen in their inherited desire for power, and the impatient, forward-striving Slavs. "Never was resentment so bitter as today," he adds.

Reports from Vienna show that the news of the "strengthened and extended alliance" is not received with the slightest approval by the Slavs and Czechs, who, a Frankfurter Zeitung dispatch declares, will fight it with all their strength. The Poles are said to be rather pleased, as they think it means an early Polish settlement on the lines of union with Austria, but it is doubtful if that pleasure is general.

AUSTRIANS CALL WAR "CRAZY."

Belief That Ruler Is Seeking Peace Sustains the People.

AMSTERDAM, May 15.—The Tijd prints the following significant and much-censored letter from its Vienna correspondent:

"The reason why all classes of the population have regretted Count Czernin's departure (from the Foreign Office) is that in him they saw the herald of peace, and the people want peace above all. This is not surprising, because the misery is extreme. (This part censored.) The people will probably hold out through the next difficult months until the Ukraine grain arrives in sufficient quantities. But it is natural that everybody yearns for peace—(censored.) Hundreds of times daily one hears the lament, 'How long is this crazy destruction to last?'

"Only the conviction that the Emperor honestly desires peace and has given evidence of this in recent incidents keep the people going."

CLEAR FIELD FOR J. H. LEWIS

No Opposition Expected to Renomination of Illinois Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 15.—Following conferences between Illinois Democratic chieftains and national leaders of the party in Washington, an agreement has been reached whereby Senator James Hamilton Lewis probably will be unopposed for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in this State next Fall. The Roger C. Sullivan wing of the Democratic party in Chicago is the only disturbing factor, and between now and the primaries it is deemed probable that the Sullivans will be won over to the support of Lewis.

Ex-Mayor Carter H. Harrison, one of those participating in the conference at Washington, said today he was firmly of the belief that Senator Lewis would be unopposed for the nomination.

On the Republican side there are three candidates for the Senatorial nomination, ex-Governor Charles S. Deneen, Mayor William Hale Thompson and Congressman-at-large Medill McCormick. The indications are that McCormick will get the nomination.

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Field Guns Fighting In the Open Once More.

FOR the first time since September, 1914, the armies at the front are fighting in open fields.

One of the many interesting photographs in the current Mid-Week Pictorial shows the French with their guns facing the enemy, hastily preparing defenses.

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TO BLOCK GERMANS IN PLOT FOR SHIPS

Government Adopts Program to Prevent Foe from Getting Vessels After War.

BILL INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

Gives Shipping Board Power to Pass Upon Requests from Foreign Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A comprehensive program to defeat attempts by German agents to obtain an interest in shipping now being constructed in American yards, and to place contracts for ships which would gain preference over other orders after the war, has been adopted and a thorough investigation started which it is believed will unearth all efforts at intrigue of this nature, which are backed by the Central Powers.

It has been suspected that German capital, in various disguises, has been endeavoring to obtain a foothold in the shipbuilding situation, as in many other industries of the nation. Under the plan adopted, every safeguard will be provided against such, an emergency, and indisputable evidence must be submitted to show that German interests are not involved in proposed dealings relating to America's shipping program.

Congress, the Shipping Board, the War Trade Board, and the Alien Property Custodian are all involved in the fight to see that in this direction as well as in all industrial and commercial relations the Central Powers shall be discarded as undesirable. It is reported that the most subtle and questionable attempts have been made by German interests to re-establish themselves and prepare for the future at the expense of the United States and the allied nations.

Broad Program Adopted.

The move now under way to fight the German agents is, in effect, a part of the broader program which has gradually been put into force to strip Germany of financial holdings in America and end any hope it may have had of being able surreptitiously to retain its holdings here and, if possible, add to them, so that it could emerge from the war in a position to take a commanding place in international commercial relations.

The scope of the plans as they affect shipping was made known today when the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, of which Representative John W. Alexander is Chairman, reported favorably a bill giving the Shipping Board unusual powers to prevent foreign interests in any way from obtaining financial holdings in the shipyards or vessels constructed, except with the unqualified permission of the board. The Representative asked that this bill, and another affecting rates, be placed on the calendar as war legislation.

Mr. Alexander explained that the legislation was designed to prevent German capital from obtaining a foothold, and indicated that offers and requests had been made through brokers, some of which had aroused the suspicion that the agents of the Central Powers were at work.

Hundreds of requests, it is said, have come through brokers and others for the right to place contracts for the construction of shipping in American yards as soon as the American war program is completed, whether that point is reached before the war ends or soon after.

While it is admitted that the large majority of these offers, many of which are made in behalf of financial interests of foreign nations, are legitimate and open to the most searching investigation, there is no intention on the part of the Administration to give the German intrigues the slightest loophole for furthering their interests.

Yards under jurisdiction of the Emergency Fleet Corporation—and they include practically every yard of importance in the country—will not be permitted to consider the acceptance of other than Government contracts, at least until it is known that all of America's needs are provided for and that offers which have been made by brokers bear no pro-German taint.

This policy is not aimed at any neutral or allied nation, and applications by these countries for permission to let contracts for ships to be constructed later will receive every consideration.

In carrying forward the program the officials have at their disposal the mass of invaluable information concerning enemy connection with financial interests of all kinds, in this nation and in foreign countries, which has been gathered by the War Trade Board, the Alien Property Custodian, and the allied nations.

It has been announced that the department of the Alien Property Custodian, which has been ridding many of America's industrial interests of the German menace, is prepared to seize any property, shipyard or ship, where it is shown that German agents have succeeded in obtaining an interest, and to take steps to purge the property involved of its undesirable connections.

The Government, through the Shipping Board, now has complete control of and must pass upon all ship contracts before they may be accepted by shipyards, and this power of supervision will be used to the full where occasion is found. The Trading with the Enemy act provides ample power to deal with persons or corporations which attempt to transact business with enemy interests, and heavy penalties are named.

The more important of the bills which have been reported by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries given full authority to the Shipping Board to pass upon requests coming from foreign interests with the object of preventing German capital from obtaining, even indirectly, any grip on the shipping interests through the holding of mortgages, stocks or bonds. Ships built in American yards under the terms of the legislation will not be leased to any corporation influenced by German interests.

Power for Shipping Board.

The Shipping Board is vested with the power of making the decisions involved in order to defeat the efforts of Germany and assure a control of all shipping constructed here by interests in which the Central Powers have no holdings or authority. The legislation is applicable for a reasonable period after the war.

A careful watch on all efforts on the part of Germany to set in the guise of a neutral agency and these attempts have been made despite the best efforts of neutral Governments to discredit them—is being maintained and a thorough organization is being built up through the co-operation of all of the Government departments dealing with such matters, by which it is predicted Germany's hold on any of the shipping interests, as well as on other industries, will be broken.

The recent agreements made by the War Trade Board with the allied Governments to fight German efforts to play a part in commercial relations among these nations by having exports and imports involving the United States carefully vised and purged before production and shipment are permitted, is believed by officials to have gone far to defeat many of the plans which the Germans had prepared.

RESUME WORK FOR ARMY.

Cloth Spongers to Explain Demands to Arbitration Board.

Edward Fillmore, President of the Textile Finishers' Association, announced after a conference at the Manhattan Club yesterday that 350 striking cloth spongers and examiners, working on Government contracts for uniforms, had agreed to return to work pending arbitration of their demands by a Federal arbitration board.

The men, who went on strike last Saturday for an increase of $6 a week, returned to work on the condition that they should receive an increase of $2 a week at once, and that an immediate hearing be held before a Federal arbitration board. Major Rosensohn of the industrial division of the Quartermaster's Department, who came from Washington at the request of Secretary Baker, and Major Charles E. Jones of the Quartermaster's Department in this city attended the conference as Government representatives.

TRY QUAKER TEACHER FOR VIEWS ON WAR

Miss Mary S. McDowell Bases Defense Before School Board on Religious Belief.

GAVE TO WAR CHARITIES

Society of Friends Provides Counsel, Including Austen G. Fox—Decision Awaits Lawyers' Briefs.

The case of Mary S. McDowell, a teacher of Latin in the Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, on charges of conduct unbecoming a teacher, was tried yesterday by a committee of the Board of Education consisting of Frank D. Wilsey, George J. Ryan, Joseph Yesta and Mrs. Annie M. Murray. Miss McDowell is a Quaker, and the charges grew out of her religious objections to taking any part in the various war measures. She was represented by Austen G. Fox and John P. Broomell, who were engaged by the Religious Society of Friends to defend her. The society in January last passed a remonstrance against the action of the educational authorities in preferring charges against her, and decided that as it was a purely religious question they would stand by her. It is their intention, if the Board of Education should decide to dismiss her, to carry the case to the State Commissioner of Education, and in the event of his sustaining the board to take the matter up to the United States Supreme Court.

When the trial began, Mr. Fox asked if the committee would render its decision for the entire board, and was assured by Corporation Counsel Charles McIntyre that this would be so. Mr. Fox then moved that the charge against Miss McDowell should be dismissed on the ground that it was purely a religious matter. Chairman Wilsey denied the motion.

Mr. Fox said that his client was a birthright member of the New York Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends commonly known as Quakers, that her father and mother were also birthright members of it, that most of her ancestors for generations had been members of it, and that these ancestors for more than 100 years had been citizens of the United States. One of the cardinal principles of the society was the conviction that all war was immoral and unchristian.

He declared that statements made by Miss McDowell in reply to the interrogations of the Board of Superintendents on Jan. 10, 1918, were in accord with the religious belief and principles of the Society of Friends relative to the subject of war, and that the statements directly expressed the religious belief of Miss McDowell herself.

Mr. McIntyre offered in evidence Miss McDowell's answers to the Superintendents as to her attitude with regard to the war in which she said that she was opposed to it because of her religious convictions; that she did not believe in bearing arms, and that she thought there was another way of meeting the difficulty.

Mr. Fox then called Miss McDowell to the witness chair. He asked her if she had distributed War Thrift Stamps or circulars in the school. She answered that she had done so.

He presented to her a number of checks and she identified them as made out by her for the Armenian sufferers, Red Cross work and other charitable objects.

Miss McDowell said that her salary as teacher amounted to a little more than $903 a month. Mr. McIntyre asked her when she had joined the Red Cross Society, and she said that it was about the time of her suspension from school duty. He wanted to know whether she had refused to teach civics in the school when requested to do so by her Principal. She denied this. She said that she taught Latin, English and patriotism.

Principal Snyder testified that he had requested Miss McDowell to teach citizenship to her pupils and that she had asked that some one else should do so. A decision will be rendered after the lawyers file briefs.

DOUBT MISS DEWAR'S DEATH

Lawyer Obtains No Confirmation from the Washington Authorities.

Frederick W. Marquand, a lawyer at 165 Broadway, expressed yesterday his conviction that Miss Minnie E. Dewar, whose death in France was announced by her father on Monday, was not dead, and that the report of her death had been due to a misunderstanding. Mr. Marquand is a friend of Miss Dewar, and, speaking in behalf of the girl's mother, Mrs. Janet Dewar of 581 North Eighth Street, Newark, said:

"I have received answers from the Bureau of Navigation, the Navy Department, and the Adjutant General's Department to the effect that none of those agencies has a record of Miss Dewar's death. In addition I have cabled, and the War Department has done the same, to France asking information, but as yet have not received a reply. I am positive, however, that inasmuch as Washington has not confirmed the report, Miss Dewar is not dead."

The first news of the killing of the nurse was obtained from her father, John Dewar of 581 Washington Avenue. When reporters visited him on Monday night it was understood that he had received a cable dispatch telling of his daughter's death. Yesterday Mr. Dewar said that it "was all a mistake." A friend in Brooklyn, he said, had received the dispatch and told him about it. He added that the friend in Brooklyn had since told him the report probably was a mistake. He would not disclose the Brooklyn man's name.

COHEN KILLED FOR DEBT.

New Evidence in Murder Case Reaches the District Attorney.

New evidence that has reached the District Attorney in the murder of Harry Cohen, known also as "Harry the Yot," a gambler, who was shot to death in the corridor of the apartment house at 7 West Ninety-second Street, removes the suspicion that the man was slain to prevent him from giving information against gamblers. The motives for the murder, it now appears, were an unpaid gambling loan of $300, borrowed by Cohen, and a personal quarrel concerning a woman, whose name is known to the District Attorney.

This new evidence brings in the names of two other suspects, and indicates that Morris Rothenberg, who has been held in the Tombs for some time on the charge of firing the shot that killed Cohen, had no actual part in the crime. One of the suspects, under arrest at Cleveland on a charge of burglary, has been interviewed by a member of Judge Swann's staff, and his statement, together with other evidence, will be presented to the Grand Jury today.

UPHOLD PRESIDENT WILSON.

Catholic Legion Pledges Its Support to Administration.

Resolutions pledging the support of the Catholic Benevolent Legion to President Wilson in his conduct of the war and urging the support of the army and navy were passed yesterday at the annual meeting of the Supreme Council in Brooklyn. The resolutions assert confidence in ultimate victory and in the disinterestedness of the Administration's war aims and continue:

"These boys serving the colors have the right to expect that the American people will stand behind them even to the last dollar of treasure that this nation owns." Richard Tippett of Baltimore, newly-elected President, signed the resolutions for transmission to the President.

TEUTONS SCHEMING TO WEAKEN ITALY

Stories of Renewed Propaganda Directed Against Hope of American Aid.

HOLT TO GO ON MISSION

Measures Taken Here to Counteract False Information—Want Our Troops Sent.

Information which has come to the Federal Government within the last twenty-four hours as to the extent and character of German propaganda in Italy against America for the purpose of undermining Italian morale preparatory to a military or peace drive so astounded a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Italy-America Society, held yesterday afternoon in the Lawyers' Club, that immediate steps were taken to meet the emergency, which, according to speakers, is comparable to a military crisis.

The source of the information and some of the most important steps which are to be taken to meet the situation cannot be revealed owing to military exigencies. It was announced, however, that the following action was taken:

1. Hamilton Holt, who is now in London, was directed by cable to proceed immediately to Italy and co-operate with the staff of the Committee on Public Information and with the Italy-America Society to meet the insidious Teuton scheme.

2. The committee favored sending immediately American troops to Italy, preferably Italian-speaking citizens of this country, to march from Sicily to Rome and thence to the battlefront.

3. The appointment of a special economic mission was authorized to take up the task of cementing the friendship of the two countries and to formulate plans for meeting certain economic emergencies due to the war.

4. As a feature of the celebration of Italy-America day on May 24, a nation-wide effort will be made to cause citizens of this country of Italian birth to write to their relatives and friends in Italy describing the war preparations of this country and giving a true picture of the loyalty of the larger portion of the foreign-born population here and the whole-hearted and sympathetic attitude of Americans generally toward Italy and her people. The plan is to make each of these letters practically the beginning of a chain letter, suggesting that upon their receipt in Italy they be immediately transmitted to other friends, with the suggestion that they be still further passed on.

Germans Allege Disloyalty Here.

It was revealed that the State Department has received important reports on the elaborateness of German propaganda in Italy directed against this country. Before the disaster of Caporetto, where the fraternizing of German troops with Italian troops succeeded in breaking down the Italian morale so that the Teutonic forces broke through the Italian lines and caused the sacrifice of an army, German propaganda in Italy was directed against Great Britain. Strenuous efforts were made to drive a wedge between Italy and England by the systematic sowing of suspicion of her ally in the minds of Italians.

This effort on the part of secret German agents and disloyal elements in Italy is directed with renewed emphasis against the United States. The Italian people are being told that America will never get troops in any considerable number to Europe, because the army which is being raised here will be absolutely needed in this country to keep down the foreign born population, which is alleged to be on the verge of revolt.

They are also being told that Italian-born citizens of this county are on the verge of revolt against being forced into the American Army.

Another story is that America was forced into the war by the moneyed interests which had grown fat on profits from the manufacture of munitions and, having lent money to the Allies, forced an unwilling people to fight to protect their interests.

Still another tale is that these interests have no real desire to win the war, but that their purpose is to secure a mortgage on an impoverished Europe and thus monopolise her trade after the war, reaping huge profits from the loans that must be made.

These stories are dressed up with imaginative details, such as that the declaration of war was preceded by a secret visit to the White House by the head of one of the largest banking houses in this country.

Hughes Presides at Meeting.

Charles E. Hughes, President of the Italy-America Society, presided at the meeting, which was called for the purpose of planning final details for the concert and mass meeting to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of May 24th, as a climax to New York City's celebration of Italy-America Day.

Others present were William Fellowes Morgan, George F. Baker, Jr., Lindsay Russell, Capt. F. M. Guarda-bassi, Richard Washburn Child, Dr. Felice Ferrero, Dr. Antonio Stella, J. G. White, Charles B. Alexander, John Foord, Abram I. Elkus and Karl V. S. Howland.

Following the presentation of the alarming reports from Italy, Mr. Russell suggested that the society urge with all possible emphasis the immediate dispatch of American troops to Italy to give the lie direct to one of the most seduleusly circulated German ficticns.

This suggestion was cordially seconded by Dr. Ferrero, head of the Italian information service in this country. Dr. Ferrero said that no action that could be taken by the authorities here would have a more instantaneous effect on the morale of the Italian people than the march of American troops through that country, and if the march could take the course of Garibaldi's famous advance across Italy the enterprise would still further appeal to the Italian imagination.

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Number 2 of a Series of Labor Conservation Chats

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BUT THERE ARE A NUMBER of subscribers who overlook their telephone bills, who neglect to pay them within the reasonable specified time, and the labor of collecting these accounts is great *—probably two or three times as great as that involved in collecting all the accounts that are paid within the desired period.*

THE LABOR involved in collecting *overdue* accounts is labor that would be unnecessary, if all accounts were paid within a reasonable time, and particularly under present war-time conditions, it might better be devoted to other work of value to the community's telephone service.

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Hamilton is Watch of U. S. Mail Aviators

The fastest of fast mails, the U. S. Mail aeroplane route between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, reckons its flying time on a Hamilton Watch schedule.

The pilots of the first aeroplanes that carried United States mail yesterday between Washington and New York all wore military aviation model Hamilton Watches.

Major R. H. Fleet, Jr., who was in charge of the history-making flights, and Lieutenants Howard P. Culver, Torrey H. Webb, Walter Miller, James C. Edgerton, George L. Boyle, and Stephen Bousale, Jr., all of the Aero Service Signal Reserve Corps, the pilots picked for the initial trips, were presented with their Hamiltons, before the start, by Charles F. Miller, president of the Hamilton Watch Company.

Hamilton Watch

"The Watch of Aeroplane Accuracy"

Known for years as "the watch of railroad accuracy," Hamiltons are carried by the engineers of America's most famous express trains—also by the majority of all train crews on lines having official time inspection.

Now the Hamilton is destined to become the watch of aeroplane accuracy, as well as the watch of railroad accuracy, because of its thoroughly dependable, continuous, uninterrupted service.

Let your next watch be a Hamilton. This perfect timepiece measures exactingly up to every requirement of the modern pace, whether in the air, on the ground, or at sea. If you don't carry a Hamilton you're losing time.

There are 32 Hamilton models to choose from, ranging in style from rugged utility cases to slender objects of extraordinary artistic beauty.

Prices, $28 to $150. Movements $15 ($17 in Canada) and up. Sold by all leading jewelers everywhere. Send today for "The Timekeeper"—the story of Hamilton supremacy.

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ARMY ESTABLISHES ZONE DEPOT SYSTEM

Thirteen Supply Stations Located at Various Points Will Facilitate Distributions

AND LESSEN THE DELAYS

Camps Hereafter Will Get Clothing and Food from Factories in the Immediate Vicinity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15. — Acting Quartermaster General Goethals announced today that the War Department had established a zone system designed to make possible a more equitable apportionment of purchases throughout the United States and to facilitate distribution. Thirteen general supply depots, located at various points, have been established and the Quartermasters in charge will ascertain the manufacturing possibilities of the different zones.

On the basis of their reports to General Goethals it is hoped that an equitable allocation of purchases will be made. So far as possible clothing, food, and equipment for troops at the different camps will be purchased within the zone in which the camp is located.

Formerly nearly all of a particular class of supplies was purchased through a single general supply depot, the geographical location of that depot being considered most favorable for this special article. Manufacturers located in sections far distanct from the particular supply depot buying their goods were at a disadvantage and were unable to compete with rivals nearer the point. Under the new system most classes of supplies will be purchased through each of the thirteen depots. Manufacturers will be able to transact their business through the depot nearest them.

The zones of operation apply to procurement, production, inspection, manufacture, storage, and distribution of Quartermaster supplies. The States included in the zones assigned to the thirteen supply depots follow:

Boston General Supply Depot—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

New York Depot—New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, (Trenton and north.)

Philadelphia Depot — New Jersey south of Trenton and Pennsylvania.

Baltimore Depot — Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware.

Atlanta Depot — North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

Jeffersonville (Ind.) Depot — Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Indianapolis and south, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Chicago Depot—Indiana north of Indianapolis, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois, except territory south of Jacksonville, Springfield, and Decatur, and Iowa east of Des Moines and Fort Dodge.

St. Louis Depot — Missouri, Illinois south of Jacksonville, Springfield, and Decatur, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

New Orleans Depot—Louisiana and Mississippi.

Fort Sam Houston Depot—Texas.

Omaha Depot—Iowa, Des Moines, Fort Dodge and west, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

El Paso Depot—New Mexico and Arizona.

San Francisco Depot—California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana.

Each general supply Depot Quartermaster, besides ascertaining production facilities within his zone, will recommend to the proper central organization of the Quartermaster General's office the employment of such producers as are, in his judgment, qualified to fulfill contracts. Each depot is expected to keep informed as to market conditions and spot goods located in that zone, and when shortages occur shall submit recommendations for purchase of articles which may be obtained within the zone.

The central organizations are to make an effort to promote the industry of each zone by a proper allocation of purchases. Matters of price, quality, reliability, delivery, ultimate destination, and the sanitary conditions surrounding the production will have a bearing upon the allocation.

Purchases shall be made after advertisement by open competitive bidding when time will permit. In emergency cases competition is desired whenever possible. The record of bids received and awards made will be open to public inspection.

$9,700 FOR HAGEN BOOK.

Total for Sale of Collection to Date Is $135,050.75.

The sale of the library of the late Winston H. Hagen was continued yesterday afternoon and last evening at the Anderson Galleries. George D. Smith was the principal buyer. The highest price was $9,700, which he paid for Catalogue No. 1155, "Speke Parrot, the Deth of the Noble Prince, Kyng Edward the Fourth: A Treatyse of the Scottes, Ware the Hawke and The Tunnyng of Elynour Rummynge," by John Skelton, poet laureate to King Henry VII., London, Circa 1520. The volume also contains "Colin Choute," "Why Come Ye Not to Courte," and "The Boke of Phylly Sparowe." It is the earliest known edition. Other items, also bought by Mr. Smith, were as follows:

No. 980—First issue of the first edition of "The Dunciad," by Alexander Pope, London, 1728 ..... $2,025

No. 984—"The Arte of English Poesie," by George Puttenham, London, 1589, first edition 672.50

No. 1,073—The second folio Shakespeare, London, 1632 2,950

No. 1,074—The rare "Poems," by Shakespeare, London, 1640 5,010

No. 1,075—The third folio Shakespeare, London, 1664 5,900

No. 1,134—"Adonais," by Percy Bysshe Shelley, Pisa, 1821, first edition 1,250

No. 1,210—"Songs and Sonets," by Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, London, 1574, one of the rarest volumes in the English language 4,125

The total for the two sessions was $84,189. The total thus far is $135,050.75. The sale will be concluded today.

FRENCH ORCHESTRA COMING

Otto H. Kahn Arranges for Visit of Symphony of Paris in October.

Otto H. Kahn cabled from Paris yesterday to the French-American Association for Musical Art that arrangements are complete for a visit of the Symphony Orchestra of the Societe des Concerts du Conservatoire, a Government institution, to the United States from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1 next. This is the second French musical organization announced to come to America in the last few days, the other being a famous military band to be brought over by the Y. M. C. A. to tour the army camps.

The Symphony Orchestra of the Paris Conservatory includes eighty-six professors and members of the National Conservatory in Paris, and this is its first trip abroad, to be limited to three months. Fifty concerts will be given, by arrangement with Chambers of Commerce in important cities from coast to coast, and the visitors will be the guests of leading musical organizations such as the Boston Symphony and other American orchestras in their own halls.

The French-American Association for Musical Art includes in its Executive Committee these New Yorkers: Frederick G. Bourne, James Byrne, Andre de Coppet, H. P. Davison, H. C. Frick, Robert Goelet, A. D. Juillard, Otto H. Kahn, Clarence H. Mackay, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Charles H. Sabin, W. K. Vanderbilt, Henry Walters, and George W. Wickersham.

All profits of the tour, it is announced, will be devoted to war relief.

SENDS STRANGS TO JAIL.

Court Assails Pair Who Burned Hands of Their Children.

Mrs. Jennie Strang of 3 Mountain View Avenue, Westerleigh, Richmond Borough, and her husband, Charles, one of the Superintendents at the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company's plant at Port Richmond, were sentenced to the New York County Penitentiary for an indefinite term yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions at St. George for branding their two children, Elizabeth, 11 years, and Raymond, 9 years. Mrs. Strang was convicted on Wednesday and Strang then pleaded guilty.

Mrs. Strang collapsed after the sentence and had to be carried out of the courtroom. It was more than an hour later before she was revived sufficiently to make the journey to Blackwell's Island. The children were not in court. Justice Murphy, who presided over the court, said: "A thorough investigation has been conducted into this case, and while we have received many letters from neighbors and friends of the Strangs who speak in the highest terms of them, we cannot see why they inflicted any such punishment on their children for the minor things they did. The crime is nothing less than torture of the worst type, and it cannot be tolerated in any civilized country."

Mrs. Strang, according to the testimony given by her mother, Mrs. Bertha White of Syracuse, on Palm Sunday placed the hands of the boy Raymond on top of the hot kitchen stove and burned them severely after he had stolen some jelly. On Easter Sunday Strang placed both hands of his daughter Elizabeth on top of the same stove and burned them after she had stolen some candy. Mrs. Strang is the stepmother of Raymond and Elizabeth.

TO AID WAR BLIND.

First of a Series of Teas at Anderson Galleries.

The first of the receptions and teas which it is announced will be given every afternoon in the Anderson Galleries at the exhibition of art works donated by artists for the benefit of the American-British - French-Belgian Permanent War Relief Blind Fund took place yesterday.

Mrs. Charles A. Potter of Philadelphia presided over the tea tables, assisted by Mrs. Jasper Bayne and others. Mrs. Anne Pierre Lloyd, authoress of "Canada Blackie," told interesting anecdotes of painters and sculptors. A well-known Australian lecturer and entertainer, Colville Dunn, recited humorous verses in the dialect of Australia. Mrs. Ruth Mason Rice, daughter of Mrs. Caroline Atwater Mason, the authoress, and herself a writer, gave lively anecdotes of her experiences while talking to crowds in New York and other cities and adventures she had had with pro-German speakers who sought to intrude upon the platform in the guise of British soldiers.

Today a number of speakers will give brief addresses, including Mrs. Jasper Bayne, who will recite "Vive La France."

B. R. T. URGES 6-CENT FARE.

Colonel Williams Points to Rise in St. Louis as a Reason.

Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, inspired by the ordering of a 6-cent fare on the street cars of St. Louis, yesterday renewed agitation for a similar charge on the transit lines of Brooklyn.

"It looks as if a 6-cent fare will have to come," said Colonel Williams. "Some relief will become necessary because of the fast increasing cost of railroad operation. St. Louis is a notable addition to the constantly growing list of 6-cent fare cities.

"Recent incidents show that business communities are coming to recognize the necessity of giving electric railways sufficient revenue to enable them to supply the service, which the needs of business, increased by the nation's war program, demands. One is a petition to the Mayor of the City of Rochester, signed by practically every important manufacturer in the city, asking that the New York State railways be permitted to charge a 6-cent fare."

IRISH PROTESTANTS SPLIT OVER DRAFT

Bishop of Killaloe and Other Loyalists Withdraw from Dublin Meeting.

PRIMATE PRAYS FOR ANTIS

Says Their Absence from Army Will Ever Constitute Darkest Blot on Ireland's History.

By CHARLES M. WHEELER.

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DUBLIN, May 15.—Whether loyalty to the King is a religious or a political question; whether the clergy who supported Washington in the American Revolution were disloyal to the Church; whether the Belgian clergy were disloyal to the Church in opposing the Kaiser, precipitated a heated debate at the meeting of Protestant churchmen in Dublin last night, finally disrupting the meeting.

After it was decided by vote that it was a political question, and that they could oppose conscription and still remain in the church, the Right Rev. Stirling Berry, Protestant Bishop of Killaloe, and several loyalists withdrew, leaving the radicals in control. They rescinded the resolution passed June 19 that had deplored the Easter rising.

Coincidentally, Dr. Crozier, Protestant Primate of Ireland, presiding at the General Synod of the Protestant Church in Ireland at Dublin, praised the loyal Irishmen who had offered their lives in war and deplored the attitude of the anti-conscriptionists. He said:

"May God in His mercy forgive our misguided countrymen whose absence from the service will ever constitute the darkest blot on the tragic page of Ireland's history."

Protestant clergy, as well as Catholic, are now active in the conscription campaign, and, though on opposite sides, both base their stand on the same principle of conscience. The Catholics hold they are not bound in conscience to support conscription. The Protestants hold they are bound in conscience to support the King and Parliament.

The Catholics are solidly united, while there are some sharp divisions among the Protestants in South Ireland outside the State church, such as Presbyterians and Methodists. The Episcopalian, which is the State church, is practically unanimous for conscription in the Ulster district. Some, however, in the South have joined hands with their Catholic neighbors to oppose conscription.

The meeting, which was disrupted, was the annual session of the Irish Guild Church of Ireland with Bishop Berry presiding. George Irvine, one of the rebels sentenced to penal servitude for his part in the Easter rising, moved the rescinding of the old resolution, holding that many Protestant Irish Republicans who had refused alliance to the King under the conscription menace would be driven from the church unless it was an announced principle that it was a political and not a religious issue.

Bishop Berry opposed this strongly. He declared that if it was rescinded it would be impossible for him or any other clergyman of the Church of Ireland to have anything further to do with the guild.

It could not be done, he said, because loyalty was an absolute part of the constitution of the Church. They prayed for the King in public services, and by the Church catechism every child was taught to honor and obey the King and all in authority under him. The Church of Ireland, he said, took that stand because it emphatically is taught in the New Testament. It had the strongest authority in the words of Christ Himself answering the Jews, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

On this authority, he said, the Church of Ireland taught that loyalty to the King was not a matter of politics, but religion. It was not a thing about which the members were free to take one side or the other.

The Rev. C. G. Fisher inquired whether the clergy who refused allegiance to King James and the clergy at the time of the American war for independence who refused allegiance to King George III. were disloyal; also if it applied to the clergy in Belgium who refused to acknowledge rule by might by the Kaiser.

Bishop Berry replied with the simple answer that he was not the keeper of anybody's conscience, but his own. He was not responsible for the clergy in the American war for independence nor the clergy of the time of King James.

Dean Geddes said he could not remain a member of the guild if the resolution was rescinded.

Then, by a vote of 20 to 11, some not voting, the radicals rescinded the resolution and Bishop Berry and a number of loyalists left the meeting.

TWO GERMANS CAUGHT LANDING IN IRELAND

Taken with Casement Associate in Recent Foray—Stories Exaggerate Their Number.

By CHARLES N. WHEELER.

Copyright, 1918, by The Chicago Tribune Company.

DUBLIN, May 15.—Two Germans accompanied the associate of Roger Casement who recently attempted to land in Ireland, and all three are now supposed to be in London, probably in the Tower.

The three men came ashore in collapsible boats from a submarine. An inkling of the arrests resulted in spreading the story of many German officers succeeding in landing in the south of Ireland. I have been authoritatively informed that there were only these three, and they were nabbed before they were able to stretch their legs on dry land.

In the present excited state of the populace wild rumors are soon exaggerated in the repeating. The authorities are said to possess the information that the more desperate Irish rebels have been counting on help from Germany for some time.

The story has been circulated that Germany would land men and arms from big submarines to help the new rising. In the rural districts of Ireland the presence of military forces is accounted for by the story that they were sent over to frustrate the German landing. All kinds of explanations are invented for the most ordinary events.

ALLEGED ANARCHISTS HELD.

Russians Accused of Aiding Seditious Paper Have Hearing Today.

The three alleged Russian anarchists, Ivan Novikoff, Leon Bobkin, and Alexander Burjack, arrested on Tuesday as members of an anarchistic group organized to spread Bolshevist doctrines in this country and to cause dissension among laboring men, were brought to the Federal Building yesterday. They are charged with circulating the new anarchist paper called the Kololkol, the first issue of which was seized and which, among other things, advocated the overthrow of the Government. Because President Wilson has not signed the new sedition law the case was turned over to the State for prosecution, the State penalties being greater than those provided in the present Federal laws covering such cases. The men were locked up in the Tombs and will have a hearing today.

John Ulrich of Poughkeepsie, 17 years old, who was arrested on May 8 charged with trying to destroy two rolls of waterproof canvas which the Price Fire and Waterproofing Co. at Poughkeepsie was manufacturing for the Government, was brought to New York yesterday and arraigned before United States Commissioner Samuel Hitchcock and held in $500 bail for the Federal Grand Jury. He was charged with violating the sabotage law.

Assistant United States Attorney Ben A. Matthews in charge of criminal prosecutions, said yesterday that the Department of Justice would be glad to have persons report any disloyal acts or utterances which might come to their attention. Any communication made will be regarded as confidential.

SEARCH FOR GERMAN STOCK WAS BLOCKED

Accountant Says Books of Forstmann Company Were Closed to Him.

PRODUCTION NOW ORDERED

Seven Checks Said to Represent Payments to Aliens Are in Property Custodian's Hands.

Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, acting at the request of A. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, began a second investigation yesterday of the Forstmann & Huffman Company of Passaic, N. J., one of the largest woolen goods manufacturing concerns in the United States. The purpose of the new inquiry is to determine the manner in which certain stock, once owned by Germans, was transferred to American control. Samuel Untermyer, as counsel for Mr. Forstmann, protested, insisting that the proceeding was illegal, and that Mr. Forstmann was a victim of persecution.

Mr. Untermyer also maintained that under the New York law the hearings were required to be in secret—a contention which was overruled by Attorney General Lewis, who said that he himself had framed the law and that it was a matter of discretion with him whether the hearings were public or private. The Attorney General added that he preferred to hold this one in public and would do so.

Mr. Untermyer then announced that James A. McKenna, a public accountant, had been retained by the Alien Property Custodian to examine the books of the Forstmann & Hoffman Company and that Mr. Forstmann objected to him. Mr. Forstmann, he added, was willing to take any accountant except Mr. McKenna, and then admitted that there was nothing against Mr. McKenna. Mr. McKenna was put in the stand by the Attorney General and said he knew of no reason why he should be personally objectionable to Mr. Forstmann and his business associates.

Mr. McKenna then said he went to Passaic as the official representative of Mr. Palmer, with specific instructions to look into certain matters having to do with the transfer of the German-owned stock to American ownership. He said that when he appeared at the office of the company he was informed by Mr. La Porte, an official of the company, that he would not be permitted to make such an examination. He was shown a letter from Mr. McCarter, their lawyer, which suggested certain limitations and was told he must proceed along the lines suggested by Mr. McCarter.

"Was anything said about Mrs. Forstmann's dresses in connection with your proposed examination of Mr. Forstmann's accounts?"

"Yes; I was told that they did not care to have me find out what Mrs. Forstmann paid for her dresses. I told them that I was not there for any such purpose as that. I informed them I was there to find out about the payment for the stock and to see how those payments were charged on the books.

"Have you the checks you have in mind?"

"I have. There are seven of them," replied the witness, as he handed them to Mr. Becker. The checks, said to represent payments for the German-owned stock in the concern, were offered in evidence by Mr. Becker. They represented total payments of $670,000, of which $316,294 was paid to the order of Hugo Schmidt, agent in this country of the Deutsche Bank. Schmidt is now in an internment camp in Georgia.

"Under what circumstances did you come into the possession of those checks?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"I got them from Mr. Garvin, Mr. Palmer's representative in New York."

"Have you any objection," Assistant Attorney General Becker here asked, addressing Mr. Forstmann, "to Mr. McKenna, acting on behalf of the Alien Property Custodian examining the original books of entry of your company to determine the facts relating to so-called German interests in your company; secondly, how the money used for that purpose was paid, and, thirdly, all matters having to do with the supplies of wool and other raw materials of your company and any financial dealings your company may have had with enemy aliens since Aug. 1, 1914?"

Before Mr. Forstmann could answer Mr. Untermyer interposed:

"Mr. Forstmann," he said, "objects to Mr. McKenna making this examination. He does not object to other accountants who may be selected for the purpose. He does not object to the investigation of his books. He does object to Mr. McKenna.

"Answer yes or no," directed the Attorney General.

Mr. Forstmann said he objected to Mr. McKenna, and when asked on what grounds replied "By advice of counsel," the counsel in this case being Mr. McCarter of Newark.

"Now, is it not a fact that this alleged personal objection to Mr. McKenna is something trumped up to cover your face after you found you had made a mistake in declining to let Mr. McKenna look at your books?" asked Mr. Becker.

Don't answer that question," almost shouted Mr. Untermyer. A heated argument followed and terminated only when Attorney General Lewis poured oil on the troubled waters. Mr. Becker then asked Mr. McKenna what books he wanted to examine and issued a subpoena for Mr. Forstmann to produce the books at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Send Him Away With a Smile

Your husband gets up tired and grouchy because undigested food is poisoning his system. Take home a package of Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls. Let him eat one at bedtime and he'll be good-natured because his system will be kept clean.

BOAL'S ROLLS

The Laxative Made with REAL FRUITS

At Druggists, Package of 6 Rolls, 15c.

BARGE CANAL IS OPENED.

Many Cargoes Move with the Beginning of Traffic Season.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 15.—The opening of the new State Barge Canal to through traffic today was marked by the entrance of fifteen light barges at Troy, bound for Buffalo.

Fifty, or more, barges were reported to be under tow from New York and were expected to enter the canal tomorrow. All will return laden with freight from Lake ports.

A fleet of forty-seven barges carrying freight was reported bound south on the Champlain Canal.

Conferences were held yesterday at the Grand Central Terminal by Alfred H. Smith, Eastern Regional Director of Railroads, and G. A. Tomlinson, formerly of Duluth, Minn., who will be General Manager of the New York canal system. Under the supervision of the Regional Director the chief problem considered was that of organizing a maximum water route haul for coal and a minimum rail haul from the mining districts in order to relieve rail congestion in deliveries to the Atlantic seaboard. A number of coal experts attended the conference.

The formal opening ceremony to celebrate the completion of the barge canal will take place on July 4.

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RAW SILK

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of May, 1918, at 10 A. M. o'clock, the undersigned, A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at 110 West 42nd Street, New York City, all or any part of twenty-nine (29) bales of Japanese Raw Silk now located at the Security Silk Storage Co., New York City.

Inspection of samples of said silk and information as to terms and conditions of the sale may be obtained upon application to the General Business Department of the Alien Property Custodian, at 110-114 West 42nd Street, New York City.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

Leaders in Study and Play

They are the red-blooded children—completely alive in body and brain. Leave nothing undone to make the blood of your children rich, pure, red.

Watch, one of these Spring mornings, the regiments of youngsters swinging along to school. It's an inspiring sight. The small and tender kiddies are toddling hand in hand to kindergarten or the primary grades. The grown-up boys and girls are on their way to high or preparatory school. But no matter what their age or size, the young eyes of all are turned in the same direction, their mentalities are being trained for the same purpose. They are the bright hope of America. They are the coming workers and planners of this great country.

Very likely your own little ones are trooping along with the rest. Are they leaders or shirkers in study and play? Whether they are leaders or shirkers depends upon you as well as their teachers. For the best of teachers can't shape the little minds the way they should go without your intelligent co-operation. It is your duty to send your children into the classroom with the little heads set firmly on sturdy shoulders and deep chests; with every muscle, nerve, and brain-cell nourished by rich, red blood.

Nature herself points the way. Build up the young bodies with plain, nourishing foods, fresh air, sleep, and rest. Teach your children exercises that will fill out the little chests and keep straight the little shoulders. And at the least sign of poor blood put them on *Gude's Pepto-Mangan.*

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Gude's Pepto-Mangan is a help to restoring blood foundations, the red blood cells, increasing their number and capacity to carry life-giving oxygen from the lungs through the blood-stream to every cell and tissue. When the red blood cells are normal, the blood is rich, red and vigorous and the body correspondingly healthy and vigorous in all its parts. *Gude's Pepto-Mangan* is a splendid general tonic and appetizer for invalids, convalescents, feeble children, and weak, thin-blooded adults of all ages and conditions. *Gude's Pepto-Mangan* has been used and prescribed by the medical profession for over 25 years. It is easy to digest, promptly assimilated by the blood and pleasant to taste.

FRIENDLY WARNING: There are many imitations of Pepto-Mangan on the market, but you can be sure of getting the genuine if it bears the name "Gude" and is put up in the bottle and sealed package as pictured here. Ask for it by its full name—"*Gude's Pepto-Mangan.*" For sale at all drug stores.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., Manufacturing Chemists, New York

Improved Summer Underwear

REGARDLESS of your size or form, there is a Rockinchair Union Suit to fit you with absolute comfort. After studying statistics showing the varying sizes, shapes and figures of thousands of men, a leading *designer of men's clothes* developed the new, unique Rockinchair method of sizing—which means that the short, the tall, the lean, the stout, are as *perfectly fitted* as the "regular"!

The difference in comfort between Rockinchair and other underwear is the same as the difference between a comfortable *rocking chair* and the plain, straight-backed chair.

Rockinchair not only fits perfectly, but it is also *built* for comfort. The *full natural blouse* above the waist permits perfect *ease* in all bodily movements—no binding, anywhere. The waistband that snugly fits the waist, like that of your trousers, keeps the garment in position. The *one-piece closed seat* (just like your trousers) is both *comfortable* and *sanitary*. It means a *really closed crotch*. There is no complicated drop seat to sag, or gaping split seat to bunch and annoy you.

The patented *side leg opening* has only two buttons, placed where the eye can see them. They bear no strain; they won't tear off. This opening allows easy, quick adjustment, and a broad, wide sweep that extends clearly across the back. *Simplicity!*

A model to fit every figure—a quality fabric for every purse.

Try it. Money back if not satisfied. If *your* dealer hasn't it, write us.

Henderson & Ervin
Norwalk, Conn.
New York: 846 Broadway
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Blouse affords unusual freedom of action
Seat and crotch exactly like your trousers
Opens on the side Adjusted in a jiffy
ROCKINCHAIR
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ROCKINCHAIR

Athletic Underwear for Men & Boys

National Underwear Standards: "Rockinchair" for Warm Weather, "Duofold" for Cold Weather

PRESIDENT TO SPEAK FOR RED CROSS HERE

Will Start Drive for Fund Saturday Night at Metropolitan Opera House.

FIRST ADDRESS SINCE WAR

Corporations May Contribute Legally, Says Morgan J. O'Brien in Opinion to Committee.

President Wilson will start the Red Cross drive in this city with a speech at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday night. Word was received last night from Washington by the National Red Cross War Fund Committee, of which Cleveland H. Dodge is Chairman, that the President had decided to accept their invitation. President Wilson has not made an address in this city since the United States has been at war with Germany.

Mr. Dodge will preside at the meeting. The only speaker besides the President will be Henry P. Davison, if he arrives in this country in time from his trip to Europe, where he has been in charge of the activities of the Red Cross.

Ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien gave an opinion yesterday that the law authorizing direct gifts by corporations to the Red Cross was constitutional, because such gifts were made for the protection of the corporations' interests. He thus summed up his opinion:

"A war which is aimed at the destruction of our Government is necessarily aimed at the destruction of the interests of our corporations."

The opinion of ex-Judge O'Brien and other eminent lawyers, including Charles Evans Hughes and Richard V. Lindabury, counsel for J. P. Morgan & Co., was obtained by the Red Cross Committee on Corporations to clear all obstacles from the way of making collections amounting to millions of dollars from New York City corporations.

Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers' Trust Company, who was one of the speakers at a luncheon to editors of New York City papers at the Bankers' Club yesterday, spoke of the work of the Red Cross in France, which the new $100,000,000 is to maintain and expand, as follows:

"I have seen in France the chains of storehouses, stocked with American food, which could, with present shipping conditions, not be duplicated. In Paris alone there are five storehouses full of staple food, and the value of it is $6,000,000. I am informed. I have seen the dispensaries taking care of mothers and children and aiding the tuberculosis ravages. I have seen the hospitals run by the Red Cross. I have seen the transportation facilities; the social workers and the hotels provided to take care of refugees pending their assignment to different destinations."

The following appreciation of the work of the Red Cross in France from the Parisian newspaper La Presse was received yesterday at the Red Cross headquarters in the Woolworth Building:

"The American Red Cross directs twenty model hospitals, gives assistance to five others, and directs seventy-five dispensaries for the civilian population of France. In addition to this, it supports almost 4,000 hospitals in France and sends surgical dressings, instruments, and various supplies to 1,925 hospitals. Twenty-five canteens serve approximately 3,000,000 soldiers a month. They have given to General Pétain 6,000,000 francs ($1,200,000) to be distributed among the permanently disabled and the wounded soldiers of France and their families."

The participants in the agreement of stores to donate 10 per cent. of one day's receipts to the American Red Cross increased yesterday by B. Altman & Co., A. A. Vantine & Co., Rothenberg & Co., L. M. Blumstein, and the Mark Cross Company in Manhattan, and Abraham & Straus, Frederick Loeser & Co., and A. I. Namm & Son in Brooklyn. The United Cigar Stores Co., the Exchange Buffet, A. Schulte Cigar Co., and the Liggett Drug Stores were among those who entered into the profit-sharing agreement yesterday.

Preparations on a vast scale are being made under the direction of ex-Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson for the great Red Cross parade on Saturday, which is to be the largest ever held by that organization. It was announced that among the 75,000 who are expected to parade there will be great choruses of women singing as they march, knitting brigades producing socks and mufflers as they move along, Red Cross nurses for home service and for service abroad, wives and mothers of soldiers and sailors, and other classes of women engaging in war service.

Ethan Allen, Director of the Red Cross, designated as an error yesterday a statement sent out several days ago that no person with a German name or German antecedents for three generations back was acceptable for Red Cross work. He said that persons found on investigation to be thoroughly loyal and patriotic were acceptable, regardless of their antecedents. Many persons of German descent, he said, had been approved by the British and French Embassies and sent to France for Red Cross service.

SALVATION ARMY FUND HAS REACHED $150,000

Leaders in Drive Confident That Balance of $100,000 Will Be Raised by Saturday.

A number of large checks yesterday helped swell the total of the Salvation Army collections to $150,000. With $100,000 more to raise by next Saturday the leaders are confident that the total of a quarter of million asked for will be obtained. One of the biggest gifts yet received came to Commander Booth yesterday in the form of five $1,000 Liberty bonds from John Markle of 2 Rector Street and his wife.

Mrs. Russell Sage sent her check for $2,500, with a message of cheer for Commander Booth. In response to an appeal by George Gordon Battle, the following, Simon Guggenheim, J. E. Beurwind, R. F. Patterson, Vernon C. Brown, Judge R. E. Lehman, C. H. Sabin, and the Lorillard Tobacco Company, each sent $1,000.

A tea in aid of the War Work Committee of the Salvation Army was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, 14 East Sixty-eighth Street, at which Sergeant Barr of Pershing's army, made a brief address, detailing the work done by the Salvation Army lasses in their work at the front.

Society girls assisted Mrs. Woodruff in receiving, among them being the Misses Evelyn Byrd Smith, Vera McNair, Edith Gould, Lucile Baldwin, Claire Van Lennep, and Mrs. Walter Kobbe, and Abby Putnam Morrison, First Class Electrician of the Navy, who poured tea. A number of subscriptions to the Army's work were made by the civilian guests.

Russellites' Case Adjourned.

Ex-Judge Joseph F. Rutherford, successor to Pastor Russell, and seven of his followers were brought before Judge Chatfield in the Federal Court, Brooklyn, yesterday for examination on charges of conspiracy to incite insurrection and disloyalty in the military and naval forces of the United States and violation of the Trading with the Enemy act. Assistant District Attorney Buckner urged an immediate trial, but Frederick Sparks, representing the defendants, succeeded in obtaining an adjournment of the case until June 3.

CARUSO IN RED CROSS DRIVE

He Will Sing at Two Benefits, One on Italy-America Day.

Signor Caruso is to appear in two Red Cross benefits for allied nations in the next two weeks. As announced last Monday, the tenor will head a gala program for the American Red Cross at the Metropolitan on May 27, the closing day of the Red Cross drive. He will also appear there Friday, May 24, the evening of Italy-America Day, in observance of Italy's third year in the war, when the proceeds will be given to the Italian Red Cross.

President Charles E. Hughes of the Italy-America Society will preside at the Italian concert, which is in charge of Captain Guardabassi of the Second Grenadier Guards, now on a war mission to this country. The program will include Mmes. Aida and Muzio, Messrs. Caruso, Scotti, Amato, Martinelli, De Luca, and two American artists, Anna Chase and Sophie Braslau.

'OUT THERE' SEEKS $500,000

Red Cross Play Touring, with All-Star Cast, in Brooklyn Tonight.

The all-star "Out There" cast, which is touring the country in aid of the Red Cross, will make its first appearance in Greater New York to-night, when a performance will be given at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. It is expected that the receipts of the three weeks' tour, from sale of seats and premiums alone, will be in the neighborhood of $500,000. The tour began in Washington on Monday night with receipts of $15,000, and in Baltimore the following night $29,000 was taken in. A matinee performance was given yesterday in Wilmington, and a night show in Philadelphia.

The first of the Manhattan performances will take place tomorrow night at the Century, and two more performances will be given on Saturday.

Want Music in Hands of Patriots.

Friends of the New York Chamber Music Society will hold a meeting this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. James Gamble Rogers, 160 East Seventieth Street, in the interest of plans of this organization, founded by Carolyn Beebe, "to place the future musical interests of our country in the hands of patriotic Americans."

MUSIC NOTES.

The Rehearsal Club's School for Professional Children will hold its third annual commencement at the Morosco Theatre this morning at 11 o'clock, with addresses by Winthrop Ames and Mrs. August Belmont.

Two concerts daily during the week of the Red Cross drive will be given at the house of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, 677 Fifth Avenue, to be opened May 20 by Clarence Whitehill, Marcia Van Dresser, and the Trio de Lutece.

The National Patriotic Song Committee will hold a rally of its members at the MacDowell Club on Friday evening, when E. H. Sothern will tell of his recent trip to France.

Rudolph Ganz, the pianist, will be in America till midsummer, sailing in August to play in Paris and in camps and hospitals in France.

Cleofonte Campanini, now in Havana, has abandoned his European trip and will return to New York in June to plan his Chicago opera season.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Liberty Gun," the Robert Mears Mackay-Victor Mapes war play, will have its first production in New Haven on May 30. Heading the cast are Robert Edeson, Malcolm Duncan, Henry Kolker, and Arline Hackett.

Emily Ann Wellman will soon return to vaudeville in a playlet by Richard Madden, entitled "Where Things Happen."

Laura Hope Crews will be Cyril Maude's leading woman next season in Hadden Chambers's comedy, "The Saving Grace."

The Hoyt farce, "A Trip to Chinatown," will begin a tour of the cantonments on June 10. Jefferson de Angelis and Howard Kyle will be in the cast.

Johnny Dooley has been engaged for the midnight revue at the Century Grove, and will make his debut next Wednesday night. The Doly Sisters will begin a roof engagement at the same time.

Grace La Rue has been added to the players who will appear at the Morosco Theatre on Sunday night in aid of the Stage Women's War Relief.

"Going Up" was produced on Monday in Manchester, England, and will begin a London run on May 22.

A season of Yiddish drama will begin at the Irving Place Theatre on June 2 with the production of "Allah Carim," by L. A. Orloff.

Frank Carter, now in the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic, will be in the cast of the "Follies" this season.

Edith Wynne Matthison and her company will give a performance of "The Servant in the House" tomorrow at the Bennett School, Millbrook, N. Y.

Harold Hartsell has been added to the company which will be seen at the opening of the Actors and Authors' Theatre at the Fulton Monday night.

CITY BREVITIES.

A bazaar to raise funds for the War Service Bureau of Greenwich House will be held at the headquarters at 27 Barrow Street today, and it will continue until Sunday. In addition to sales of pottery, woodwork, and other articles, the bazaar will have several shows and entertainments. All the money is to be used in carrying on the work of the centre, which includes the War Service Information Bureau.

Ralph D. Paine, who has returned from five months with the Allied naval forces in the war zone, will speak on May 23 at a gathering at the Morgan Library, 33 East Thirty-sixth Street. Official naval films from the British Admiralty, the French Ministry of Marine, and the United States Navy Department will be shown.

The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense will hold a meeting at the City Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon to discuss plans for conserving the lives of 100,000 children. Health Commissioner Copeland is expected to attend.

Workmen are now installing a 2,000-pound bell, key of F, in St. Paul's Chapel at Columbia University. Cast in relief, the bell bears the following inscription: "To Ring Out Through the Ages for Truth, Justice, and Liberty. Presented to Columbia University by the Class of 1893, School of Arts, Columbia College, on its Twenty-fifth Anniversary, June 5th, 1918."

SHUBERT THEATRE Sun. Eve. at 8:15
THIS
Benefit American Committee for Devastated France, Inc.
YVETTE GUILBERT
PERCY GRAINGER
15th BAND C. A. C.
COND. ROCCO RESTA
Tickets $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00 and 50c.
at Box Office and Headquarters, 18 East 38th.

Carnegie Hall, Tuesday Aft., May 21, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL JOSEF
HOFMANN
Aid American Red Cross Drive.
Brief Address by ex-President
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Tickets now at Box Office.

LEONORA SPARKS, Metropolitan Opera House
ABE SERIL, VIOLINIST
MAX GEGNA, 'CELLIST
For Benefit of American Red Cross
Joint Recital, Saturday Eve., May 18, Main Opera House, Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow Evening at 8:15.
Specially Selected
Orchestra of 90 Players
—NIKOLAI—
SOKOLOFF
(Conductor San Francisco Philharmonic.)
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., May 19, at 3.
SONG RECITAL. JOSEF
ROSENBLATT
TENOR-CANTOR. Seats Now at Hall.

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NEXT SUNDAY EVE., MAY 19.
HIPPODROME—POPULAR PRICES.

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IF YOU MISS IT YOU'LL ALWAYS REGRET IT.
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The Rainbow Girl
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ROOF. ZIEGFELD STARTS 11:30. NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. at 2:15.
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CHARLES FROHMAN presents
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NANCY LEE
CHARLOTTE WALKER—LEWIS STONE.

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Totally Eclipses All Other Musical Shows.
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POLLY WITH A PAST
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ENTIRE ORCHESTRA $1.00. SEATS NOW.

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Tailor-Made Man
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EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON in "The Servant in the House."

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CLIFTON CRAWFORD in a new musical show. FANCY FREE
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNITED DEALERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, May 16, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at The Allen Street Garage, 69 Allen St., Borough of Manhattan, and immediately thereafter at the Extension Garage, 81 Flatbush Av., Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of two Pullman Commercial Trucks, located at Allen Street Garage, subject to whatever lien exists in favor of said Allen Garage for storage, etc. Also two Pullman Commercial Trucks, located in the Extension Garage, subject to whatever lien exists in favor of said Extension Garage for storage, etc. JAMES FOLEY, Trustee.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOL. SCHAFFER, trading as YALE WAIST CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, May 21, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 529 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Waists, Boxes, Tables, Safe, Telescope, etc.
MORRIS FRANK, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAIR, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SPOLTER and ISIDORE SPOLTER, individually and as copartners trading as Spolter Brothers, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, May 16, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 427 East 6th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Horse and Wagon.
PERCIVAL WILDS, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, LESTER M. FRIEDMAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 3083 and 2865, R. S. I have seized and hold Ninety-four Uncut Diamonds and 9674 carats Diamond Dust.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 5, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated May 14, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 3082 and 2862, R. S. U. S. I have seized and hold 1,247 Ampules Neo Salvarsan and 803 Ampules broken N. C. V.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 3, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
Dated May 14, 1918.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 8041 and 8062, R. S. U. S.; Act of February 9, 1909, as amended by Act of January 17, 1914. I have seized and hold One Packard Automobile.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June third, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted. THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
Dated May 16, 1918. U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

President WILSON'S protest against the Chamberlain resolution will undoubtedly dispose of it. It proposed that the Military Committee act as a committee to investigate the aircraft mess or "any other matters relating "to the conduct of the war, by or "through the War Department." To an aircraft investigation the President has no objection; but "any other matters" is a large phrase. He thinks it would constitute Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S committee a committee "to take over the conduct of the war," or, at least, to superintend it. And he is certainly right when he says that such action would amount to "a direct vote of want of confidence in "the Administration."

The people are with him in his opposition to a committee on the conduct of the war, in whatever form it may be proposed to create such a committee. Whatever of confusion may exist anywhere would be intensified a hundredfold if Congress tried to take over the executive business, or superintend it, or overhaul it, or meddle with it. It is not what Congress is for; and the Congress which did try to exercise such functions in LINCOLN'S time, although it was headed by much abler men than most of those at the head of this Congress, only succeeded in interfering with the nation's war activities and making bad matters worse. It never did any good. Congress should be warned by that historic example.

While the President is undoubtedly right in the position he has taken, it is to be regretted that in taking it he should have made use of certain expressions such as, "These are serious "times, and it is absolutely necessary "that the lines should be clearly drawn "between friends and opponents." They are serious times, and for that reason no line should be drawn between patriots who differ concerning methods; the only line should be between friends and enemies of the United States. There are few of the latter in Congress. In times so serious it should not be regarded as an offense for a patriotic Congressman to differ with the Administration in a matter of policy. Nor should the President speak of "friends and opponents," for in this matter of the war no Congressman should be either. No Congressman should vote on any war question as a "friend" of the President, or as an "opponent" of the President; he should vote as a "friend" of the United States, and his conscience should instruct him.

ALL GERMANY WANTS.

If Germany's peace offensive is to be characterized by the elephantine naïveté which distinguishes its first output, it will not deceive even the densest. That "prominent German politician" who sends out the first balloon via Copenhagen begins coaxingly: "We have lost, including "killed, wounded, and prisoners, "3,000,000 men. Do you think that "we intend to make foolish claims and "send our children through another "four years of war?" Obviously, Germany is in a most docile, gentle mood. What does she intend to claim, then? Why, we "only demand that "the Western Powers shall give back "our colonies."

Surely, nobody could object to that; and that is all Germany demands. But, incidentally, our German friend produces a further argument to prove that she is in no mood to "make foolish claims" and so prolong the war. Here it is: "Moreover, we shall have "enough to do during the age of man "to control the new Russian countries "and secure their mercantile and industrial influence." Will our reasonable, amiable, conciliatory, plausible German friend pardon us if we say that that makes it necessary to reconstruct his innocent and idyllic statement of Germany's demands? So reconstructed, it reads as follows:

We only demand that the Western Powers shall give back our colonies and let us absorb the Russian half of Europe and the Russian half of Asia, so that the German Empire shall extend from the Baltic to the Pacific. Then there will never be another war, because such an empire would be irresistible, and the whole world would not dare to oppose anything it wished to do.

The trial balloon will have to be hauled down and repainted, if anybody outside of Germany is to be deceived by it.

FOR A LOYAL CONGRESS.

We are heartily in sympathy with the appeal to loyal voters sent out by the League for National Unity, urging them to see to it that a Congress 100 per cent. loyal is elected next Fall, and especially with this sentence in it:

If in any Congressional or Senatorial election there proves to be danger of the election of disloyal candidates, it will become the duty of Americans, regardless of party affiliations, to defeat such candidates and to set loyalty to the nation above personal loyalty to the party.

Not only above "personal loyalty to the party," but above personal ambition, factional feuds, and old hostilities. It is so obvious that one would think it did not need a League for National Unity to set it forth. Yet when we look at the way the Congress campaign is beginning, what do we find? We find that in South Carolina COLE BLEASE is running for the Senate on a platform of open, rampant hostility to the war, calling for the damnation on Judgment Day of the President and those members of Congress who have supported him. Is there union against BLEASE? The loyal vote is divided already by the appearance of four candidates, Senator TILLMAN, Representative LEVER, N. B. DIAL, and the Rev. J. E. MAHAFFEY, and more are expected to appear.

In Mississippi the opposition to Senator VARDAMAN is divided between ex-Governor NOEL and Representative HARRISON. In Georgia Senator HARDWICK is in the happy position of having six candidates against him already, with more in the offing. These three are the only States in which the loyalty issue has appeared so far, but there will be more, both North and South, and the way in which South Carolina, Mississippi, and Georgia have started to deal with the question is not encouraging. There is work ahead for the League for National Unity, judging from these beginnings.

THE ZWEIBUND.

Yesterday THE TIMES spoke of the rapprochement of the Austrian-German Socialists and the Czechs and Southern Slavs, and of the expressed sympathy of the Arbeiter Zeitung, the Austrian-German Socialist organ, for the Bolshevist Revolution, and its criticism of the counter-revolutionary German invasion of Finland and Ukraine. Before that revolution the Austrian Socialists were imperialists. At his trial in the Spring of 1917, Dr. FRIEDRICH ADLER, the assassin of the Austrian Premier, Count STUERGHK, said of the Arbeiter Zeitung, of which his father, Dr. VICTOR ADLER, founder of the Austrian Social Democratic Party, was proprietor, that "a Wilhelmstrasse official" discussed foreign politics in it every day. FRIEDRICH ADLER was an extreme Socialist, hot for the proletariat, disgusted with the submissiveness of his party to absolutism, with Kaiserite Socialist North German leaders like SCHEIDEMANN.

Now the German-Austrian Socialists are getting Bolshevist. The Arbeiter Zeitung insisted the other day that "even the German bourgeois "parties cannot imagine that they "will be able to withhold from the "Czechs the right to form a State of "their own"; an Amsterdam dispatch shows the German Chancellor admitting in the Reichstag that this Arbeiter Zeitung, this official voice of Austrian Social Democracy, is kept out of Germany by the German Government "in full accord with Vienna," and is "considered every day more and more a perverted newspaper."

That is, the Austrian Socialists have turned away from absolutism. They have got much further than the German Independent Socialists. In Austria, South Slavs, Czechs, Ukrainians appeal by a program of agrarian reform to the Socialists, who support them in turn on the principle, brought to Austria by the Bolshevist Revolution, spreading also now by means of Austrian soldiers returned from Russia, of national self-determination.

Amid all this thunder and bomb at German Great Headquarters, this meeting of WILHELM and KARL, where the latter becomes, in feudal phrase, the former's man of life, limb, and earthly worship, and holds the Hapsburg lands, if held they can be, by the might of the German sword; amid all this chatter of professors and political economists, this paper Middle Europe, let us keep in sight what Austria-Hungary is—a ragbag, a crazy quilt of nationalities, nine or ten, to name only the principal ones. In Hungary eight or nine million Magyars have kept a brutal sway over eleven or twelve millions of non-Magyars. In Austria less than ten million Germans have ruled 18,000,000 non-Germans.

That condition cannot last. In Austria, at least, a political revolution is in preparation. Two great subject nationalities, the Czech-Slovaks and the South Slavs, demand separate States. Other irredentist movements have long existed. All have been quickened by the tyrannies, the illegalities, the cruelties, the persecutions, imprisonments, hangings, that have gone on for almost four years, especially in the Banat and Carniola, Bohemia, Bosnia, Croatia, and Dalmatia. Now the Austrian Socialists join the Czechs and South Slavs. The social revolution joins the political revolution. Austria is in a variously bad way. So is Hungary.

The patter of a clerical organ like the Vienna Reichspost, of an organ of the "financial barons" like the Neues Wiener Tagblatt, gulls nobody. The renewal of the alliance—it is not an alliance, but a surrender on Austria-Hungary's part—"satisfies the political intelligence of "Austrians," says the Tagblatt. Anybody of any political or other intelligence in Austria-Hungary knows that the motley monarchy is on its last legs. Only complete German victory on the west front can save the moribund Dual State.

LINKING THE RAILWAYS AND NEW YORK'S CANALS.

When CLINTON'S ditch was opened in 1825, water brought by the Erie Canal from the Lakes was poured into the ocean at Sandy Hook, along with other water brought from many of the world's greatest rivers. The ceremony signified that commerce over the canal was part of the world commerce. The opening of the enlarged barge canal, over the same route extended, is marked by a marriage of railways and canals not less significant than the mingling of the waters almost a century ago. It was not in the foresight of any man that the canal when opened would be operated by the nation in connection with the railways of the nation as a unit. Yet the opening of the canal was accompanied by official notice that the United States is building a fleet of suitable boats for work through the canal, which it took over April 17.

These two announcements together are most heartening. If the announcement merely was that the canal was ready for service, it would be necessary to add, with regret, that there was no sign of its being put to the designed use. The State has spent $150,000,000 upon the enlargement of a work which has cost, from the beginning, $386,000,000, upon the assumption that there would be a rush to use it. But, until the Federal intervention, there had been no preparations worth mention. The old boats were unsuitable for the larger canal and only four new boats were under construction. There was danger that a potential annual capacity of 20,000,000 tons would go almost to waste. Even now the nation's boats to ply over the State's canal are unbuilt, and there will be delay in the use of the canal at a time when the demand for its use is at the maximum.

The canal was built as a competitor of the railways, as a means of reducing their rates and profits. It will go into use as a feeder and distributer of railway traffic, as a supplement to the railways and not as a rival or competitor. As a competitor of the railways there was no future for the canal. Its work was done when its existence brought the basing rate of railway rates for the United States to the rate between New York and Chicago. That was a water rate, the lowest rate in the world, perhaps too low a rate for the good of the United States itself, and a benefit more for foreign buyers of goods exported through its stimulus. The entire rate structure of the nation would be much higher if it were built upon a land rate, say from New York to St. Louis. The canal has the capacity to reduce even the present low rate, but it is not to be supposed that it will be used for that purpose. There is a deficit for the railways payable by the nation to a total of hundreds of millions, and railway rates are about to be raised a quarter or more. To suppose that the canal will be put to the carriage of grain at 2½ cents instead of 5 cents is unreasonable. There is no sense in reducing rates when traffic cannot be done which ought to be done, and it is a favor to get transportation at any price. It will be a service of almost incalculable value if the millions of tons of capacity over the canal, corresponding to the use of hundreds of thousands of cars, should be provided at existing charges.

It would have shocked the entire country if the canal had fallen into the control of the competitive railways under private management. It is different when the railways are operated for the national account. Under competition, each canalboat owner competed with every other, and the railways competed with all of them. The Interstate Commerce Commission forbade the railways to have water extensions, and there was dry rot in the canal business. Interchange of business is the present policy, and it is full of hope. The railways and the canal will make joint and through rates, and there will be no cutting of rates. The Interstate Commission has issued a general order, at the request of the Director General, authorizing carriers to file all-water rates, all-rail rates, and joint rail and water rates at all-rail figures, regardless of the long and short haul, and with Duluth and Chicago on an equality.

The result of the operation of the railways and canal in that manner will be to increase the capacity of both, and not to put either out of business, as the Panama Canal has put the Tehuantepec Railway out of business. Before that order there was announced a river, canal, and lake rate tariff of a competitive nature, which presumably will be dropped, and without mourners. The craze for too low rates has passed. Service is the present need and demand. It can be supplied by co-operation better than by competition, and that is the new note.

It is hardly necessary to add that the event is of worldwide importance. It has direct relation to winning the war. Foodstuffs will be brought east and coal will be sent west by millions of tons. Traffic more suitable for water than for land transport, and which the railways had fought for with uneconomic rates, will be taken out of the way of the railways. It will be the same as expediting food and munitions to the men in the trenches, of whatever allied nation. It is a war measure which it will be peculiarly profitable and seemly to continue when peace shall return. It is one of many signs that the war on business and the domestic war between rival businesses are both ended. War dividends carry a costly penalty. The dividends of peace are more honest and fruitful. The marriage of the railways and the canals is an auspicious event, foreseen by no man and to be regretted by none.

THE SALVATION ARMY WAR FUND DRIVE.

Next Saturday the "drive" of the Salvation Army for its war work fund ends. Already 400,000 contributions have been received for a work which must appeal to every heart. These are the small and cheerful subscribers who were particularly sought for the Liberty 4¼s. No doubt the 400,000 will be a half million before the books are closed, but there are grounds for an appeal of a sort the reverse of the effort in the Liberty Loan drive. The Salvation Army is in especial need of larger givers, for the mites of their sympathizers mount up slowly and meagrely. The Salvation Army has never been accused of waste or misuse of funds. The money given to it is used for the purpose designed, and there can be none higher. It is in the same class with Red Cross work, and in the case of the war is effective for earthly consolation as well as for religious counsel.

There have been many reports of the good work done by the army among the defenders of democracy "over there," and it is work of a sort which cannot be duplicated, and should not be allowed to languish. There are many appeals nowadays, but this is exceptional. When hundreds of thousands of small givers have done their share, they have set an example which may well be followed by those to whom this war has brought large profits. It might seem that such money would rest more easily in the pockets of anybody if a share, even an insignificant share, comparatively, were contributed for the use of those who ask nothing for themselves, and who are grateful for the help which enables them to help others in need. It is desirable that those so disposed should be prompt as well as generous. After this week the books will be closed.

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE.

The Post Office service has had historic days since Sir BRIAN TUKE became Postmaster, (A. D. 1533,) "both "in England and in other parts of "the King's dominions beyond the "seas"; but from TUKE to Sir ROWLAND HILL, the father of penny postage, no Postmaster or reformer seems to have dreamed of the conveyance through the air of mail matter by any other medium than a carrier pigeon. Perhaps BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Postmaster General in the American Colonies, had a vision of the flying machine, but one can think of no man of the posts except him whose mind so far outran his time. Therefore the inauguration of a regular airplane mail service between New York, Philadelphia, and Washington on May 15, 1918, even though the first day's program was not carried out entirely, may be regarded as the most historic event in the Post Office Service, in that of the United States beyond cavil.

It is true that Denmark is preparing, under the auspices of the Danish Aeronautical Society, for such a service after the war. Thirty-nine municipalities are planning to construct landing stations and hangars. In Austria the International Air Traffic Company has been formed to carry letters and parcels on the Hamburg-Berlin-Dresden-Vienna, Budapest-Belgrade-Sofia-Constantinople route. These enterprises are interesting as indicating a great revolution in the postal business of all countries, (there will be an Atlantic service some day, of course,) but that is of the future, when swords have been turned into plowshares.

In the United States, engaged in the great war with all its resources, but happily 3,000 miles from the shock of conflict, the dream of an aerial post can be realized in a practical way. Yesterday the service was begun, and it will be extended and carried on until the mail flier shall become only less familiar in the sky than the fable crow. When there are "flivvers" of the air, a creation perhaps not very remote, the rural free delivery route will have its flying machine, and the housewife paring potatoes under the apple tree will hardly pause in her task to mark its passing.

The air mail wagon which Lieutenant TORREY WEBB piloted to Philadelphia yesterday on the first stage of the journey to Washington carried 350 pounds of mail, or 12,000 letters and parcels, for which there was plenty of room in his fuselage. A great Caproni plane could carry many times that weight of mail, together with sorters and stampers. Twenty-four cents an ounce seems like a reasonable rate for the rapid service provided, and the rate is bound to fall when mail planes darken the sky, as they surely will some day. It is not fantastic to believe that in course of time all first-class mail will be carried through the air at a speed of 150 miles an hour.

At this stage of aeronautic development the elements will sometimes be deterrent; at a later stage the aviator may be able to triumph over even the tempest and the blizzard, and find his way through the fog, guided by signals from the earth. It wasn't many years ago that the WRIGHT brothers would not make a flight if the wind was ruder than a zephyr. Today the skillful flying man scorns to stay on the ground in half a gale.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Honors Are Due to Italy.

There ought to be made—and there will be made, if public attention can be aroused to the need for doing it—an earnest, sincere, and cordial effort all over this country to make the celebration of May 24, as "America-Italy Day," a fitting expression of the gratitude which we, as a part of the right-thinking world, owe to Italy for the services she has rendered and the sacrifices she has offered in the great war.

For reasons not very easy to understand—for reasons that certainly are not adequate—we, like the other allies against Germany, too often fail to remember the importance of Italy's contribution to the common cause, and we, with our large Italian population, have less excuse than some other countries for forgetting that the Italian flag well deserves equal honors to those we so gladly pay to the flags of France and Great Britain. Of Italy it certainly can be said with truth that she has done what, and all, she could.

Never since she entered the war—and truly it is not for us to recall her delay in doing that—has there even been a moment of doubt about her loyalty as a nation to the common cause, about the courage of her sons, or about their fighting efficiency. She has utilized to the full resources comparatively small, and we can well afford to let oblivion cover her one disaster for the sake of her magnificent recovery from it—the speed with which her momentarily broken lines were reformed. Again and again she has taken the offensive against a foe whose strength would have justified her in remaining on the defensive, and today she is repaying help received with help given.

Over here, Italians have been among the readiest to volunteer for service in our armies, and they have not been surpassed by the representatives of any racial strain in cheerful acquiescence in the draft. They have not resented, though they have felt, what has seemed to be the tendency to treat Italy as a minor factor in the war. Of real inappreciation, however, there has been none, and this fact should be made manifest on the day that has been selected for paying valiantly earned tributes to the country to which, more than to any other, the whole world has been so long and deeply indebted.

A Practice Better Abandoned.

There was another long and slightly acrimonious discussion this week, in the Senate at Washington, of an ancient abuse—the printing in the Congressional Record of columns and columns of words which, not having been spoken in that august chamber, are out of place in a publication that pretends to be, and should be nothing more than, a chronicle of proceedings in our National Legislature.

It was Senator WADSWORTH of New York who brought the matter up this time, and his text was the insertion by Senator THOMAS of Colorado of a long series of criticisms of President LINCOLN, made by inappreciative contemporaries. Senator WADSWORTH admitted that these reminders of long-evaporated animosities had an academic interest, but he denied their right to a place in the Record unless actually "read into it," as the phrase is, and so made a part of the day's transactions. "Leave to print" he condemned both as a violation of the legislative veracities and as a waste of paper, especially at a time when paper is scarce and expensive.

THE TIMES has what might be called a special interest in this controversy, for very frequently, of late, both Senators and Representatives have asked and received permission to reprint in the Record articles of one sort or another that first appeared in THE TIMES columns. This is an appreciated compliment, and it probably has advertising value. Neither of those considerations, however, is sufficient to prevent THE TIMES from seeing the soundness of Senator WADSWORTH'S contention that the practice of loading up the Congressional Record in this way should cease, or at any rate should be far more strictly regulated than at present.

In only a few cases are public interests served by "leave to print." Far oftener the interests served are those of an individual legislator, and the chances are that even he rarely gets much advantage from the privilege he so much enjoys. It provides him with "documents" to shower on his constituents, but the number of people that read them must be small and the number influenced by them smaller still.

Idleness Has Its Utilities.

Unless Governor WHITMAN takes great pains in wording the proclamation putting in force the anti-loafing law, our police and our Magistrates are going to have some most difficult problems to solve, and only the fact that laws of the same sort seem to work smoothly enough in New Jersey and Maryland enables one to view the prospect with composure. For while we are all content to have real loafers made to justify their existence by doing some honest work, opinions differ as to what constitutes the difference between reprehensible idleness and a commendable enjoyment of leisure.

The case of setors out of engagement has already evoked understandable apprehension in their class. There are also not a few "literary fellows," whose activities, while vastly important in their own esteem, are regarded as a lamentable waste of time by editors and other inappreciative members of the general public. Again, a large amount of "loafing" seems to be an essential part of several kinds of production. Genius must wait for inspiration, and meanwhile genius cannot, or at any rate it won't, turn its hand to bricklaying or the running of street cars.

And how about men more or less like THOREAU—men who scorn luxuries and cut down necessaries to what other people hold an intolerable minimum, and do it in order that they may have more time in which to invite their souls? Mr. Gradgrind would call them all loafers—and prove the accuracy of his characterization by all the recognized tests.

Only war, and only just such a war as this one, would warrant the condemnation of all men to the sedulous performance, for a fixed number of hours every day or week or year, of what is obviously "useful labor." But all such thoughts as these only make it the more evident that we must "get on with the war" and have it over with—in the right way and with Germany beaten—as soon as possible. If the new law does that, it is all right—as is anything else that has the same effect or can be hoped to have it.

GERMAN PROFESSORS.

Statement of the Department of Justice on Their Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be instructive to the administration offices in other colleges to read the inclosed letter from the Department of Justice. The inquiry which elicited this letter dealt with the problem of retaining on the academic staff professors of German citizenship who, while known to be loyal to their native country, conducted themselves in all respects conformably to the regulations of the Department of Justice.

I proposed to the Department of Justice that if professors were to be considered as a class apart from other German aliens the Department of Justice should issue an intimation to American college boards of trustees that the continued presence of German aliens as professors was not desired.

The letter which follows was written after consultation by Mr. Wallace with the Attorney General:

H. N. MacCracken, Esq., President, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Dear Sir: I reply to your letter of May 1, 1918, submitting memorandum as to employment of German aliens as teachers in American colleges. The Attorney General requests me to advise you that the Presidential proclamations expressly state that there should be no discriminations against alien enemies other than those specified in these proclamations. As the feature you suggest is not covered by the proclamation, to attempt to enforce it would be opposed to the proclamation itself.

Very truly yours,
William Wallace, Jr.
Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

H. N. MACCRACKEN.
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 14, 1918.

What Soldiers Can Find.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "Of Course, They Stole That Stove," in today's TIMES reminded me of the following extract from a letter written early in March by an English soldier:

About huts, &c., I am one of a lucky few. We are six in a hut with bunks, but the wood is hard, so we just look about and, hey, oh, it's softer. Winter came; no stoves for us. Looked about again; one stove came in. Must have walked in. Any rate, we were warm.

A fresh officer came to my late battery one day; just come from Blighty. He wanted to know why we always said that we found this or that; so explained. A soldier, walking along, sees something he wants, takes it. Result: Found it. Get me? If you don't look after yourself a little bit on active service, other people won't. That's our motto.

You wrote some time ago of the English mail service being satisfactory. It takes three weeks, as the rule, for letters both coming and going, though my letters are not censored. His letters are censored by an officer at his depot and again at the base. Only twice in the last two years have I received letters without the base censor's strips. Considering the fact that he is now behind the lines with an engineer detachment, this does not seem to be fast mail service.

E. H.
Brooklyn, May 14, 1918.

The Gentle Conductorette.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article of May 11 you have taken up the subject of the conductors and conductorettes, as to their efficiency, comfort, &c., and of the all-important topic of women in men's jobs. Will you allow at least one of the third party to this arrangement, or a passenger who rides a great deal on the cars of the city at all hours, a remark? I find, since we have these conductorettes, I am able to get on and off cars, pay my fare, receive change when needed, can be told to move up front, &c., and all in a civilized manner, absolutely no brutality, and a great deal less confusion and just as much speed. By all means let us have the cheery "Fares in the box, please!" compared with the "Money-or-your-life!" method of old.

A MANHATTAN TRAVELER.
New York, May 11, 1918.

A SIMPLE LIFE.

(To Charles Wagner.)

"A few strong instincts and a few plain rules"
Sufficed to guide thy life aright,
To make thy name a true and steady light
Where most men err and many more are fools!

Still ring the echoes of thy old appeal
To us, who heard thee once with joy.
From thee no platitudes that shortly cloy,
But sturdy truths for men who still can feel.

They, touched, impressed, respond with worthy deeds.
No subtleties of mystic lore,
No fruitless dogma, rotten at its core,
No labyrinth of philosophic creeds—

Not such thy gospel to a pain-wracked age,
But simple trust in God, and Faith
That Righteousness is not an empty wraith,
And hope, that saves when powers of evil rage!

Last came thy call that men should join the fight
Against the imperiling tides of crime
Or stand convicted to the end of time
As equal criminals, and foes to Right.

"To make of life a something more sublime
Than merely life"—this was thy aim.
Thou hast achieved it. Well we know thy flame
Renews itself beyond the grasp of Time!

MARIE L. EGLINTON.

INTERNATIONAL THINKERS.

A Board Suggested to Consider Matters of Foreign Relations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The science of creating and transmitting public opinion under the influence of collective emotion is about to become the principal science of civilization, to the mastery of which all Governments and all powerful interests will in the future address themselves with every resource at their command."

This quotation from Benjamin Kidd's book, "The Science of Power," points out what in the future may well be one of the most important branches of governmental activity.

The question arises, "What can or should be done by the United States to develop this science in its relation to foreign countries?"

It has been said that there are less than one hundred men in the United States who think internationally. If this is true, the imperial rescript of the Emperor of Japan commanding his subjects to go forth into the world in search of knowledge is applicable to us also. It is imperative that we conserve and utilize the experience and wisdom of the few men who have a knowledge of international relations.

It would seem that there might be a council on foreign relations or a house of diplomats which should comprise in its membership ex-Ministers and ex-Ambassadors of the United States and other American citizens who have done constructive work internationally. This council might be controlled by a Board of Governors, somewhat as the Federal Reserve Bank is controlled, who should give their undivided attention to the question of foreign relations, each Governor specializing on the country with which he is familiar; it should be as independent of politics as the Supreme Court; it would act in an advisory capacity to the President and departments of the Government if called upon. Its headquarters should be in New York. Its method of operation might be somewhat similar to that of the Roman College of the Propaganda, that is, through intensifying and multiplying the personal equation by conference and exchange of thought rather than by publicity. As a sheep is shorn of its wool to be converted into cloth, so would the international expert be shorn of his knowledge that it might be placed at the disposal of the Government.

Such a board would tend to stabilize our foreign policy and give it a continuity. It would also operate to maintain a happy medium between secret diplomacy and the tendency of the people to take diplomacy into their own hands.

LINDSAY RUSSELL.
New York, May 13, 1918.

TARIFF AFTER THE WAR.

As to New Fears of Foreign Competition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The textile trade organs are in ecstacy over the possibilities of "Made in U. S. A." It was the keynote of the late convention of cotton goods manufacturers held here, and a big feature of the textile show just closed. It does not therefore need the gift of second sight to uncover our old friends the tariff-pampered interests in the background. It is not difficult to see, either, why the cotton goods people especially should be thus enthused, and why so apprehensive about foreign goods coming in after the war.

In this agitation the familiar tactics of the protectionists are resorted to, the browbeating of the consumer. "If you allow yourself to be tempted to buy the cheaper goods from outside, home industry will be destroyed and all will starve." The consumer so far has preferred to do without the cheaper goods than to take a chance with his income. The protection plea rests on the proposition that for every dollar's worth of foreign goods bought there will be one dollar's worth of goods less produced here. Enterprise is a restricted quantity, not capable of expansion. The proposition is exactly the same as that of the laborer in respect to labor-saving inventions—there is a given amount of work to do and inventions by increasing individual output reduce the work for each. The protectionist uses the tariff to shorten the supply of goods, and the laborer restricts output to curtail the supply of labor. But notwithstanding the rising tariffs the world over the importations of each nation in response to economic necessity have tremendously grown, and without the calamities vociferously predicted. Inventions, too, have advanced at a marvelous pace and, forsooth, there is as much employment, relatively, as there ever was, if not more. In both cases lowered costs increased the power to buy, and in turn increased production. This basic fact, the consuming side, the balancing side of the proposition, the business and the labor restrictionists entirely ignore.

It is peculiar that in the industries where prices are decided by free competition there is no fear of the foreigner. That fear is the exclusive quality of the "regulated" trades. The manufacturers, too, that stand on their own bottoms are also ready to adjust themselves to conditions as they arise. If perchance competitors here and there are able to produce cheaper they are willing to turn to fields in which they may excel. They know that there are no bounds to enterprise, that there is plenty of room for home goods and foreign goods of merit. This is the spirit of progress, the spirit that conquers and builds up a nation, and not the spirit that depends upon favoritism, economic exclusion, and false appeals to patriotism.

HENRY WHITE.
New York, May 14, 1918.

War Stamps Better Than Fireworks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not start a movement to make the coming Fourth of July holiday a stamp day celebration? Instead of buying fireworks, it should be the duty of each one to buy war saving and thrift stamps. A movement like this would save noise, life, and money.

BLANCHE V. COLE.
New York, May 13, 1918.

ART NOTES.

Furnishings and ornaments belonging to the estate of Grant B. Schley and to several other estates and private owners are on view at The American Art Galleries until the dates of sale, which commence the afternoon of May 20 and continue until May 25, inclusive.

The exhibition includes a great variety of objects, furniture, rugs, pottery, bronzes, glass, pewter, porcelains, and pictures. Perhaps the most interesting section is the pewter, with examples of French, English, Flemish, Dutch, American, Swedish, Danish, and German, many of the pieces very large and in beautiful condition, with the soft rich surface that has never known a buffer. A very unusual piece is a Persian pewter kettle with curved spout, domed cover, and flat wrought iron ball handles. The body is engraved with diapered scrollings of leaves and flowers, and the lid is repoussé with a lotus leaf pattern.

GERMAN PROFESSORS WARN OF IDEALISM

Campaign Is Started Against Applying the Principles of "Dreamers" to Peace.

WANT WORLD LEADERSHIP

If Nations Form League, Germany Must Head It, Says Spahn—Reinke Flouts Magnanimity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 15.—The London Times says that a regular campaign is being conducted in certain quarters in Germany against the "perils" of international idealism and what is called "world citizenship."

The Suddeutsche Monatsheft, an influential review, published in Leipsic and Munich, devoted almost the whole of its last issue to warnings against all "German dreamers." The principal articles were contributed by university professors.

Dr. Martin Spahn, Roman Catholic Professor of History in the University of Strassburg, and son of the leader of the Centre Party, concluded a learned review of German political idealism with the assertion that if Germany consented to any league of nations, she must lead it. After admitting that it was necessary to discover a formula reconciling the right of States to self-determination with the "common right of Christianity," Dr. Spahn said:

"The need of the present hour is not yet universal peace, the rule of law and the freedom of peoples, but a clearness about the vital conditions of the German people as a State, and about the full development of our own condition of existence. We have to make good the omissions of centuries and to extirpate weakness that has penetrated our very being. Much was made good in the year 1871, but we could not be healed all at once.

"The unity of peoples will prosper only under the leadership of the most efficient people. The peoples are made for equality just as little as individuals are. Assuredly our leadership will not mean serfdom for other peoples.

"It was we who brought into the world the idea that the common state life of mankind should depend upon a trinity—the right of all, freedom for every individual member of the community and peace as an ordered state of civilization. Only a race so full of idealism as the Germans are was capable of lighting up the horizon of humanity with an idea so great and eternal. If mankind is gradually to draw nearer to such a superterrestrial goal, it will only be if we once more advance as leaders."

Professor Ernest Häckel of the University of Jena contributed a brief note on "the false cosmopolitan idealism of the German people the greatest danger to its national existence." He wrote:

"I am afraid that German dreamers are again being deceived by political phrases and Utopian imaginings of peace. Since the Reichstag, in its infamous resolution of July 19, 1917, gave fresh and terrible proof of the proverbial political incompetence of the German Michael, it must unfortunately be feared that at the impending conclusion of peace the ideal of an international pitch for agreement will be victorious over the indispensable national real increase of power."

Professor Reinke of the University of Kiel, in an article called "Conciliation by Magnanimity," attributed German idealism to the fact that the Germans "were attacked and had to wage a defensive war for their existence." He wrote:

"The advocates of the idea of renunciation are theorists who have not even thought out their theory to its final consequences. In practical politics, as long as the world has existed, the only power which has won peace is the power that has been able to inspire the enemy with respect by force of arms.

"The latest example is provided by Brest-Litovsk. In the first act of the drama played there we achieved nothing because we appeared as gentle and benevolent characters. The third act will be successful because of the plain language meanwhile spoken by German arms.

"The proper maxim for us is to extract from the situation as much material advantage as the military state of affairs permits. If we were to act otherwise our enemies would laugh at us or gloat over us in secret. The idea that we could conciliate defeated enemies by magnanimity would be a dream, and not even a pretty dream. That idea is disproved on every page of history, and it is only from history that we can learn how a nation and an empire should behave in such a situation as the one in which we now are."

INSURE 2,029,886 TROOPS.

Federal Bureau's Policies to Date Total $15,663,514,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—No single organization in the history of life underwriting has ever matched the work achieved by the Government's War Risk Bureau, which has just completed its first six months of operations.

Up to the close of business last Monday night 2,029,886 applications for policies had been received and acted on, the total amount of insurance sought being $15,663,514,000. If all the business of twenty of the largest life companies of the United States now standing on the books were to be footed into one grand total, it would not equal this. The average amount of insurance applied for has been $8,200, the maximum under the law being $10,000.

The applications are coming in at the rate of 11,000 a day, and in the last fortnight the bureau wrote $1,000,000,000 of policies. The men have under the regulations 120 days after enlisting in which to put in their applications, and it is apparent that the new men are availing themselves of the liberal treatment extended to them by the Government. The insurance is against death and permanent disability.

RUMANIA'S KING HOPEFUL.

Expresses Confidence in Future—Ex-Ministers to be Prosecuted.

AMSTERDAM, May 15.—A dispatch received here from Bucharest says King Ferdinand of Rumania, in a telegram to Alexander Marghiloman, the Rumanian Premier, has expressed his confidence in the future of his people. In the telegram the King also thanked Marghiloman and his associates for their work in the preservation of Rumanian rights.

"I hereby take cognizance of the peace which has been concluded at Bucharest," says the King's message to M. Marghiloman, "and thank you and the other Rumanian delegates for the difficult and self-sacrificing work you have done to preserve our rights at a painful time.

"As King and a Rumanian, I have every hope for the future of my brave and valiant people. I thank you for the assurance of confidence you express in the prosperity and strength of the country under my leadership and that of my dynasty."

The Bucharest newspaper Steagul, a copy of which had been received here, forecasts the prosecution of the members of the Cabinet of J. J. C. Bratiano and Take Jonescu, former Minister without portfolio in the Rumanian Government. An investigation, says the newspaper, is being made regarding the preparations for and the conduct of the war, and also the administration of State funds.

21 INDICTED IN BISBEE FOR DEPORTATIONS

Federal Officials Cause Arrest of Score of Prominent Citizens of Arizona.

SEQUEL TO FIGHT ON I. W. W.

More Than 1,000 Were Expelled After Strike Order—Defendants' Bail High.

TUCSON, Ariz., May 15.—Twenty of the most prominent citizens of Bisbee, Ariz., were at liberty under $5,000 bond tonight following their arrest at Bisbee on Federal indictments returned here last week, according to advices reaching the office of the United States Marshal here. Twenty-one men were indicted for "conspiracy to deprive a citizen of the United States of his legal rights in violation of Section 19 of the Penal Code." The indictments grew out of the deportation from Bisbee and the Warren mining district of 1,186 copper miners and others following a strike which had been called at Arizona mines by I. W. W. officials in May, 1917.

The twenty-first man, for whom officers had a warrant, was reported to be in New York. He was said to be prominent in mining and financial circles throughout the United States.

The men arrested today appeared before an Acting United States Commissioner at Bisbee and gave bond for their appearance at Tucson May 28 for a preliminary hearing. All the men indicted are widely known in Arizona, and some of them have national reputations in mining and financial circles.

Prominent citizens among the indicted men declared today they believed the deportations were made for the good of the community and of the Government, in that the I. W. W. strike which prevailed in the district at the time was hampering production of copper badly needed in wartime.

Among those arrested today were:

GRANT H. DOWELL, general manager of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company at Bisbee.

GERALD FITZGERALD SHERMAN, Superintendent of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company.

BASSETT T. WATKINS, miner, former City Marshal and leader in the Bisbee Loyalty League.

Captain H. H. STOUT, Superintendent of the Phelps-Dodge Copper Smelter at Douglas.

ROBERT RAE, auditor for the Phelps-Dodge interests in the Southwest.

MILES MERILL, Copper Queen miner, one of the organizers of Warren District Loyalty League.

M. J. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier of the Bank of Bisbee and former President of the Arizona Bankers' Association.

Dr. N. C. BLEDSOE, head of the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company's medical staff.

Captain JOSEPH PARK HODGSON, consulting engineer, Phelps-Dodge Corporation.

JAMES ALLISON, City Marshal of Bisbee.

ALVIN W. HOWE, Deputy Sheriff of Cochise County.

W. P. SIMS, Bisbee dentist, former Arizona State Senator.

LEMUEL C. SHATTUCK, President of the Shattuck Bank and bank President.

M. J. BROPHY, general manager Phelps-Dodge store in Bisbee.

PHIL TOVREA, Bisbee cattleman.

HENRY SNODGRASS, Bisbee miner, former City Marshal.

GEORGE B. WILLCOX, watchman, Calumet and Arizona Mining Company.

Dr. C. H. HUNT, member of Phelps-Dodge medical staff.

J. L. GANNON, Deputy Sheriff.

VANCE JOHNSON, Chairman of Board of Supervisors of Cochise County.

Sheriff Harry Wheeler, who was in charge of the deportations, is now a Captain in the American forces in France. James S. Douglas, one of the leading officials of the Phelps-Dodge Copper interests, and one of the owners of the Verde Extension mine, also is in France in Red Cross work and has with him as assistant, W. H. Brophey, manager of the Phelps-Dodge mercantile interests.

BOOM COLER FOR GOVERNOR

Friend Says Up-State Democratic Leaders Favor Candidacy.

Brooklyn friends of Charities Commissioner Bird S. Coler said yesterday that he was preparing to throw his hat into the gubernatorial ring. A close friend of the Commissioner said he would soon open campaign headquarters in his office, 215 Montague Street, to boom Mr. Coler for the Democratic nomination for Governor. According to this authority, Mr. Coler has given his sanction to the movement, and several up-State leaders who have been consulted have expressed themselves favorable to his candidacy. At Mr. Coler's home in Brooklyn last evening it was said that he was in Washington on business.

When Mr. Coler failed to win the Democratic nomination for Borough President last Fall it was generally understood among Brooklyn politicians that he would seek gubernatorial honors this year. He has made no definite declaration in that connection, however, and it was thought that following his appointment as Charities Commissioner he had dropped his Governorship aspirations.

Mr. Coler was the Democratic candidate for Governor against Benjamin B. Odell in 1902, and was defeated by only 8,800 votes.

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SHIFTS SUFFRAGE FIGHT TO THE HERRENHAUS

Friedberg Announces Dissolution of Prussian Parliament if Equal Vote Fails.

AMSTERDAM, May 15.—Herr Friedberg, Vice President of the Prussian State Ministry, speaking yesterday in the Prussian Lower House, said, according to Berlin dispatches, that the Government continued to adhere unshakably to equal suffrage and was resolved to employ all constitutional means to carry through the suffrage plan. The Government, he also said, took the view that the Upper House was an equivalent factor of the legislature and must first pronounce its decision in the matter. The bill, accordingly, will be submitted also to the Upper Chamber.

Should this procedure not lead to the final acceptance of equal suffrage within a definite period, the Vice President said, the House would be dissolved at the earliest date compatible, in the opinion of the Government, with the war situation.

An amendment to Article 2 offered by the Centre Party was adopted to prevent the Lower House from being outvoted in the committee of the two houses, which sits in the event of a conflict, as that the budget right of the Lower House might not be prejudiced.

Deputy Lohmann's motion dealing with the question of plural voting, which provided that under certain circumstances two additional votes might be granted, was rejected by 338 to 78.

The franchise bill as amended, eliminating the provision for one vote for each man, was passed on the third reading. The Poles, Social Democrats, and Progressives voted against it. The House adjourned until June 4.

SOCIETY ATTENDS BENEFITS

Helps Home for Homeless Boys and American Girls' Aid.

Two benefit entertainments attracted society last night.

At the Ritz-Carlton a musical and dancing program was held in aid of the New York Home for Homeless Boys, Mrs. Philip A. S. Franklin acting as Chairman of arrangements. A boys' orchestra from the home played. H. Clinton Eva, Mrs. Tarleton Winchester, Mrs. Russell Lansdale, and Miss Grace Crossman were also on the program.

For the American Girl's Aid, a benefit performance by the Snarks and the Amateur Comedy Club drew a large assembly to the Hotel Plaza. "Some Boston Beans," "Food," and "Suppressed Desires" were the comedies offered. Articles made in France by the refugees and soldiers were on sale, and dancing followed the performance.

MISS BOURNE BETROTHED.

Daughter of Frederick G. Bourne to Wed Alex. Benson, Diplomatist.

Frederick Gilbert Bourne of Indian Neck Hall, Oakdale, L. I., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Marion C. Bourne, to Alexander Benson of Philadelphia.

Miss Bourne is prominent in the younger set of society, and is an enthusiastic motorist. She is a sister of George G. Bourne of 70 East Seventy-seventh Street, who married Miss Helen C. Whitney of Boston, and of Miss Marjorie Bourne and Howard Bourne. Her father is President of the Singer Manufacturing Company and ex-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

Mr. Benson is the son of Mrs. E. N. Benson of Philadelphia, and is in the diplomatic service. He was formerly Second Secretary of the American Embassy in Rome.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Boody-Valentine Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Boody of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjory H. Boody, to Stephen Valentine, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Valentine, also of Brooklyn. Miss Boody is a granddaughter of ex-Mayor David A. Boody. Mr. Valentine is now in training at the Naval Aviation School at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Miss Peggy O'Connell Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Peggy O'Connell of Manhasset, L. I., to William J. Henderson has been announced. Miss O'Conhell is Deputy Town Clerk of North Hempstead, being one of the first women ever appointed to that position in this State. Her brother, Thomas O'Connell, is Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Nassau County.

Snyder-Wahle.

The marriage of Judson Fuller Snyder, U. S. N. R., and Miss Amelia Clara Wahle, a daughter of Charles F. G. Wahle, a lawyer of 220 Broadway, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration by the Rev. W. W. Davis. A reception for the relatives and a few friends followed at the McAlpin. Miss Wahle was attended by Miss Alice Chute of New Rochelle and Mr. Snyder had Wells Conklin as his best man. Mr. Snyder has just been graduated from the Radio School at Columbia University.

H. R. Wenck Marries Miss Taylor.

The marriage of Harry Rutter Wenck of the Medical Department, attached to the Light Tank Corps, stationed at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, and son of W. G. Wenck of Northumberland, Penn., and Miss Alice Elisabeth Taylor, a daughter of Mrs. Taylor of 614 West 136th Street, took place at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at the Church of the Annunciation, 131st Street and Convent Avenue, the Rev. Father McCahill officiating. Miss Talyor had Miss Mary McCoy as her attendant, and Mr. Wenck's best man was Orville H. Browne. After the wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Wenck left for Atlantic City to spend their honeymoon.

Miss Barr to Wed Lieut. Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barr of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Mary Godfrey Barr, to Lieutenant Richard Dodson Robinson, 47th Infantry, N. A., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Robinson of Baltimore, Md. Lieutenant Robinson, who was graduated from Brown University, attended the first Summer camp at Plattsburg, and is now with the army in France.

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REVENUE RECEIPTS EXCEED ESTIMATES

Treasury Statement Encourages Opponents of Legislation to Raise More Money.

WILL TAKE VIEW TO WILSON

Cabinet Member Tells House Leaders Wilson Is Still Undecided, and Is Not Backing Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Opponents of the proposed revenue legislation gained two points today. A statement was made to the Senate from the Treasury Department showing that the revenues which will be collected under the present law will be greatly in excess of former estimates, and a Cabinet member transmitted the positive denial to the House of President Wilson's supposed support of the measure.

This message represented the President as not having yet made up his mind, and as rather impressed in fact with the plea of Congressmen to get back home. It was said that he would not make a decision until he had had ample opportunity to discuss all phases of the bill both with Secretary McAdoo, who has been too ill to lay his complete plans before the President, and with Congressional leaders.

The information came as a reply to an inquiry by a leader of the House as to a published report that the President would soon insist publicly that Congress should proceed with the bill. As a result of this assurance and of the favorable Treasury statement Capitol leaders are planning to get their views before the President. A series of calls will be made by influential members of the House and Senate in which all phases of the "untimeliness" of the proposed law will be laid before the President.

He was represented by the Cabinet member today as being convinced that more taxes should be raised and uncertain on the sole point of whether the bill should be pressed now or next Fall. It is likely that Democrats responsible for the campaign next Fall which will decide the political complexion of Congress may ask Secretary McAdoo to look again into what he considers necessary for legislation.

A bit of ammunition to work with was furnished the Congressional leaders this afternoon when the Treasury Department sent to the Senate in response to a resolution by Senator Pomerene of Ohio a statement that the present revenue law will, under present estimates, raise $4,085,000,000 as against $3,000,000,000 estimated when the bill was drafted. It may be that when the final income tax and excess profits tax figures are in an even more favorable balance may be shown.

The figures, however, are said by the Treasury Department to be quite accurate, so far as it has prepared and totaled bills which it will send the various taxpayers for collection. The details are income and excess profits, $3,043,800,000; customs, $180,000,000; miscellaneous, $270,000,000, of which $40,000,000 is from increased postal rates; sale of public lands, $1,800,000.

A situation which has given Congressional leaders some worry is that the oversubscription of the last Liberty Loan appears not to be as great as had been expected. Some estimates of as high as $5,000,000,000 had been made, and as the Treasury Department had decided to take all that was offered, it was hoped that a substantial amount of revenue from this source could not be laid would be realized. While the loan figures are incomplete, it seems certain that these hopes are not well founded.

Senator Simmons and Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee are still awaiting word as to when Secretary McAdoo will be ready to see them. He is reported as stronger, but as yet not ready to talk business.

PLEDGES AID TO NATION IN HEALTH MATTERS

Copeland Confers with Washington Officials—Blue Now Expects Complete Co-operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Following conferences today between Dr. R. S. Copeland, the new Health Commissioner of New York and Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the Public Health Service, Acting Surgeon General Colonel James W. Furbush of the Army, and Surgeon General W. C. Braisted of the Navy, it was announced that the Health Department of New York would co-operate fully with the national health services.

The Federal health authorities, by the exchange of views at the conferences, were assured that there would be no lowering of the standards of health conservation in New York. No details of policy were entered into.

The policy of disorgnizing, retrenchment, and the substitution of talent of lesser efficiency in the New York health service, it was distinctly said, would not be permitted to continue.

Surgeon General Blue expressed the highest satisfaction tonight at the outcome of the visit of Dr. Copeland to Washington. He said that he felt confident that there would be the most complete co-operation between the city and the Federal authorities, and that the result would be to the advantage of the people of New York and to the national services interested.

The Health Department made public yesterday letters received by Commissioner Copeland from Secretary of War Baker and Surgeon General Braisted of the Navy. In his letter Secretary Baker expressed his appreciation of the offer of co-operation extended to the War Department by Dr. Copeland. Surgeon General Braisted's letter was similar in tone.

At the request of Mayor Hylan, who had received numerous complaints from persons living near the garbage plant at Lake Island, Staten Island, an inspection of the plant was made yesterday by health officials. Since the garbage plant was constructed at Lake Island many complaints had been made regarding the fumes.

The Executive Committee of the Bronx County Medical Society last night at a meeting at Ebling's Casino adopted a resolution commending the action of ex-Health Commissioner Lewis Amster in resigning his post The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Bronx County Medical Society hereby expresses its hearty approval of the action of Dr. J. Lewis Amster in resigning from the position of Commissioner of Health of the City of New York. We are convinced, from the circumstances and manner of his resignation, that he was actuated by a sincere desire to act in the best interests of the community and the City of New York and the medical profession.

The resolution was introduced by Dr. J. A. Scheller and seconded by Dr. H. I. Radin.

TO DEBATE SIXTUS LETTERS

Commons Discussion to be of "Highest Importance," It Is Said.

LONDON, May 15.—The Manchester Guardian says that the peace offer made to France last year by Austria, as revealed recently in the letters written by Emperor Charles to Prince Sixtus, will form the subject of a debate of the highest importance in the House of Commons tomorrow.

Since the publication of Emperor Charles's letters, the question has been raised whether the Austrian offer should not have received greater attention, and especially whether President Wilson should not have been consulted.

LIBERTY LOAN TOTAL IS DELAYED BY BANKS

Federal Reserve Institutions Unable to Complete Tabulation of Subscriptions on Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—It has been simply impossible for the Federal Reserve Banks to complete the tabulation and classification of subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan on time. Today was the last allowed them in which to close up their work and enable the Treasury Department to arrive at the grand total of subscriptions. No announcement could be made at the Treasury Department tonight as to when the banks would be able to finish their task, but it is expected that the totals will be reached by the end of the week.

Today's Treasury statement showed that in the first half of the day there had been paid into the Treasury for bonds of the Third Loan $1,213,854,402, which, with payments made in April, makes the complete total so far received from the Third Loan $1,318,654,084. There is a large volume of payments to be made before the total of the loan has been determined.

The Treasury Department has mailed to holders of registered bonds of the Second Liberty Loan the checks covering the first semi-annual interest, payable today. The books of the Second Liberty Loan closed on April 15, in order that the preparation of the interest payment might be unhampered by transfers and exchanges, and on Monday there were 522,673 registered bonds of this loan outstanding, representing an aggregate face value of $409,733,500. The bonds are held by 306,908 individual owners, in the following denominations:

Denomination.	No. of Bonds.	Denomination.	No. of Bonds.
$50	110,390	$5,000	8,693
100	244,935	10,000	8,931
500	48,537	50,000	776
1,000	80,477	100,000	934

While the registered part of the Second Liberty Loan now stands at $409,733,500, only $359,124,250 represents original issues, the difference representing coupon bonds exchanged for registered bonds. On original deliveries on subscriptions for coupon bonds of this loan the following coupon bonds were delivered to subscribers:

Denomination.	No. of Bonds.	Denomination.	No. of Bonds.
$50	7,646,460	$1,000	1,580,581
100	4,444,452	5,000	47,808
500	654,421	10,000	46,001

During the closed period 306,908 interest checks, aggregating $8,194,670 were prepared. Prior to the war the Treasury prepared approximately 150,000 checks annually for the payment of interest on registered bonds of all loans, the issue of these 150,000 checks being distributed through the year.

BRITISH BOND SALES DROP.

£619,000,000 Invested in War Funds from October to April.

LONDON, May 15, (via Ottawa.)—Savings certificates and the 4 and 5 per cent. war bonds which the Bank of England is issuing produced £619,000,000 from Oct. 1 to April 1, Chancellor Bonar Law said today in the House of Commons.

There had been a recent falling off in subscriptions, he added, but he was considering steps for stimulation of the campaign, and he was not in the least despondent over the prospects of obtaining the money required in this way.

The Chancellor indicated there would be no change in the new duties.

SEEK TO AID N. Y. INFIRMARY

Doctors Emphasize Need for Education of Women Physicians.

About 100 women physicians of New York gathered last night at the home of Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, 14 Washington Square North, and listened to prominent physicians appeal for a fund of $200,000 to enable the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, at 321 East Fifteenth Street, to continue its work among the poor and needy of the east side.

The Infirmary was established in 1853 by Doctors Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, two women pioneers in the field of medicine. For the last sixty-five years the institution has ministered to the sick and needy of the east side and has introduced many of the new ideas in hospital work that have been followed in institutions all over the country.

Dr. Flexner described the need for physicians in the army and in civil life at present. He said that soon there would be 20,000 medical men in service, all withdrawn from caring for the civilian population. This would be a simple calculation, he said, to learn how many physicians would be withdrawn in the event of the establishment of an army of 5,000,000, and in such circumstances, he declared, the people of the city should not allow the New York Infirmary for Women and Children to close its doors. Women in medicine must be willing to take the place of the men who have gone into service, said Dr. Flexner, and the community could not afford to deprive itself of an institution which had trained so many young women physicians.

LEWIS WILL STICK.

Friends Say He Will Ask for Votes as a Prohibition "Neutral."

Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, candidate for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination against Governor Whitman, will stay in the fight right up to the finish of the primaries. Mr. Lewis, who was in the city yesterday, would not discuss his candidacy, but friends made it clear there was no truth in the reports that the Attorney General had decided to oppose the Governor for the nomination for other than political reasons and would probably withdraw before primary day.

Mr. Lewis had a talk with William Barnes, leader of the Old Guard Republicans and anti-Whitman faction, and with Frederick C. Tanner, ex-Chairman of the State committee, who has been mentioned as the probable leader of the Lewis forces. Mr. Lewis also talked over the telephone with Jacob A. Livingston, Republican leader of Brooklyn, who is strongly opposed to Whitman. Mr. Lewis said he had not seen Col. Roosevelt and had no appointment to see him soon.

According to the Attorney General's friends, it has practically been settled that their candidate will make the basis of his campaign an attack upon the Whitman prohibition and third term issues. Mr. Lewis will go before the people as a prohibition "neutral," advocate a referendum on the ratification of the national prohibition amendment, and declare for local option. They believe that he would get strong support on a platform that the people be given an opportunity to express their opinions regarding prohibition.

NEWSPRINT STOCKS LOWER.

Shipments Exceeded Production in Four Weeks in April.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Newsprint paper production during the four weeks ended April 28 amounted to 102,905 net tons, shipments were 105,320 tons, and stocks at the end of the period 24,884 tons, or 2,120 tons less than at the beginning of the period.

Newsprint mill stocks are about equal to one week's output. Fifty-nine mills were operated during the period.

Marshall McCormack.

BERRYVILLE, Va., May 15.—Marshall McCormack, general counsel for the Norfolk & Western Railroad, died at his home here today. He was born in Clarke County, Va., on June 29, 1849, and was educated at the University of Virginia and the Virginia Military Academy. In 1871 he was admitted to the Virginia bar. He was a member of the Virginia Senate from 1883 to 1887 and originated the Anderson-McCormack election law. Mr. McCormack was a member of the American, Virginia, and Roanoke Bar Associations.

HEARST PAPERS SUE OUT AN INJUNCTION

Obtain Order from Justice Greenbaum Restraining the Authorities of Mt. Vernon.

ORDINANCE IS DENOUNCED

Ex-Ambassador Gerard Makes Application to the Court—Hearing Set for Next Week.

The following announcement was made last night by The New York American:

"Justice Greenbaum, sitting in Part I., Special Term, Supreme Court, yesterday signed an injunction restraining the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Chief of Police of Mt. Vernon from enforcing an extraordinary ordinance passed by the City Council on Tuesday evening.

"The Aldermen assumed to themselves the right to exclude any publication whatever from sale in the City of Mount Vernon. In the resolution they named The New York American and The New York Evening Journal and made it a crime for any one to sell those papers in the City of Mount Vernon. The action was taken suddenly and without any notice to these two newspapers and without public hearing.

"Ambassador Gerard of the law firm of Scott, Gerard & Bowers immediately made application to Judge Greenbaum for an order restraining the Mount Vernon officials from taking any action whatsoever against the two newspapers named under this unusual and unheard-of and unprecedented ordinance.

"Judge Greenbaum, after reading the ordinance and the papers in respect thereto, immediately signed an order restraining the enforcement of the ordinance. This order is returnable next week, when the Mayor and Aldermen must try to convince the court that they have the power, without public hearing and on their own motion, to prevent the sale of any newspaper or publication that they may choose to name or wish to exclude for any reason, public or private."

SUMMIT, N. J., May 15.—Mayor Ruford Franklin went to each of the seven newsdealers of Summit today and induced them to sign an agreement pledging the newsdealers to refrain from selling the New York American and The New York Evening Journal during the continuance of the war."

Mayor Franklin is a lawyer with offices in New York, but has paid little attention to practice since he was appointed Chairman of Local Exemption Board No. 3 of Union County.

Asks Hylan to Drop Hearst.

The removal of William R. Hearst as a member of the Mayor's Committee on Taxation and the Investigation of Mortgage Loans was demanded yesterday, in a letter written to Mayor Hylan by William P. Rae, President of the Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers. Mr. Rae said in the letter that the views of Mr. Hearst upon mortgages, as expressed in financial articles in his paper, The New York American, made him an undesirable member of the committee. One paragraph of the letter of Mr. Rae reads: "Surely you will not think that the editor and owner of a great newspaper advocating the calling of mortgages on the homes of the people can properly servie the purposes of your commission?"

ASSAIL GERMAN PAPERS.

Speakers at Mass Meeting Discuss the Suppression of Publications.

About a thousand persons were present at the Waldorf last night at the mass meeting called by the American Defense Society and the American Patriotic Legion to discuss the suppression of German language newspapers and the abolition of the teaching of German in the schools of America. The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, the chief speaker, asserted that we were at war with Germany and all Germans and that America should not permit German language papers to flourish in this country any more than the German Government would allow English papers in Prussia. Dr. Brady said that it was not the Kaiser alone with whom America was at war, but every German of every walk in life.

Henry C. Quinby, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Defense Society, who presided, said that fourteen German language papers had ceased publication. Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field told of her efforts against German language papers, while Robert G. Patterson, an American and member of the Red Cross, who was gassed in France and Thomas Skeyhill, a wounded Anzac, also urged the suppression of German language papers.

Ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard, who was expected to be one of the speakers, sent word at the last moment he could not attend. He expressed his approval of the movement.

House Applause for Clark's Son.

WASHINGTON, May 15. — Unusual tribuate was paid by the House to Lieut. Col. Bennet M. Clark, former parliamentarian of the House, now in France, and son of the Speaker. Every member rose and applauded, and tears welled in Speaker Clark's eyes when Representative Garrett of Tennessee, announcing Clark's safe arrival at a European port, said that he had endeared himself to all members of the House, and that the House had every confidence that in his chivalry and ability in the field his service would "ring true to the Commonwealth of Missouri and to the blood that flows in his veins."

Appoint Buyer for Local Red Cross.

Hugh Lynch, who is assistant to Secretary S. C. Mead of the Merchants' Association of New York, will on June 1 become associated with the local Red Cross Bureau of Purchases, 222 Fourth Avenue, as office manager and buyer of miscellaneous supplies. He will receive no remuneration from the Red Cross, his services being donated by the association for an indefinite period. He will succeed J. D. Campbell, who has joined the navy.

Locomotive Engineers to Join A. F. L.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 15.—Delegates to the triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in session here, today unanimously adopted resolutions affiliating the engineers' organization with the American Federation of Labor. Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation, was officially notified of the action taken by the convention.

Americans on Canadian List.

OTTAWA, May 15.—The names of the following Americans appear in today's Canadian casualty list: Wounded—C. W. Donald, Portland, Ore.; P. Freeman, Boston, Mass.; W. Marshall, Jersey City, N. J.; C. G. Frisbie, Portland, Ore.

Private in Marines Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Today's Marine Corps casualty list contained only one name, that of Private Herman Lesley Wilson of Franklinville, Ill., dead of disease in France.

BENNETT WILL SECRET UNTIL AFTER FUNERAL

Body of Newspaper Owner Will Be Taken to Paris for Interment.

PARIS, May 15.—The body of James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of The New York Herald, who died at Beaulieu yesterday, will be brought to Paris early next week in accordance with Mr. Bennett's desire, often expressed, that Paris be his last resting place. Mr. Bennett's legal representative in Paris is informed that it is not expected that the will will be made public until after the funeral services.

In an article in Le Journal, Maurice de Waleffe writes:

"James Gordon Bennett was more than famous. It may be said of him that he was immortal, having created the type of the transatlantic millionaire, serving as a model for all our novelists."

This is but one of a dozen kindly and appreciative references in the Paris morning newspapers to Mr. Bennett. The "Newspaper Napoleon" and the "Maecenas of Sports and Arts" are some of the characterizations of him by the writers of the tributes. All of them lay emphasis upon his labors to the end of securing the entry of America into the war.

Uncertainty as to what disposition would be made of the property of James Gordon Bennett continued yesterday. It is not yet known whether his will will be filed in New York or Paris, nor who is to inherit his newspapers and other property. Robert W. Candler, his attorney, had no information to give yesterday, and nothing was known by the executives of The New York Herald as to a settlement of the estate.

Henry Lloyd Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association since 1890, yesterday paid this tribute to Mr. Bennett as a sportsman:

"It is my desire as Chairman of the Polo Association, and as a friend, to add a personal tribute to the late James Gordon Bennett, with whose friendship I have been favored more than forty years. I feel sure that the people of the nation are a stronger and more healthful race through the efforts, influence, and aid which Mr. Bennett has always shown toward legitimate sports.

"It was he who introduced polo into this country, and that is only one of the many examples of what he had done for the development of health and strength of the men and women of this country.

"Our of 1,440 active polo players there are now 985 strong, able-bodied men in the service of their country, 6 of whom are Major Generals; 6 Brigadier Generals, 39 Colonels, 90 Lieutenant Colonels, 239 Majors, 238 Captains, 21 sergeants and Corporals, and 321 in the service, rank unknown."

DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND

Head of Old English Family Had Held Many High Positions.

LONDON, May 15.—Henry George Percy, seventh Duke of Northumberland, died at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, last night. His heir is his eldest living son, Earl Percy, formerly an aid to the Governor General of Canada. A younger son, Lord Eustace Percy, is a member of the staff of the British Embassy at Washington.

The Duke of Northumberland was born on May 29, 1846, the eldest son of the sixth Duke of Northumberland and Louisa, Duchess of Northumberland. The Duke was educated at Oxford University, and after leaving the university entered politics as Conservative member of the House of Commons for Northumberland from 1868 to 1885. In 1887 he became a member of the House of Lords, and succeeded his father as Duke of Northumberland in 1899.

The Duke of Northumberland held many positions of honor. From 1874 to 1876 he was Treasurer of the Household of Queen Victoria, and during the coronation of King George in 1910 he was appointed by the King to serve as Lord High Steward of England. He was Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland and Chancellor of Durham, and President of the Archaeological Institute from 1884 to 1892. Since 1900 the Duke has been a Trustee of the British Museum.

The Duke of Northumberland married Lady Edith Campbell in 1868, who died in 1918. He was a member of the Athenaeum, Carlton, St. Stephen's, Travellers', Northumberland, and Northern Counties' Clubs.

Richard Walsh.

Richard Walsh, one of the founders of the Amphion Musical Society, died in his eighty-ninth year on Tuesday at his home, 255 Penn Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Walsh was born in Manchester, England, and in his early days was a tenor singer. He was the choir leader and tenor singer in the old Central Baptist Church and also sang in other Brooklyn churches. The Amphion Musical Society, of which he was the first President, erected the Amphion Academy, which later became the Amphion Theatre, and was for many years the leading playhouse in the Eastern District. Mr. Walsh was a charter member of the Congress Club.

Count de Biscuccia-Villafranca.

Count Silvio N. de Biscuccia-Villafranca, member of an old Venetian family, died yesterday in this city at the age of sixty-six. He made his home at 200 Madison Avenue and is survived by his wife and two sons.

Count and Countess de Biscuccia-Villafranca and their children arrived here three years ago. Their sons went to Cuba to take charge of a sugar factory in which their father was interested. The family made their home in recent years mainly in London and Paris.

Stanislas Szwajkart, Polish Editor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Stanislas Szwajkart, editor of the Polish Daily News, and one of the foremost Poles in the United States, dropped dead while walking in Milwaukee Avenue today. He was knighted by the Pope.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM T. WEIR, a contractor in Port Chester, N. Y., died in the United Hospital in that place yesterday in his sixty-sixth year.

GEORGE E. LARGE, 41 years old, associated with his father in the manufacture of thermometers, died at his home, 198 Powers Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

CHARLES W. LABDON, 54 years old, who was with the Prudential Life Insurance Company for many years, died at his home, 211 South Nineteenth Street, Flushing, L. I., on Monday.

Mrs. MABEL E. SMITH, wife of Charles H. Smith, who is Secretary of the Harris Warehouses, Inc., in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at her home, 2,815 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn.

CHARLES HENRY MURPHY, for more than twenty years employed in the Brooklyn Topographical Bureau, died at his residence, 114 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was 44 years old.

Mrs. BERTHA ROCKWELL SANBORN, wife of Francis N. Sanborn, a retired mechanical engineer, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Tuesday, aged 46 years. Her home was at 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn.

ARCHIBALD McKAIG, a retired Captain of the Jersey City police, died at his home in that place, 399 Bergen Street, yesterday in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in Ireland. He served in the civil war.

WILLIAM S. WILLIAMSON, reputed to have been the oldest living resident of Jamaica, L. I., died at his farm near that place on Tuesday in his ninety-sixth year. He had been a farmer all his life.

ROBERT NICHOLLS, for many years in the machine business in this city, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James Young, 44 West Forty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J., on Tuesday. He was 83 years old.

GEBHARD HALLER, 72 years old, a retired newspaper carrier who had a large delivery route in Brooklyn for thirty-five years, died at his home, 1,753 West Eighth Street, Brooklyn, on Monday.

PETER PFLIEGER, for a quarter of a century owner of a barber shop in Wall Street, died from heart disease on Sunday in St. Mark's Hospital, Manhattan. He was 49 years old. Mr. Pflieger lived at 1,575 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. AUGUSTA SCHIECK, widow of Christian Schieck, Jr., died at her home, 72 West Ninety-fourth Street, on Tuesday in her seventy-fourth year. She was born in Germany, but came to this country when a girl, and was, with her husband, one of the founders of the German Hospital in this city.

Captain GEORGE SHARPE ELCOCK, a civil war veteran and for more than thirty years employed in the Department of Bridges, died yesterday at his home, 26 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 75 years. Captain Elcock enlisted as a private in Company E, 14th Regiment of Brooklyn. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

MURPHY.—May 14, 270 Convent Av., to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Murphy, a daughter.

WEINSTEIN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Louis Weinstein, (nee Rosa Kalter,) a daughter, Tuesday, May 14, 1918.

Married.

HOTT—CUMMINGS.—On May 15, by the Rev. Dr. T. S. McLeod of New York, the Rev. Dr. T. Howard Hoyt of New Canaan, Conn., and Harriet E. Cummings of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SNYDER—WAHLE.—Wednesday, May 15, 1918, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, by the Rev. W. Whiting Davis, Amelia Clara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. F. Wahle, to Judson Fuller Snyder, U. S. N. R., of Northport, L. I.

THORN—PEIRCE.—On Tuesday, May 14, 1918, at Springfield, Mass., by the Rev. John M. McGann, Marjorie Peirce, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William S. Peirce, to Edward Floyd-Jones Thorn, Captain, Ordnance Dept., U. S. National Army.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—At 101 Fairview Av., Jersey City, on May 15, 1918, Henry, beloved husband of Louisa G. Alexander, (nee Heitler,) aged 60 years. Notice of funeral later.

AST—On Wednesday, May 15, 1918, Frederick C. Ast, aged 42 years, beloved husband of Camille. Funeral from his late residence, 2,061 Blackrock Av., Bronx, Friday, May 17, at 2 P. M. Members of Celtic Council No. 1,105, Royal Arcanum, are respectfully invited to attend.

BALDWIN.—On Tuesday, May 14, 1918, of heart failure, Carroll, son of the late William Henry and Mary Rodman Baldwin, of Baltimore, Md. Funeral services at Grace Church, Baltimore, Thursday, May 16, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Southern and Northern papers please copy.

BARTELSTONE.—On May 15, in her 73d year, Sarah, beloved wife of Harris and devoted mother of David, Oscar, Aaron, Louis, Max, Irving, Jacob, Flora Cohen, and Millie Laufer. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 985 Fox St., Bronx, on Thursday, May 16, at 2 P. M.

BENITEZ.—Arturo. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Thursday, 10 A. M.

BORNSTEIN.—Laura, beloved wife of Benjamin Bornstein and dear mother of Stanley M. Bornstein and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from 560 West 144th St., Thursday morning, 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BORNSTEIN.—Mount Nebo Sisterhood regret to announce death of our beloved Directress, Laura Bornstein. Please attend funeral from 560 West 144th St., Thursday, 10 A. M.

Mrs. D. E. GOLDBARB, Pres.

BURCHELL.—Janet Ferguson, widow of John J. Burchell, on May 14. Services at her late residence, 875 Park Av., on Friday, May 17, at 2:30 P. M.

BURNETT.—Suddenly, May 14, 1918, Henry Lawrence Burnett, in the 36th year of his age. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Thursday, May 16, at 9 A. M. Interment at Goshen, N. Y.

BUTLER.—Mary Ann Olmstead, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Herman Rosenthal. Funeral services Friday morning, May 17, 1. A. M., at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Westchester Av., Westchester.

CARR.—May 14, Sanny Carr. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 1 o'clock.

CL

YANKEES SUCCUMB TO BROWNS IN A LONG BATTLE PUNCTUATED WITH MANY THRILLS

BANISHED YANKEES GLORY IN REVENGE

Shocker, Nunamaker, and Gedeon Arise Like Evil Spirits to Haunt Huggins's Crew.

CELEBRATE AS BROWNS WIN

After Tying Up Game in Ninth Col. Ruppert's Team Is Beaten in Twelfth Inning, 5 to 4.

The Yankee players who were placed on the bargain counter last Winter by Manager Miller Huggins came back to the Polo Grounds yesterday with the St. Louis Browns to haunt the man who auctioned them off. Urban Shocker, Les Nunamaker, and Joe Gedeon, who were part and parcel of the famous trade for Del Pratt, bobbed up dangerously in all nooks and corners of the matinee which oozed slowly through twelve innings, and at some time, well along in the gathering night, was won by St. Louis by a score of 5 to 4.

And don't think that the players showered on the Browns in that Pratt deal weren't tickled half to death. When the last man was out in the twelfth, Shocker jumped around like a schoolboy and threw his cap in the air. He rushed up to Nunamaker and shook his hand. Fritz Maisel also joined in the celebration with Gedeon and the rest, and it set Huggins to wondering whether or not he was a David Harum.

Large chunks of excitement were sprinkled throughout the game, the most emotional moment coming in the last of the ninth, when the Yanks tied up the score at 4 to 4. It was getting late and folks were getting uneasy. It was the biggest week-day crowd that ever turned out to see the St. Louis Browns, and when the score was tied there was a rush back to the grandstand seats again. All the telephone booths were jammed, with men waiting in line, to tell the missus to keep the beef stew on the fire. Yesterday's game holds the season's record for breaking up dinner engagements along Broadway.

Yankee Chatter Annoys Evans.

The game was full of snarls and arguments, and Umpire Bill Evans had to raise his voice in authority to the players of both clubs. There was a lot of verbal gas escaping from the Yankee bench in the ninth, and Evans detected the trainer of the Yankees, Doc Woods, spilling chatter right and left. The umpire ordered the Doc right out of the park, which was something entirely new in baseball. It is the first time in many a day that a poor innocent trainer ever got chased out of the orchard like a common ball player. Doc Woods is new with the Yanks this year, but he had to go. He picked up his bag containing the hammers, monkey wrenches, and saws with which he doctors up the injured Yank players, and hiked for the clubhouse.

The Yanks started after Shocker in the first inning with a rush and nearly had him standing on his head. Gilhooley banged a hot liner at Urban, and he could only knock it down, Gil reaching first safely. Peck sent Gilhooley to third with a single, and Baker slammed a two-base drive to left which scored both runners. Baker tried to stretch his slap into a triple, but he was nipped by the ancient and honorable James Austin at third. Pipp also got a hit in that inning, a single, and died for the third out trying to squeeze a double out of it.

Slim Love, Huggins's first choice against the Browns, was wild in the first and second. With two gone in the first he walked Sisler, and Sis stole second. He walked Joe Gedeon and Joe and Sissler pulled a double steal. He also walked Tim Hendryx, also a former Yank, and jammed the bases. Earl Smith then fanned and saved Slim a lot of embarrassment.

Shocker Glories in Revenge.

Love, aided by good support, kept the Browns from causing any trouble until the fourth. After Earl Smith had filed to Marsans in this round, Nunamaker walked and so did Gerber. Shocker then picked out this occasion to get even with Huggins for firing him by smashing a single to right centre which scored Nunamaker. Johnny Tobin hoisted a fly to Ping Bodie in left and Gerber raced for the plate. Umpire Evans first called him out, but when Truck Hannah dropped the ball he reversed his verdict and Gerber was safe and the score was tied.

Sisler opened the next inning with a double, and Ray Caldwell supplanted Love on the pitching hill. With the bases loaded and two gone Caldwell faced a trying ordeal with Gerber at the bat. He finally struck him out, and the old Polo Grounds echoed with cheers.

The Browns went to the front in the seventh. With one out Gedeon doubled to left and went to third on Demmitt's single. Smith rolled a bouncer to Peck, who chucked the ball home to get Gedeon, but Umpire Bill Evans decided that Hannah had overlooked the all important function of tagging the runner with the ball. Nunamaker then made Huggins wince by cracking a three-bagger to right centre, which scored Demmitt.

The Browns were pretty confident of the game then by a score of 4 to 2 until the last half of the ninth, when the Yanks showed that there was still a lot of fight left in them. After Marsans had died at first, Hannah walked and went to second on Shocker's balk. Caldwell sided to Demmitt and Gilhooley got to pass. Peck singled to left, scoring Hannah, and when Smith threw the ball wild returning it to the infield Gilhooley also scored with the tying run.

The Yanks had a good chance to win in the tenth, but Shocker mowed them down. St. Louis won in the twelfth, when Demmitt singled, advanced on Smith's sacrifice, and scored on Nunamaker's single to centre.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	6	0	0	4	1	Gilhooley,rf	5	2	2	6	0
Austin,2b	5	0	0	4	3	Peck'p'gh,as	4	1	2	5	1
Maisel,3b	1	0	0	2	0	Baker,2b	4	0	2	3	4
Sisler,1b	5	0	2	13	1	Pratt,2b	5	0	1	2	4
Gedeon,2b	4	1	2	3	5	Fewster,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Hendryx,rf	1	0	0	0	0	Pipp,1b	5	0	2	9	0
Demmitt,rf	4	2	2	1	0	Bodie,lf	5	0	0	3	1
Smith,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Marsans,cf	4	0	0	4	1
Nun'maker,c	4	1	3	6	1	Hannah,c	1	0	0	4	2
Gerber,ss	5	1	0	2	4	Walters,c	1	1	0	1	1
Shocker,p	5	0	0	0	3	Love,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Caldwell,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	45	5	12	36	20	xMiller	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	40	4	9	36	12

a Batted for Fewster in twelfth.
Errors—Smith, Hannah.

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—5
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Baker, (2) Shocker, Sisler, (2) Gilhooley, Gedeon. Three-base hit—Nunamaker. Stolen bases—Sisler, (2,) Gedeon, Pratt. Sacrifice hit—Smith. Double play—Tobin and Gedeon. Left on bases—New York, 10; St. Louis, 12. Base on balls—Off Love, 4; Caldwell, 1; Shocker, 10. Hits—Off Love, 4 in 4 innings, (none out in fifth;) Caldwell, 5 in 8. Hit by pitcher—By Love, (Gedeon,) Sisler, Shocker. Struck out—By Love, 1; Caldwell, 2; Shocker, 3. Losing pitcher—Caldwell.

N. Y. U. BEATS C. C. N. Y NINE

Eighth Inning Rally Clinches Game for Violet.

By a rally in the eighth inning the New York University baseball nine trounced the C. C. N. Y. team on Ohio Field yesterday afternoon by the score of 10 to 6. The City College men overcame the Violets' early lead by scoring three runs in the sixth, but in the eighth N. Y. U. scored eight runs.

The score by innings:

C. C. N. Y.	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3—6
N. Y. U.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	x—10

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 5; New York, 4.
(Twelve innings.)
Boston, 5; Detroit, 4.
Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 2.
(Thirteen innings.)
Washington, 1; Chicago, 0.
(Eighteen innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 3; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2.
(Ten innings.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	16	10	.600
New York	13	11	.542
Cleveland	13	11	.542
Chicago	11	10	.524
Washington	11	12	.478
St. Louis	10	11	.476
Philadelphia	10	12	.435
Detroit	7	12	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	19	4	.826
Chicago	14	8	.636
Cincinnati	14	12	.538
Pittsburgh	11	11	.500
Philadelphia	10	11	.476
Brooklyn	8	14	.364
St. Louis	8	15	.348
Boston	7	16	.304

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:45.)
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

MACKMEN TAKE LONG GAME.

Coveleskie Wavers in 13th and Indians Are Beaten, 3 to 2.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Coveleskie weakened in the thirteenth inning today, after Cleveland had scored a run in the first half of the inning, and Philadelphia won, 3 to 2. With one out, Captain Oldring hit a single, then Coveleskie passed both Jamieson and Kopp.

With the bases filled, Walker hit sharply to Halt, who made a great one-hand stop, and touched out Jamieson on the base line, but stumbled and could not complete a double play. Oldring scored the tying run, and Burns's third hit, a single to left, scored Kopp with the winning run.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson,rf	5	0	0	1	0	Graney,lf	6	1	2	1	0
Kopp,lf	4	1	2	2	0	Chapman,ss	6	1	2	7	1
Walker,cf	6	1	2	2	0	Speaker,cf	5	0	0	7	0
Burns,1b	6	0	3	21	1	Roth,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Gardner,3b	5	0	0	5	7	W'mbag's,2b	5	0	0	2	5
Davidson,2b	4	0	1	4	4	Williams,1b	5	0	0	8	0
Shannon,ss	5	0	0	2	3	Turner,3b	5	0	0	1	2
McAvoy,c	5	0	0	2	2	bWood	1	0	0	0	0
Myers,p	4	0	0	0	3	Halt,3b	0	0	0	1	0
aOldring	1	1	1	0	0	O'Neill,c	3	0	0	9	8
						Coveleskie,p	5	0	1	0	3
Total	46	3	9	39	22	Total	43	2	5	38	13

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Myers in the thirteenth.
b Batted for Turner in the twelfth.
Errors—Walker, Burns, Shannon, Chapman.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Chapman, Graney, Walker. Home run—Walker. Stolen bases—Roth, Chapman. Sacrifice hit—Speaker. Double play—Davidson, Shannon, and Burns. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3; Myers, 4. First base on catcher's interference—Roth. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 10; Myers, 1. Wild pitch—Myers.

SENATORS WIN IN 18TH.

Chicago Loses Protracted and Errorless Contest by 1 to 0.

WASHINGTON, May 15. — Walter Johnson and Cy Williams battled eighteen innings here today before Washington got a 1 to 0 decision over Chicago in the first game of the series. Johnson helped win his victory with a long single which put Ainsmith on third from where Williams scored the catcher with a wild pitch.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,rf	7	0	1	0	0	Leibold,lf	7	0	1	8	0
Lavan,ss	7	0	0	4	0	Murphy,rf	6	0	3	5	0
Milan,cf	7	0	2	3	0	Weaver,ss	6	0	2	1	4
Shanks,lf	6	0	1	10	0	Gandil,1b	7	0	0	16	0
Judge,1b	7	0	1	22	1	J.Col'ns,cf	7	0	0	9	0
Morgan,2b	5	0	0	2	6	Risberg,2b	4	0	1	5	4
Foster,3b	7	0	1	0	3	McMul'n,3b	7	0	1	0	4
Ainsmith,c	7	1	1	12	2	Schalk,c	6	0	1	4	0
Johnson,p	7	0	1	1	1	Williams,p	6	0	0	0	2
Total	60	1	8	54	19	Total	60	0	10	52	14

*One out when winning run was scored.

Washing'n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Murphy, Risberg. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Schalk. Double play—Lavan, Morgan, and Judge. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Washington, 10. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 1; Williams, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, (Morgan.) Struck out—By Johnson, 9; Williams, 8. Wild pitch—Williams. Passed ball—Ainsmith.

RED SOX RALLY IN NINTH.

Score Two Runs in Final Frame, Defeating Tigers, 5 to 4.

BOSTON, May 15.—With one out in the ninth, Pinch Hitter Schang walked, Scott singled, Hoblitzell, batting for Agnew, singled, Ruth was intentionally passed, and Hooper singled over Veach's head in right field, giving Boston two runs and enabling the Red Sox to defeat Detroit today, 5 to 4.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Bush,ss	4	2	3	1	5
Shean,2b	3	0	2	1	3	Walker,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Strunk,cf	3	2	1	1	1	Cobb,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Whiteman,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Veach,rf	3	0	0	3	0
McInnis,1b	3	0	1	15	0	Heilmann,1b	4	0	0	14	0
Thomas,3b	3	0	0	2	3	Vitt,3b	4	0	2	1	4
Scott,ss	4	1	1	3	4	Young,3b	4	0	0	1	7
Agnew,c	3	0	0	3	1	Yelle,c	4	1	1	2	2
Ruth,p	3	1	1	0	4	Dauss,p	4	1	2	0	0
aSchang	0	1	0	0	0						
bHoblitzell	1	0	1	0	0	Totals	35	4	9	25	18
Totals	31	5	10	27	17						

a Batted for Schang in ninth.
* One out when winning run scored.
a. Batted for Thomas in ninth.
b Batted for Agnew in ninth.
Errors—Shean, Whiteman, Thomas, Ruth, Walker.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	—5	
Detroit	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4	

Two-base hits—Bush, Dauss, Ruth, Whiteman, Three-base hits—Walker. Stolen bases—Shean, Strunk. Sacrifice hit—Shean. Sacrifice fly—McInnis. Double plays—Ruth, Scott and McInnis. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Base on balls—Off Dauss, 4; Ruth, 1. Struck out—By Dauss, 1; Ruth, 1.

OLIVER TEBEAU A SUICIDE.

Former Baseball Manager, Despondent Over Illness, Shoots Himself.

ST. LOUIS, May, 15.—Oliver P. Tebeau, who in the early days of the National League was manager and first baseman of the Cleveland Club, shot and killed himself here today, following a period of illness.

Tebeau managed the Cleveland Club for several years, and when its franchise was moved to St. Louis came here and for a year piloted the local club. He was succeeded by John McGraw, now of the New York Nationals.

REDS ADD GIANTS TO THEIR STRING

Win Sixth Game in Row, Although They Get Only Half as Many Hits as McGraw's Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 15.—The Giants were the unwilling victims of the Reds' sixth consecutive victory today, losing the opening game of the series to Matty's men, 3 to 2. Rube Benton allowed only five hits, while the Giants nicked Schneider and Eller for ten blows. But the Reds were more successful in bunching their safeties, and an error by Heinie Zimmerman figured in the scoring of one of Cincinnati's runs.

Schneider, who started the game for the Reds, was injured in the third inning, after the Giants had reached him for two runs. Eller, who finished the game, was very effective.

McGraw's men were the first to score. In the third inning Kauff singled to centre and stole second. Burns crashed one past Groh, the ball bounding off the wall of the grandstand in left field, scoring Kauff. Groh and Blackburne pursued the pellet, leaving third base uncovered, and Burns, quick to note this, rounded second and dashed for the far corner.

Schneider ran over to third and took a throw from Groh, and as Burns slid into the bag Schneider attempted to put the ball on him. He was unsuccessful, and in addition received a painful bruise on his right arm, which necessitated his retirement from the pastime. With Eller in the box, Burns made a daring steal of home. Eller allowed only six scattered hits during the remainder of the game. The Giants had him in one or two bad holes, but he emerged from them with very little trouble.

Lee Magee and his namesake, Sherwood Magee, accounted for the Reds' first run. In the fourth, Lee tripled to left and after Roush had popped to Zimmerman, Sherwood singled to left, scoring Lee. The tying run was put over the plate by Matty's men in the seventh.

Sherwood Magee singled to right and advanced to second on Griffith's sacrifice. Neale beat out a slow roller past Zimmerman, and Magee scored when Zimmerman, in his eagerness to execute a double play, fumbled Blackburne's grounder.

Benton started the eighth by walking Groh. Lee Magee's sacrifice put little Heinie on second, whence he scored on Roush's double to left centre. Roush attempted to stretch the hit into a triple, but was cut down at third on Fletcher's fine relay of Burns's throw to Zimmerman. However, the damage was already done.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	1	0	1	1	Young,rf	4	0	1	2	0
L. Magee,2b	3	1	1	3	3	Kauff,cf	4	1	1	4	0
Roush,cf	4	0	1	4	0	Burns,lf	4	1	3	1	1
S. Magee,lb	4	1	2	5	0	Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	3	4
Neale,lf	3	0	1	5	0	Holke,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Bl'kb'ne,ss	3	0	0	4	2	Rariden,c	3	0	1	2	1
Allen,c	3	0	0	4	2	aWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
Schneider,p	0	0	0	0	0	Rodriguez,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Eller,p	3	0	0	0	0	Benton,p	2	0	1	0	1
Total	29	3	5	27	8	Total	34	2	10	24	11

a Batted for Rariden in ninth.
Errors—Zimmerman, Fletcher, (2.)

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2

Two-base hits—Roush, Benton. Three-base hits—L. Magee, Burns. Stolen bases—L. Magee, Kauff, Burns. Sacrifice hits—L. Magee, Griffith. Double plays—L. Magee and Blackburne; Rodriguez, Fletcher, and Holke. Left on bases—New York 6; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Eller, 1; Benton, 1. Hits—Off Schneider, 4 in 2 2-3 innings; Eller, 6 in 6 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Eller, 1; Benton, 2. Winning pitcher—Eller.

CARDS GET BUSY LATE.

Equalize Score in Ninth and Then Conquer Braves in Tenth.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—St. Louis rallied in the ninth and tenth innings today, winning from Boston, 3 to 2, after the latter team had scored the first two runs of the game in their half of the ninth. Prior to the ninth inning Hearn had allowed only two hits.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Smyth,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Powell,cf	3	0	0	1	0
aG'nzales,1b	2	1	1	11	0	Herzog,2b	3	0	0	1	3
Jck.Smith,cf	3	0	1	3	0	Kelley,lf	4	1	1	2	1
bNisheff,2b	2	1	1	0	0	Wickland,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Baird,3b	4	1	2	2	2	J.C.Smith,3b	4	0	2	1	2
Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	1	3	Konetchy,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Cruise,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Rawlings,ss	4	0	0	2	1
P'lette,1b&rf	4	0	1	14	0	Wilson,c	3	0	1	5	1
Snyder,c	3	0	0	4	4	cJ.L.Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Betzel,2b&cf	4	0	0	2	0	Henry,c	0	0	0	1	0
Sherdel,p	3	0	0	0	3	Hearn,p	3	0	0	0	3
Packard,p	1	0	0	0	0	dMassey	1	0	0	0	0
						Ragon,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	3	8	30	16	Total	34	2	*20	6	2

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Smyth in ninth.
b Batted for J. Smith in ninth.
c Ran for Wilson in tenth.
d Batted for Hearn in tenth.
Errors—Kelley, Rawlings.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Three-base hit—Wickland. Stolen bases—Wilson, Gonzales. Sacrifice hit—Konetchy. Double play—Betzel, Hornsby, and Paulette. Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hearn, 2; Sherdel, 2. Hits—Off Hearn, 6 in 9 innings; Ragon, 2 in 2-3; Sherdel, 7 in 9, (none out in tenth;) Packard, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Hearn, 5; Sherdel, 1; Packard, 2; Ragon, 1. Winning pitcher—Packard. Losing pitcher—Ragon.

PHILLIES HIT IN CLUSTERS.

Moran's Men Give Fine Support to Prendergast and Beat Cubs, 5 to 3.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Philadelphia bunched hits today and defeated Chicago, 5 to 3, in the first game of the series. Prendergast received fine support, the fielding of McGaffigan being a feature.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bttg'd,lf	4	1	1	4	0	Hollocher,ss	4	0	1	2	2
Bancroft,ss	3	1	0	2	4	Flack,rf	3	0	0	1	1
McG'gan,2b	3	1	2	2	3	Mann,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Stock,3b	4	0	0	1	1	Packard,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Cravath,rf	4	1	2	1	0	Merkle,1b	3	1	1	5	0
Luderus,1b	4	1	2	9	1	Deal,3b	4	1	1	1	1
Meusel,cf	4	0	0	3	0	Kilduff,2b	3	0	1	4	1
Burns,c	4	0	2	5	0	Killifer,c	3	0	1	10	4
P'dergast,p	4	0	0	0	3	Walker,p	2	0	0	0	2
						aBarber	1	0	0	0	0
						Weaver,p	0	0	0	1	0
						bZelder	1	0	0	0	0
						cTyler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	10	27	11	Total	32	3	6	27	11

a Batted for Walker in seventh.
b Batted for Killifer in ninth.
c Batted for Weaver in ninth.
Errors—Stock, Deal.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	—5	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	

Two-base hit—Merkle. Three-base hits—Paskert, Luderus. Stolen base—McGaffigan. Sacrifice hits—Kilduff, McGaffigan. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 4. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Prendergast, 3; Weaver, 1. Hits—Off Walker, 8 in 7 innings; Weaver, 2 in 2; Prendergast, 6 in 9. Struck out—By Walker, 6; Prendergast, 3. Winning pitcher—Prendergast. Losing pitcher—Walker.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 5; Memphis, 3.
Nashville, 8; Mobile, 4.
Little Rock, 1; Birmingham, 0.
New Orleans, 13; Chattanooga, 4.

American Association.

Kansas City, 3; Columbus, 0.
Indianapolis, 5; Minneapolis, 0.
Milwaukee, 8; Toledo, 4.
Louisville, 6; St. Paul, 5.

Baseball Today: 3:45 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. St. Louis, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c—$1.65.

OPERATE ON LARRY DOYLE.

Captain of Giants Ill at Post-Graduate Hospital.

It was learned yesterday that Larry Doyle, captain and second baseman of the Giants, who has not been with the team for a number of days, was admitted to the New York Post-Graduate Hospital Tuesday, and was operated upon that night for intestinal trouble. His condition yesterday was reported as favorable.

Doyle has not been with the Giants since the recent series at Boston. When he did not play in the game of May 6 it was said that he was suffering from a mild attack of malaria, and that he would probably return to the lineup within a few days. He came back to New York with the club on Wednesday, May 7, and when the team started out on the first Western invasion on May 10 Doyle remained here. It had been supposed until yesterday's announcement of the operation that the veteran player was rapidly recovering from his supposedly minor affliction. No complications are anticpated by the attendant physicans.

ROBINS FALL UPON COOPER.

Assail Pirate Pitcher Who Shut Out Giant and Win, 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 15.—The fact that Wilbur Cooper shut out the New York Giants last Saturday had no terrors for the Dodgers today, and after he had held them for four innings without a hit, they suddenly let loose, and in the next five innings smashed out seven singles and two triples, all of which tallied five runs, more than enough to win. The Pirates could only garner one little tally off Rube Marquard.

That was by his old team mate, George Cutshaw, who singled to centre in the second inning, stole second, and scored on King's hot shot to right field. The Pirates got a hit in each of the first five innings, but after the fifth the Rube was invincible and sent the Buccaneers back to the bench as fast as they came up.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	4	0	0	3	1	Caton,ss	4	0	1	2	4
O'Mara,3b	4	0	0	1	0	Mollwitz,1b	2	0	1	12	0
Z.Wheat,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Carey,cf	3	0	0	2	1
Myers,cf	3	2	1	5	0	Stengel,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Johnston,1b	2	0	1	11	1	Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	3	3
Hickman,rf	3	1	2	2	1	King,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Schm'dt,2b	3	1	2	2	6	McK'nie,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Krueger,c	3	1	1	2	2	Schmidt,c	3	0	0	4	2
Marquard,p	3	0	1	0	3	Cooper,p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	30	5	9	27	14	Total	30	1	7	27	16

Error—Olson.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Three-base hits—Hickman, Krueger. Stolen bases—Mollwitz, Carey, (2,) Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Mollwitz. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 6. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 3; Cooper, 2. Struck out—By Marquard, 2; Cooper, 3. Winning pitcher—Marquard. Losing pitcher—Cooper.

FARRELL BLANKS STEVENS.

Permits Only Three Hits While Columbia Garners Three Runs.

Tommy Farrell, whose mighty drive in the tenth inning of last Saturday's game with Brown gave Columbia a 3 to 2 victory, pulled his teammates to the front again on South Field yesterday afternoon by scoring a 3 to 0 shutout over Stevens. Farrell showed the best control he has exhibited this season, allowing three hits and permitting only one of the engineers to steam around the bases as far as second.

The score:

COLUMBIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	STEVENS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Ackerman,c	4	2	2	9	0	Daley,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Houlahan,lf	3	0	1	2	0	Flack,rf	4	0	1	2	1
Buon'g'ro,ss	2	1	0	2	1	Egger,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Hauck,2b	2	0	1	3	0	Johnson,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Goodman,rf	3	0	1	0	0	Schuck,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Clark,1b	2	0	0	10	0	Headden,3b	3	0	1	1	3
Uria,3b	2	0	0	1	1	Ferrari,c	2	0	0	6	2
Farrell,p	3	0	0	0	7	Koch,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Weinstein,lf	0	0	0	0	0	Carlson,p	3	0	0	0	3
Carroll,cf	3	0	0

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THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Decline from 47 to 60 Points Net on Favorable Weather Report.

The local cotton market continues to be primarily a weather market. Yesterday's Government weather report was unexpectedly favorable, giving the most optimistic view of new crop prospects that has yet emanated from official sources. This was all, and more than all that was needed to inspire local traders to sell, and prices went down accordingly. At the bottom of the swing prices were low enough to tempt considerable bargain-hunting by trade and Liverpool representatives, but this was only supplementary to short covering which checked the decline at a steady closing, with prices off from 47 to 60 points net.

The opening was off from 3 to 6 points, and the market declined an average of nearly 40 points further, under selling from all around the ring, before the rally on covering and evening-up which preceded the appearance of the weather summary. Practically all interests, local, Wall Street, Western, Southern and Liverpool, promptly threw fresh selling orders into the ring in a general scramble which forced October down to 24 cents flat, only a few points from the low level of the current movement. It was at this point, however, that the new crop months and October particularly, became the object of bargain-taking by domestic trade representatives, and this with the last-hour realising steadied the market 10 or 20 points up from the bottom.

The trade is now looking for the May 25 condition and acreage report, confident of favorable prospects in both respects. Southern spot markets yesterday were unchanged to 50 points lower, but are still far above parity with local quotations.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday.
May	25.55	25.55	25.00	25.20 b	25.67
June				25.05 b	25.55
July	25.50	25.50	24.80	25.00@25.03	25.50
Aug.	24.56	24.56	24.56	24.70 b	25.20
Sept.				24.50 b	25.07
Oct.	24.75	24.75	24.00	24.20@24.25	24.77
Nov.				24.13 b	24.70
Dec.	24.06	24.06	23.80	24.10@24.14	24.68
Jan.	24.28	24.33	23.80	23.99@24.03	24.56
Feb.				26.86 b	24.46
March	24.25	24.25	23.80	23.80 b	24.30

The local market for spot cotton was 50 points lower at 26.70c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 28.50c; New Orleans, 29.25c; Savannah, 32.50c; Augusta, 28.25c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 27.50c; Little Rock, 30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Wednesday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	6,154	9,475	7,069
Exports	4,261	25,488	476
Exports season	3,334,427	3,804,310	4,748,341
New York stocks	177,021	166,639	67,405
Port stocks	1,379,094	1,425,134	959,067
Interior receipts	18,000	12,910	4,735
Interior shipments	19,000	16,837	8,909
N. Y. arrivals	3,219	300	5,320

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton quiet; middling old contract unchanged at 21.70d. Sales, 2,000 bales; American, 1,000. Imports, 6,000 bales; American, none. Futures opened quiet, 6 to 26 points lower; closed quiet at a net decline of 11 to 33 points. May 21.60d; June, 21.20d; July, 20.51d; August, 19.92d; September, 19.62d. Manchester: Yarns quiet and firm; cloths quiet.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Burns Brothers	*5	Ex	June 10
Illinois Pipe Line	48	SA	June 29
Minnesota Sugar	2½	Q	June 1
Do pf	1¾	Q	June 1
Nat. Cloak & Suit	$1.25	Q	July 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	June 1
Nat. Sugar Ref	1¾	Q	July 2
North Pennsylvania	2	Q	May 25
Penn. Lighting	1½	SA	May 31
Pittsburgh Brewing	½	—	June 15
Do pf	1¾	Q	May 31
Reading 2d pf	1	Q	May 31
Standard Oil Cloth	1	Q	July 1
Do A & B	1¾	Q	July 1
Std. Oil of N. J.	8	Q	June 15
Waltham Watch pf	$3	SA	June 1

*Payable in Second Liberty bonds.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	6	7	Iron Cap	18½	19
B S Gas	7	8	Iron Blos	13	40
Bagole	50	60	Jerome V	62	68
Black Hills	1¼	1½	La Rose	40	50
Bohemia	90	100	Majestic	30	38
Bost Ely	85	90	Mex Met	33	43
Bost & M	54	56	Mojave T	6	8
Butte & L	24	26	New Balt	90	100
Bost & Ar	1	2	N Z & L	26	28
Calaveras	1¾	2	Cornelia	17¼	17¾
Crown Res	15	25	New Doug	78	84
Con Aris	2	2¼	Nixon Nev	65	70
Cortes	5	10	Oneco	20	25
Champion	5	7	Onondaga	20	25
Chief Cons	2½	2¾	Ray Herc	4¾	4¾
E & B	2¼	2¾	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle	3	4	*S W M	75	100
Fortuna	4	5	†S W M	100	1½
Gold Lake	1	5	U V Exten	39½	40
Homa Oil	65	67	Victoria M	1	1¼
Houghton	50	75			

*Part paid. †Full paid.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Julia	.01
Andes	.08	Justice	.01
Best & Belcher	.03	Mexican	.47
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.02	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Sag. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.12
Con. Virginia	.40	Union Con	.89
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.02
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.76¼

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.15	Florence	.11
Cash Boy	.08	Goldfield Con	.25
Halifax	.12	Goldfield Merger	.02
Jim Butler	.76	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.22	Jumbo Extension	.09
Midway	.02	Kewanas	.04
Mizpah	.07	Silver Pick	.03
Monarch Pitts	.04	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.10	Big Four	.03
North Star	.13	Consolidated	.06
Rescue	.18	Union Amalg	.01
Tonopah Divide	1.75	White Caps	.35
Tonopah Extension	1.57½	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.55	Nevada Hills	.04
West Tonopah	.17	Packard	.24
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.46
Atlanta	.07	United Eastern	3.70
Booth	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¼	4¾	Isabella	5	5¼
Dr. Pepper	3	5	McKinney	6	8
Elkton	4	4½	Portland	9¼	9¾
El Paso	19	20	U. Gold M.	15	16
Golden C.	172	175	Vindicator	20	50
Granite	22	30	Rose Nicol	9¼	10½

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,526 packages. Feeling barely steady. High grades of fresh creamery are not over plenty, but the secondary qualities are beginning to accumulate a little, and there is some anxiety to sell. The range of values, however, is about the same as previously reported. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, a lb 47@47¼c; extras, (92 score,) 46¾@46½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 45¼@46c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35¼@42¼c; thirds, 35@37½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46@46½c; extras, 45@45½c; firsts, 44¼@47¼c; seconds, good to prime, 43@45¼c; common to fair, 38@38½c; lower grades, 34@36c; imitation creamery, extras, 38@39c; firsts, 35@36½; ladles, current make, firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 31¼@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 31¼@32c; No. 2, 30@30½c; lower grades, 27@29½c.

EGGS.—92,768 cases. Arrivals are showing considerable increase as compared with last week, trade is quiet and the market is in unsettled and generally weak condition. There is a small proportion of strictly fine Northern goods showing good body, and most receivers report some calls for them at sustained prices; buyers are very critical. Average eggs are offering at some decline, and the average of sales in the market is considerably lower. A good deal of Southern stock is offering in range of 31½@34½c, and good useful qualities of Western at 33@35½c, with only very prime qualities reaching the higher quotation. Nearby white eggs are plentiful. The few selected lots of large chalk white henmery eggs coming are still working out at a sustained price, but only a small proportion of the supply reaches our top figure, the greater part of the sales ranging from 38@41c. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 38@38½c; storage packed firsts, 37@37½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 37@37½c; regular packed, firsts, 35@36½c; seconds and poorer, 33@34½c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1 storage packed, 33@33½c; No. 1 regular packed, gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 30@31½c; under grades, 25@29c; State Pennsylvania and nearby henmery whites, fine to fancy, 40@43c; ordinary to fine, 38@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 36½@38c; State Pennsylvania and nearby henmery browns, 39@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 36@37½c; duck eggs, 39@43c.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as most of the trading in the older issues of United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	97¾
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	97¾
2s, coupon, 1936	97½	97¾
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	105	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	105	105½
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97¼	97¾
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1957	97	97¼	97¼
4½s June, 1965	97	97¼	97¼
4½s Mar., 1963	97	97¼	97¼
4½s Nov., 1957	97¼	98	97¼
4½s May, 1957	97¼	98	97
4½s Mar., 1960-80	91½	92¼	91¼
4½s April, 1960	91½	92¼	91¼
4½s Mar., 1964	91½	92¼	91¼
4½s Mar., 1962	91½	92¼	91¼
4½s Sept., 1960	91½	92¼	91¼
4s May, 1958	87½	88	87½
4s Nov., 1958	87¼	88	87¾
4s May, 1957	87¼	88	87¾
4s Nov., 1956	86	86½	86
4s Nov., 1955	86	86½	85½
4s Nov., 1936	88	—	88
4s May, 1919	99	—	99
4s Nov., 1918	99¼	—	99¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.80	4.70	4.90
4½s 1921-1923	4.90	4.70	4.90
4½s 1918-1920	4.90	4.70	4.90
4½s 1918-1933	4.90	4.70	4.90
4½s 1924-1933	4.90	4.70	4.90
4½s 1940-1953	4.90	4.75	4.90
4½s 1930-1939	4.90	4.75	4.90
4½s 1922-1929	4.90	4.75	4.90
4½s 1918	5.00	—	5.00
3s 1940-1954	4.95	4.70	4.95
3s 1926-1930	4.95	4.70	4.95
3s 1918-1925	4.95	4.70	4.95

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20,000	†Aetna Explo.	16½	15	16½
700	†Ajax Reduc.	75½	74	74
200	Br.-Am. Tob., coupon	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1,900	†Burns Bros.	27½	24	26½
25	†Carb. Steel	110	110	110
4,500	Chev. Motor	130	125	125
1,900	†Cuprite-Emeralda Sul.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	†Cuprite Sul.	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Curtiss Aero.	84½	84½	84½
70	Em'son Phon.	3	2⅞	3
1,500	Keyst. T. & R.	19	18¾	19
200	†Lake Tor. Bl.	5¾	5¾	5¾
850	†Lima Loco.	46½	45	46½
1,500	Marco of Am.	3½	3½	3½
4,000	†Maxim Muni.	¾	¾	¾
400	N. Am. P. & P.	3	2¾	2¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

55	†Pr'o O. & G.	495	490	495
10	†S. Oil (Cal.)	216	216	216

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

500	†Allen Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,600	†Am. V. Oil	13	12	13
2,000	†Bar. O. & G	½	½	½
3,000	†Cosden & Co	7	6¾	6¾
100	†Dixie Gas	10¼	10¼	10¼
700	†Elk B. Pet.	6¼	6¼	6¼
900	†E. O. & G., pros.)	¾	¾	¾
5,400	†Esm. O. Cp	12	11	12
300	†Federal Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
4,500	†Glen. Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
800	†H. O. & R	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,500	†Houston Oil	46½	45	45
15,000	†I. Oil & T.	4	3½	3¾
4,300	Ken'a Oil, (a pros.)	½	½	½
800	†Kline Oil	¼	¼	¼
1,800	†Mer. O. Cp	23½	22	23
4,500	Met. Pet'm	¾	¾	¾
5,600	†Mid. Oil	102	100	101
2,300	†Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	45	40	43
800	†Am. Mines	55	54	55
2,000	†Atlanta	3	2¾	3
3,200	†Bost. Con. Cop.	¾	¾	¾
1,000	†Booth	½	½	½
5,000	†Bos. & Mon.	57	55	55
1,000	Butte Det.	¾	¾	¾
2,200	Butte-N. Y.	1¼	1	1
2,000	†Caledonia	42	40	42
1,500	†Cal. & Jer.	1	1	1
1,400	Canada Cop.	19	18½	18½
2,000	†Chanboy	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	†Cen. S. M. & M., (a pros.)	8¼	8¼	8¼
175	†Coco R. M.	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2¼	2	2
7,000	Con. Cop. M.	7⅞	7	7
3,100	†Con. Ref'd.	1	1	1
200	Copper Val.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Cress. Con. G.	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,000	†El Sal. Sil.	67	67	67
6,400	†Emma. Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,750	†Eureka C. M.	3½	3	3
500	†Gold. Con.	¼	¼	¼
1,000	†Gold. Mgr.	3	3	3
500	†Grew M. M.	3	3	3
800	Hecla Min.	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,000	†Int. Mines	13	13	13
1,500	†Jer.-Pres. C.	½	½	½
1,000	†Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,500	†Jim Butler	79	77	78
200	†Jose.-Ken., (a pros.)	½	½	½
1,900	†Jumbo Ext.	10	9	10
1,000	††Kewanas	4½	4½	4½
1,200	Louis. Cons.	¾	¾	¾
100	Mason Val.	4¾	4¾	4¾

Bonds.

$2,000	†Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,600	†B. & O. 5s 2-yr. notes, (2 yrs.)	98¾	98¾	98¾
40,000	†Beth. St. 5s 2-yr. notes	98¼	98	98¼

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations or stocks not traded in compared with those of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Am.-Br. Mfg	4	4½	4
Do pf	15	20	15
Am. Woolen	2	2¼	2
Atlantic Fruit	11	13	11
Atl. Fr. & St.	3	3½	3
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15½	16	15½
Car. & F.	2¾	2¾	2¾
Carbon S'l 2d pf	60	70	60
Carwen Steel	8	9	8
Cramp Ship	77	81	77
Cur. Aero pf	53	62	55
Electric Gun	½	¾	½
Free. Texas	32½	34	32½
K. T. & R. pf	16½	17½	16½
Kresge pf	98	102	98
Kresge	82	86	82
Lake T. Boat, 1st pf	3	6	3
Lyl. Val. C. S.	80	85	80
Marlin Rock	82	90	82
Man. Transit	¼	¾	¼
N. Y. Tran	14¼	14¾	14¼
Nat. Motors	8	13	8
N. Y. Ship	43	45	40
Penn. C. & C. 3l	32½	34	31
St. L. R. M. & P.	35	39	35
U. S. Light & Heat pf	3½	3¾	3½

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Un. Profit S.	1	1½	1
Unit. ZincSm.	1½	1¾	1½
Victory Gun	1¼	1½	1¼
World Film	⅛	¼	⅛

OIL STOCKS.

Atlantic Pet.	2½	3	2½
Bos.-W. Oil	22	23	21
Cos. & Co. pf.	3¾	4	3¾
Crown Oil	⅛	¼	⅛
Cumb. P. & R.	1	1¼	1
Dublie Oil	53	55	53
Int. Pet'm	13¼	13½	13¼
Island Oil	8	10	8
Pierce Oil	10	10½	10¼
Pan. Am. Pet.	50	52	49
Queen Oil	15	25	22
Savoy Oil	7¾	8½	7¾
Sinclair-Gulf	16	17	16
Stockton Oil	9½	10	9½

MINING STOCKS.

Aurora S. M.	5¾	5¾	5¾
Bradshaw Cop	⅞	1	⅞
Cerro G. Min.	7	7½	7
Davis-Daly	1	1¼	1
First Nat. C.	2	2¼	2
Great Bend	4¼	5½	4¼

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	74	77	74
			77

600	†McK-Dar	41	41
6,000	†Monst. Chief	9	9
12,000	†Moth. Lode	50	49¼
4,000	†Nat. Leas	4½	4½
500	†Nev. Con.	28	28
1,200	†Nev. Ophir	18	18
1,200	†Nev. Rand	21	21
1,000	†New Corn'a	17¾	17½
10,000	Nixon Nev.	72	73
12,400	†Ohio Copper	1¼	1
100	†Onondaga, (a pros.)	2¾	2¾
1,000	†Provincial	52	51
1,200	†Ray Hercules	4½	4¼
2,900	†Rex Con	9	8¾
100	†Red Warrior	3	3
3,800	†Rochester	48	47
1,000	†San Toy	11	11
1,000	†Senorita Cop.	1	1
1,300	†Sil. Fissure	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Silver Pick	8¾	8¾
500	Std. Sil.-Lead	1	1
1,000	†Successful Min.	3	3
500	Super. Cop., (a pros.)	3½	3
1,100	Stewart	2¾	2¾
1,000	†Tono. Belm't	3¾	3¾
1,400	Tono. Ext.	1¾	1¾
100	†Tono. Mining	2¾	2¾
2,000	††Troy-Ariz.	18	17
500	Unit. Eastern	8¾	8¾
1,000	†U. S. L. & Z., (a pros.)	81	81
500	†W. End Con.	84	84
1,200	White Caps	⅞	⅞
1,000	†White Caps Ext., (pros.)	6	6
3,500	†Wilbert Min.	13	12

Bonds.

$100,000	†Can. G. 5s	97¼	96¼
2,000	†Rus. Govt.	38	38
5,000	†West. Pac. Ry. 6s	99½	99½

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
87	Alabama Co.	97½	97½	97½
26	A. Coast L.	81	81	81
278	Cosden	8¾	8¼	8¾
100	Con. Power	96½	96½	96½
210	Dav. Chem.	85	84¾	85
20	Elkhorn F.	26½	26½	26½
$1,000	Cosden 6s A.	79¾	79¾	79¾
2,500	Con. Coal 6s.	90	90	90

Bonds.

$5,000	Con. Fr 4½s	84	84	84
3,000	Con. G. 4½s	87½	87½	87½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Am. Zinc	17½	17½	17½
20	Ahmeak	76	76	76
100	Alaska Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
45	Allouez	50	50	50
420	Ariz. Com	1	1	1
100	Butte & Sup.	13¾	13¾	14
200	Bingham	80	80	80
225	Cal. & Ariz.	104½	103	104½
80	Chino	70½	70½	71
340	Copper Range	44½	44½	45¾
50	Daly-West	48¾	48¾	48¾
1,890	Davis-Daly	1¾	1¾	1¾
345	East Butte	8¾	8¼	8¾
150	Franklin	9¾	9½	9¾
28	Hancock	71	71	71
725	Island Creek	70	68½	70
100	Isle Royale	24	22¾	24
100	Keweenaw	1¾	1¾	1¾
275	Lake Copper	5½	5	5
25	La Salle	2	2	2
880	Mass Con	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	May.-Old C	6	6	6
2,350	Michigan	1¾	1¼	1¼
100	New Arcadian	3	3	3
1,900	North Butte	16½	15	15½
15	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾
110	North Lake	75c.	75c.	75c.
80	Osceola	53¾	53	53
120	Old Dominion	44	42¾	44
200	Pond Creek	19½	19	19¾
49	Quincy	74	73¼	74
100	Santa Fe	85c.	85c.	85c.
250	Shannon	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	St. Mary's Ld.	52¾	52¾	52¾
60	Sup. Copper	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Sup. & Bos.	2¾	2¾	2¾
205	Trinity	24	23½	24
250	Tuolumne	1	96c.	1
870	U. S. Smelt	43¾	42¾	42½
62	Do pf	45½	44	44
75	Utah Apex	2	2	2
325	Utah Con	10¾	10¾	10½
1,010	Utah Metal	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Victoria	3	3	3
10	Wolverine	29	28¾	30

Railroads.

2,220	Boston Elev.	67½	65	67½
28	Bost. & Alb.	127½	127½	127½
5	Bos. & Low.	98½	98	98½
1,020	Bost. & Me.	35	34	35
90	Do pf	44¼	43	44
9	Conn. River	120	120	120

Miscellaneous.

4	Amoskeag	75	75	75
710	Am. Pn. S.	2½	1¾	2¼
10	Do pf	14½	12	14½
70	Am. Sugar	115½	115	115
10	Do pf	112	112	112
99	Am. T. & T.	99	98½	98½
122	Am. Woolen pf	94¾	94	94
100	Booth Fish	24½	24½	24½
735	Cu. Port. Cem.	17	16	16½
2,500	East Boston	112	112	112
10	Eastern S. S.	5¾	5	5¾
5	Edison Elec.	141½	141½	141½
50	Int. Por. Cem.	6¼	6	6¼
$3,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	75	75	75
1,000	Mass. G. 4½s	85	85	85
4,000	Punta Sug. 6s	80	80	80
3,000	Swift 5s	94½	94½	94½
3,000	U. S. Smelt. 6s	96	96	96
3,700	Island Oil	4¼	3¾	4¼
58	Mass. Gas	84	83	84
20	Mer. Thaler	111	110¾	111
55	N. E. Tel.	89¼	89¼	89¼
5	N. E. Cot. Y'n	89	89	89
20	Punta Alegre	43	40½	41¾
10	Pullman	97	97	97
15	Reece Button	119¼	119¼	119¼
330	Swift	143	142	143
20	United Drug	72	70	70
1	Do 1st pf	48	48	48
4	Do 2d pf	77	77	77
174	United Fruit	126½	126	126½
1,290	United Shoe	47	46	47
21	Do pf	25½	25¼	25½
500	Ventura Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾

Bonds.

$15

War Activities and Public Utility Companies

The successful prosecution of the war depends to a considerable extent on the quality of the services rendered by public utility corporations. The war has emphasized the necessity of developing public utilities, as they not only supply gas, electricity and transportation, indispensable in times of peace, but in addition enable plants now operating for the Government to run at maximum efficiency.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Baldwin Leads New Advance in Active List—Liberty Bonds Recover.

In some respects yesterday's stock market outdid all the previous sessions since the inauguration of the highly speculative trading, with advances running from 1 to nearly 10 points and a better distribution of activity as between the rails and industrials. Opening with bullish enthusiasm still running high, the early part of the day was featured by further gains in some of the lower priced rails, which it is supposed will benefit relatively more by rate increases the Administration is understood to favor. As soon, however, as the professional operators were satisfied that the demonstration in this department had gone about as far as it should on the rate increase proposal, they returned to the industrials figuring in Government business, and the other side of the market moved forward rapidly until late afternoon, when selling checked the advance without bringing about material reactions.

One issue which did not get into its stride until yesterday and then refused to be halted was Baldwin Locomotive, which climbed with unusual rapidity under the skillful guidance of a newly formed pool that was reported to have been formed on the expectation of an early announcement of the allotment of large war business. Baldwin came out on the ticker at 97 after the close of the market and closed at the top price, with a net advance of 9½ points. Almost as much in demand, though moving upward more gradually, were Westinghouse, People's Gas, and Midvale Steel. Nearly all of the leading speculative stocks scored substantial gains, Steel getting back more than 2 points from its low of the day and closing with a net gain of 1⅞, with Colorado Fuel and Iron up 4; Republic up 2, and Gulf States Steel, selling ex-dividend, up 5. An exception was supplied by Distillers, which fluctuated uncertainly and closed slightly lower.

There was a better tone in the bond market, with the Liberty issues showing a stronger tendency, which carried the new 4¼s back across 98. Dealers are convinced by the number and nature of inquiries that, with the pressure under which bonds were held during the campaign to sell the last Government loan removed, a resumption of investment buying will be seen. The railroad issues have come into greater favor since the dissemination of the report that Mr. McAdoo favors an increase in rates which will more than cover all additional costs of operation.

The continuation of great activity in the stock market resulting in sales of almost a million and a quarter shares brought about a higher price for call loans, most of the borrowing being done yesterday at 6 per cent. The second weekly bulletin of crop conditions to appear since the statement of condition on May 1 was as favorable as the first. Good weather in all of the important crop districts has done much to improve the outlook for a very large increase in this year's wheat yield. The Iron Age estimates that the new gun and projectile plant to be built by the Steel Corporation will mean an expenditure of more than $60,000,000 for construction and additional expenditures must be made on a similar scale for the Government works to be built by the Midvale Company.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Traders Make Frequent Demands for American Securities.

LONDON, May 15.—The stock market was firm today. Gilt edge securities were in steady demand. Home rails were wanted and the supply was short.

Dealings in American stocks were more frequent. There was a good inquiry for Japanese issues. Another £260,000 of bonds was canceled. Brasilians were stronger in sympathy with the rise in exchange. Portuguese securities improved on the favorable economic outlook in Portugal. Tin mining shares were buoyant. Shipping stocks were stronger.

Money was in better demand. Discounts were slack.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 15.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 58 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 15½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 70 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans Renewed at 6%—All Industrial Time Loans Bring 6%.

Although the opening rate for call money yesterday was 5 per cent., most transactions were put through at 6 per cent., which was also the renewal rate. The closing quotation was 5 per cent. The market showed a harder tendency by reason of the demands made upon the banks by the Government in connection with war loan deposits. The rate for time loans secured by industrial collateral was 6 per cent., while for loans up to ninety days secured by mixed collateral, 5¾ to 6 per cent. was quoted.

Call Loans.

High	6	Renewals	6
Low	5	Last	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5¼@5⅛

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¾
4 to 6 months	6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7545	$4.7545	$4.7545	—.005
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾	..
Cables	5.69¾	5.69¾	5.69¾	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7545	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.71¾	5.69¾
China—		
Hongkong	78.00	78.25
Peking	116.50	116.75
Shanghai	106.50	106.75
	19.45	19.50
19.30 Greece	49.50	50.00
40.20 Holland		
22.44 India—	37.75	38.00
Bombay	37.75	38.00
Calcutta	9.00	9.00
5.1826 Italy		
Japan—	52.125	52.25
Kobe	52.125	52.25
Yokohama		
50.00 Philippine Islands—	49.875	50.00
Manila		
26.80 Scandinavia—	33.625	34.125
Stockholm	31.00	31.50
Copenhagen	31.25	31.75
Christiania	27.95	28.10
19.30 Spain		
South America—	25.35	25.44
24.42 Rio	46.00	46.10
42.84 Buenos Aires	4.08	4.08
5.1826 Switzerland	Bid.	Asked.
40.44 Russia—	15.10	15.35
100 rubles	15.00	15.10
500 rubles		

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.72	$4.71¾	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $899,187,602; balance, $47,908,047; United States Treasury debit balance, $454,924; Federal Reserve credit balance, $33,863,391.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $16.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 46¼d. unchanged; in New York, 96½c. unchanged; Mexican dollars, 7[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	1,189,712	746,606	701,116
Year to date	50,558,787	70,009,843	65,475,931

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
50	65	200	Adams Express	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	—1½
15	15⅝	100	Advance Rumely	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¾
34	35½	100	Advance Rumely pf	35	35	35	35	
		800	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	1⅝	23,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30½	32⅞	30½	32¾	+2⅛
32⅞	33⅜	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	
85½	86	2,400	Am. Beet Sugar	73¾	74⅝	73¾	74	+1½
73¾	74½	21,900	Am. Can	46	47¼	46	47¼	
47	47⅝	100	Am. Can pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	
96¼	97	13,900	Am. Car & Fdry	70½	81¾	79½	81¾	+ ⅞
80¼	80⅝	1,800	Am. Cotton Oil x d	37½	39½	37½	38	+ ⅛
37⅝	38½	1,000	Am. H. & Leather	13	13⅝	13	13⅝	+1⅛
13⅜	13½	900	Am. H. & L. pf	60¾	61½	60¾	61½	+1
60¾	61½	1,400	Am. Ice	32	33⅝	32	33⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	33¾	200	Am. Ice pf	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
50	51	4,000	Am. International	52⅞	54⅝	52⅞	53⅝	+1¼
53¾	54	1,700	Am. Linseed	34½	35	34½	35	+1¼
34¾	35	17,300	Am. Locomotive	66½	69¾	66½	69¾	+ ¾
69½	69¾	200	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	98	98	—2
97½	98	4,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81⅛	82⅝	81⅛	82⅝	+1
82⅛	82¾	100	Am. S.S.pf.A, s.80 f	85½	85½	85½	85½	+1
85½	86	3,300	Am. Steel Fdries	67¾	68	67¾	68	+1⅜
66½	67⅛	1,400	Am. Sugar Ref	114½	116	114½	116	+1
114½	116	4,900	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	110	110	110	110	+1
110	112½	100	Am. Sumatra Tob	125⅛	126	125⅛	126	+1
126	128⅛	8,200	Am. Sumat. Tob.pf	90	90	90	90	+ ⅝
98	99	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	98½	99	98½	99	+ ⅝
98¾	99	1,500	Am. Woolen	55¾	56⅜	55½	55½	+1
56½	56⅝	3,300	Am. Writing P. pf	25¾	25¾	24¾	25	+1
25½	25⅝	800	Am. Zinc, L. & S	17⅜	18½	17⅜	17⅝	—1
17	18	1,800	Am. Zinc, L. & S.pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
45¾	48½	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S.pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	—3
68½	69¾	8,300	Anaconda Copper	56¾	58⅛	56¾	58⅛	—1½
61	61½	100	Associated Oil	87	88	87	87½	+ ⅛
87½	87¾	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
81¼	82½	600	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92¾	+ ⅛
92	93	100	Atlantic Coast Line	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
106½	100	1,400	At. Gulf & West I	63	62	62	62	
63	63	200	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	88¾	88¾	87	97	+9¼
97	97¼	108,100	Baldwin Loco	55⅝	56⅞	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
55⅜	56	7,500	Baltimore & Ohio	55¾	55¾	55	55	— ⅛
54¾	55¾	200	Baltimore & O. pf	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
90	91	100	Barrett Co	87¾	88½	87¼	87¾	+ ⅛
87½	88	39,000	Beth. Steel, class B	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	— ⅛
106¼	106½	200	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	+2½
24	24½	200	Booth Fisheries	41¾	41¾	41¾	43½	
43¼	44	8,200	Brklyn Rapid Tran	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
7½	8¼	1,100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	134	136	134	134	—2½
131½	133⅞	100	Burns Brothers	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	10½	800	Butte Cop. & Zinc	29	31½	28	30	+ ⅛
28½	29	11,150	Butte & Superior	43¼	45¾	43¼	43¾	+1⅝
43¾	45⅝	400	California Packing	17⅜	19	17⅜	19	+2¼
43¾	45⅝	7,000	California Petrol	51¼	53	51¼	53	+1
18½	19	1,900	California Pet. pf	71	71	71	71	+1
52½	53	100	Calumet & Arizona	148	149	148	149	+1½
70½	71¼	800	Canadian Pacific	68¾	69⅞	68¾	69¾	+1½
148½	149½	6,700	Central Leather Co	104	104	104	104	— ⅛
69⅞	69¾	100	Central Leather pf	104½	105½	104½	105½	+ ⅛
106¼	106½	2,700	Cerro de Pasco Cop	59½	60⅝	59½	59⅝	+ ⅛
35	35¼	3,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	73	73	73	73	+ ⅛
60	60½	300	Chi. Great Western	23½	23½	23½	23½	
7¾	7¾	700	Chi. Great West. pf	44	45	43½	43½	
23½	23¾	2,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	73¼	74⅜	73¼	74	+1
43½	44	3,300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	93⅜	93⅝	93	93	
74	75½	300	Chi. & Northwest'n	93⅜	93⅜	93	93	+1
92½	93½	18,200	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	23½	24½	23½	24½	+1
23¾	24½	1,400	C., R. I. & P. 7 p.c.pf	71	71	71	71	
70½	71½	1,500	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c.pf	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¾	
60	60¾	1,800	Chile Copper	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
16¾	16⅞	7,200	Chino Copper	44⅞	45½	44⅞	45	—2
45	45½	100	Cluett, Peabody	52	52	52	52	
55	55	17,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	44½	44⅝	44½	44⅝	
48	48¾	300	Col. & Southern	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
21¼	21⅝	2,100	Columbia Gas & El	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+1
34	34½	100	Combut. Tab. Rec	37	37	37	37	+1
37	38	1,800	Consolidated Gas	89	91¾	89	89¾	+2
90	92	16,400	Con. Int. Cal. Min	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	
8¾	8¾	300	Corn Products Ref	42½	43¾	42½	43¾	+1
42¾	43	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	90	90	
90	100	200	Cr'x Carpet	50	50	50	50	—10
47	55	17,000	Crucible Steel	70½	71¾	70½	71¾	+2½
71¼	71¾	100	Crucible Steel pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	
91½	91¾	3,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	32½	33½	32½	32¾	+1
32¾	32⅝	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	81¾	83½	81¾	81¾	+1
81	81¾	100	Del., Lack. & West	165	165	165	165	
162	168	100	Den. & Rio Grande	5	5	5	5	
4	5	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9⅜	9¾	9¼	9¼	—¼
9	9½	25	Detroit Edison Co	106	106	106	106	
104	108	19,300	Distillers' Secur	62¼	63⅜	62¼	62¾	—1
62¼	62¾	400	Dome Mines	7½	7½	7½	7½	
16⅝	16⅞	8,300	Erie	17	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	
33½	34	7,400	Erie 1st pf	34½	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
23	23¼	300	Erie 2d pf	24¼	24¼	24	24	
12	14	100	Federal Min. & S	12	12	12	12	
34	36	200	Federal M. & S. pf	33½	34	34	34½	
84	86	2,700	Gaston, W. & W	34¾	34¾	34	34¾	
41	43	200	General Cigar	43	43	43	43	
151¼	151½	1,900	General Electric	149¼	152	149½	149½	
125	125½	2,200	General Motors	125	125¾	125½	125½	
79	79½	300	General Motors pf	80	80	79½	79½	
91¾	92	1,100	Great Northern pf	92	92	92	92	
94½	94¾	14,700	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	32¾	34½	32¾	34	
40¾	43½	300	Greene-Cananea	43	43½	42½	42½	
90	90	1,800	Gulf St. Steel A	88½	91¾	88½	89½	
41	43	600	Haskell & Barker	41½	41¾	41½	41½	
94½	94¾	100	Illinois Central	97¼	97½	97¼	97¼	
54	54½	10,200	Inspiration Copper	54	54⅝	54	54⅜	
7⅝	8	9,500	Interboro Consol	7¾	9	7¾	8¼	
45	46	2,700	Interboro Con. pf	40¾	45	40¾	43	
16	16	700	Int. Agricultural	16	16	15½	15½	
23¼	25½	2,400	Int. Mer. Marine	23¼	25¾	23¼	24¾	
94¼	94¾	17,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	94¼	94¾	93½	94¼	
29½	29¾	5,500	Int. Nickel x d	29½	29¾	28¾	29	
43¾	45¼	12,100	Int. Paper	44	44	44	44¼	
63½	63¾	500	Int. Paper pf., sta	63¾	63¾	62¾	63	
83	85	100	Jewel Tea	83	85	83	83	
18	19⅞	4,300	Kansas City South	18	19⅞	18	19¾	—1⅛
52½	52¾	200	Kan. City South. pf	52½	52¾	52½	52½	—1
44½	44½	200	Kelly Springs Tire	44½	44½	44	44	
38¾	39	200	Kennecott Copper	38¾	39	38¾	38¾	+1½
87	88	2,900	Lackawanna Steel	87	88	87	87	
18¼	18⅝	3,600	Lee Rubber & Tire	18¼	18⅝	17¼	17¼	
61	61	1,000	Lehigh Valley	61	61	60¾	60¾	
102¾	116	1,900	Liggett & Myers	102¾	103	103	103	+1
116	116	200	Louis. & Nash	116	116	116	116	
96	96	100	Manhattan Elev	96	96	96	96	
27	27	600	Maxwell Motors	27	27	27	27	+1½
97	98½	100	Maxwell Motors pf	97	98½	97	97½	+ ⅛
29	29½	8,700	Mexican Petroleum	29½	29¾	29	29	+3¾
54¾	55	800	Miami Copper	54¾	55	54¾	54¾	+ ⅛
11¼	11¾	48,100	Midvale Steel	11¼	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
8½	9	800	Minn. & St. L. new	6	9	6	8½	
9	9	400	Mo., Kan. & T.	9¼	9¼	9	9	
24¼	24½	12,000	Missouri Pacific	24¼	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
55	55	200	Missouri Pacific pf	55	55	55	55	
68½	68½	400	Montana Power	68½	68½	68½	68½	
31¾	32¼	300	Nat. Acme x d	31¾	32¼	31¾	32¼	+ ⅛
16	17¾	300	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16	17¾	16	17¾	
51½	51½	5,200	Nat. Enam. & St	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
61½	61½	800	Nat. Enam. & St. pf	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅛
20¾	21¼	300	Nevada Con. Cop	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
23	23	1,000	N. O., Tex. & Mex	23	23	23	23	+2
129	129	100	N. Y. Air Brake	129	132	129	129	
73¾	74	700	N. Y. Central	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	
16	16	5,050	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	16	16	16	16	
41½	41½	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	+1½
40¾	42¼	42,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	40¾	42¼	40¾	42¼	+1½
21½	21½	700	N. Y., Ont. & West	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
16	16	100	Norfolk Southern	16	16	16	16	
107	108	3,000	Norfolk & Western	107¾	108	107	107	+ ⅛
43	43	800	North American	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
88	88½	800	Northern Pacific	88	88½	87½	87½	+ ⅛
40¾	40¾	2,000	Ohio Cities Gas	40¾	40¾	40¾	41¾	+1½
9¾	9¾	18,000	Ontario Mining	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
60	60	100	Owens Bottle Mach	60	60	60	60	
32	32	100	Pacific Mail	32	32	32	32	
44½	45	4,300	Penn. R.	44½	45	44½	44½	+ ⅛
42½	43	5,200	People's Gas, Chi	42½	43	42½	43	+1½
6	6	100	Peoria & Eastern	6	6	6	6	
27¼	27¼	100	Philadelphia Co	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
42½	42½	100	Pierce-Arrow	42½	42½	41½	42	
54	55¾	2,100	Pittsburgh Coal	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+2
83½	83½	5,400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅛
30½	31½	100	Pitts. & West Va	30½	31½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
60	60	4,800	P. & W. Va. pf. x d	60	60	60	60	
61	61¾	400	Pressed Steel C. x d	61	61¾	61	61	
100	102	800	Public Service N. J	100	102	100	102	+3½
110	119	1,000	Pullman Co	110	119	110	117	+1
58½	58¾	300	Railway Steel Sp	58½	57¾	58¾	58¾	
23½	25¾	3,600	Ray Con. Copper	23½	25¾	23½	25¾	+2
87½	88½	1,400	Reading	87½	89	87½	88	
89	89	2,500	Reading 1st pf	89	89	89	89	
90	90	16,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	90	90	90	90	
89	90	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	89	90	89	90	— ½
80½	80½	2,500	Royal Dutch t r	80½	80½	80	80	— ⅛
13½	13⅝	1,200	St. Louis-San Fran	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
23½	23¾	700	St. L.-San Fran. pf	23½	23¾	23½	23½	+1½
30½	30½	200	St. Louis Southw	30½	30½	30½	30½	+2½
78	79½	200	St. L. Southw. pf	78	79½	78	78	+ ⅛
18½	18½	100	Scars Roeb. & Arms	18½	18½	18	18	+ ⅛
18	18	1,900	Seaboard Air Line	18½	18½	18	18	+ ⅛
18½	19	800	Seab. Air Line pf	18½	19	18	18	+ ⅛
139	140	600	Sears, Roeb. & Co	139	140	139	140	+ ⅛
16⅝	16⅝	100	Shattuck-Arizona	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
28½	30	6,600	Sinclair Oil Refin	28½	30	28½	30	+1½
63	63	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	63	63	63	63	
86½	87½	5,400	Southern Pacific	86½	87½	86¾	87¼	+ ⅝
24½	25	18,100	Southern Railway	24½	25¾	24½	25	
63	63	1,000	Southern Rx. pf	63	63	63	63	
101	101¾	400	Standard Milling	101	101¾	101	101¾	
39½	40	900	Studebaker Co	39½	40	39½	39½	+ ⅛
90	90	100	Studebaker Co. pf	90	90	90	90	+ ⅛
43¾	44½	100	Superior Steel	43¾	44½	43	44	+ ⅛
17½	18	5,000	Tenn. C. & C	17½	18	17½	17½	+ ⅛
152	156½	10,700	Texas Co	152	156½	151¼	156	+3½
17	17	200	Texas & Pacific	17	17	17	17	
19	21	400	Third Avenue	19	21	19	21	+1
62¼	62¾	7,700	Tobacco Products	62¼	62¾	60¾	60¾	—1¼
10½	10½	600	T.St.L. & W. pf. t r.	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
41	42	6,600	Transue & Wms	41	42	41	42	+1
125¾	125¾	300	Union Pacific	125¾	125¾	124½	124½	+ ½
70¾	70¾	6,600	Union Pacific pf	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼	+ ½
43¾	44	400	United Alloy Steel	43¾	44	43¾	44	+ ¼
92¾	92¾	1,000	United Cigar Stores	92¾	92¾	91	91¾	—1¼
103	103	1,200	United Cigar Stores pf	103	103	103	103	
125	125	12	Un. Cigar Stores pf.	125	125	125	125	+ ⅛
10	10	100	United Fruit	10	10	9¾	9¾	
18	18	1,200	United Rys. Invest	18	18	17½	17½	+ ¼
15¾	15¾	1,200	United Rys. Inv. pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
182¾	182¾	100	U. S. C. P. & F	182¾	182¾	181	181	
97	97	9,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	97	97	97	97	
58¼	58¼	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	
105	105	400	U. S. Rubber	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
42	43	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	42	43	42	42¾	+ ⅛
110	111¾	1,200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	110	111¾	109¾	111¾	+ ⅛
110¼	110¼	287,025	U. S. Steel	110¼	110¼	109¾	110¼	+ ⅛
82½	83¾	800	U. S. Steel pf	82½	83¾	82½	83¼	+ ⅛
14	14½	3,000	Utah Copper	14	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
47	48¾	1,100	Utah Securities	47	48¾	46¾	46¾	
9¼	9½	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	
43¼	43¾	1,700	Wabash	43¼	43¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
25½	25½	1,900	Wabash pf. A	25½	25½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
15¼	15¾	1,100	Wabash pf. B	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
17	17	1,700	Western Maryland	17	17	17	17	
53	53	200	Western Pacific	18	18	18	18	
94½	94½	100	Western Pacific pf	53	53	53	53	+1
42¾	46¾	14,700	Western Union Tel	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅛
10	10	1,100	Westingh. E. & M	42¾	46¾	42¾	46¾	+3¾
21	22	100	Wheeling & L. E	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
40¾	40¾	400	Wheel. & L. E. pf	21	22	21	21	+ ⅛
13	13	100	White Motors	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
58½	58½	100	Wilson & Co	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
17¾	17¾	4,300	Willys-Overland	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
81	81	200	Willys-Overland pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
				81	81

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B61

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The Present Status of the Steels

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BIG GUN WORKS ADD TO STEEL DEMANDS

Will Bring Upon Market Orders for Heavy Tonnage of Structural Material.

$50,000,000 FOR BUILDING

Ordnance Not Expected to be Turned Out by the Steel Corporation for Eighteen Months.

Steel trade reports this week indicate that the construction of the great Government gun works near Pittsburgh will bring upon the market in due course orders for a heavy tonnage of structural material which was not included in the calculations of manufacturers until a few days ago. In addition to this plant many thousands of tons more will be needed for the gun works to be built by the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company for the Government, news of which appeared yesterday. It is believed in steel-making circles that these projects were the ones referred to by J. Leonard Replogle, Director of Steel Supply, before the meeting of steel men last month, when he said that certain Government plans in contemplation were still in a confidential stage.

Guns will not be turned out of the works to be built by the Steel Corporation for eighteen months, according to The Iron Age, but in the meantime between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000 will be expended in construction. As the days pass the size of the Government's war program is affecting steel products more rapidly.

"Ship plate and shell steel programs have been expanded in the last week," The Iron Age states. "In addition to 4,000,000 tons of shell steel at first scheduled for this year, 1,250,000 tons are now figured on to carry the Government and its allies up to April 1. Ship plate requirements for 1918 are now put at 1,450,000 tons, and those for 1919 at 1,850,000 tons. With plate mills that will be completed in 1918, capacity of all kinds of plates by the end of the year will exceed 7,500,000 tons.

"Steel capacity in all lines exists in plenty, but it is the spectre of short fuel supply that is behind all the predictions of long-continued monopoly of steel output by the Government. Ingot production in April was at the yearly rate of 43,000,000 tons. A year at that rate would mean a very considerable surplus above war needs, direct and indirect.

"Material for the 100,000 cars the Government has bought has not been placed and more delays are ahead. It was planned to have steel wheels for 55,000 cars, but to save steel cast-iron wheels will be used for many of these. Bar iron makers have asked that arch-bar trucks be specified for a part of the cars, giving them some tonnage that would otherwise be steel.

"Bids have been asked for 300,000 axles for the new cars. All told 400,000 will be needed. No price has been fixed as yet for axles, but the trade belives the Railroad Administration does not expect to pay more than 4.25 cents per pound or about $15 per ton below the basis of late sales. Signs point to an award on makers' cost figures with an estimated margin of profit, as with the car contracts, if the bids are not deemed low enough."

The Iron Trade Review says that producers have adjusted themselves to the view that at least six full months of full operations lie ahead on Government business, and adds:

"Despite all that is being said, however, as to the insufficiency of the iron and steel supply for Government requirements, the authoritative opinion of the industry is that not only will there be enough for war purposes, but in time some will be left over for commercial use. The needs of the allied Governments are surprisingly large in shell bars. Seven hundred and fifty thousand tons each, it is stated, will be needed at an early date for England, France, and Italy. The British continue to call for an unexpectedly large tonnage of plates, shell steel, rails, &c."

Pullmans Making 11,500 Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 15.—The closing of a Government order for 8,000 freight cars brings the Pullman Company's total orders on hand to 11,000 freight and 500 passenger cars and insures continued operation of its freight car manufacturing plant for about ten months. In addition to car orders the company is working on shells.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Forecast:
N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair and warmer Thurs. and Fri.
Fla.—Showers Thurs. and Fri.
Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.
Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; fair Fri.
Mich.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; showers Fri.
Ohio—Fair and warmer Thurs.; fair Fri.
La.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.
Ark. and Texas—Cloudy and warmer Thurs. and Fri.
Okla.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.00	7.12½	7.00	7.12½
Spelter	7.37½	7.62½	7.50	7.87½
Antimony	12.00	12.50	12.00	12.50
Quicksilver	*120.00	..	*120.00	..
Aluminium	*82.00	..	*82.00	..
Iron, No. 2 Xf'dy.	..	34.23	..	34.26

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	370	0	0	370	0	0
Tin, futures	370	0	0	370	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. 6s		Aug., 1919	98¼	98¾	7.10
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	98¾	98	7.10
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	97	6.65
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	97¼	97⅝	7.90
Fr'ch Gov. cons.	5½	Apr., 1919	98¼	98⅝	7.10
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	8.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	102	103	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	37	41	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	34	36	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '23	85	90	6.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	97	6.60
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	101	102	3.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1918	99½	99¾	5.75
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	97	97½	7.03
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Jan., 1919	99¾	99⅝	6.80
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98½	98½	5.88
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	97	7.50
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98⅝	99	6.03
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	98	98¼	7.00
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	97½	97½	13.50
C., B. & Q.	5	July, 1921	93¾	94	6.15
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	99½	99¼	7.75
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99¾	99⅝	7.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	98½	98¾	6.25
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	99½	99¾	6.10
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	98½	99¼	6.50
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99	99½	6.50
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97½	98	5.80
Erie R. R.	5	Aug., 1919	99¾	97¼	8.10
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	98½	7.00
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1919	100¾	100⅝	5.40
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	100½	100⅝	5.45
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	99	99½	6.00
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	97¾	99	9.00
Gt. Nor. Ry.	6	Sep., 1920	97¾	98	5.90
Hocking Val.	6	July, 1918	99½	99¾	6.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97½	99	7.50
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	98½	99	6.25
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	93½	94½	6.25
Louis. & N.	6	Mar., 1920	95¾	97¾	8.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	6.00
Miss. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	74	80	9.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	89	92	..
Morgan & W.	6	Dec., 1919	99	100	5.00
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	98	98¼	6.10
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	95¾	96¼	5.90
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99¾	97¾	7.70
Phil. Ry. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	100¾	100	6.00
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100¾	100⅞	6.15
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100¾	101¼	6.40
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	100¾	101¼	6.55
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	101¼	102¼	6.25
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	102½	103	6.20
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	93	95	..
Read. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1919	94¼	98¼	7.50
San Diego Con. G. & E.	6	Dec., 1922	95	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	98¾	99	6.60
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15, '22	85¼	87	..
United Lt. & Rys.	6	May, 1920	94¼	97½	7.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	99¾	99¾	6.50
Wm. R. A.		Mar., 1919	99¾	99¾	7.60
Wis. Edison.	6	May, 1924	88	92	7.50
W. V. T. & R.	6	May, 1919	94½	99¾	6.75

MORE TIME TO FILE REPORT.

Brokers Have Until June 1 to Turn in Registry Returns.

Stock brokers and members of all Stock and Produce Exchanges have received an extension of time for filing their registry returns to the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department at the Custom House, from May 15 to June 1. This extension is granted at the request of many brokers. Francis M. Riley, Special Agent of Internal Revenue, in announcing the extension, said:

"The returns, including the returns on the borrowed and loaned shares and all transactions on the various Stock and Produce Exchanges, are required to be filed in this office on or before the 15th of the month following the month of the transactions. These returns are now due, but owing to the urgent appeals of many brokers for extension of time for filing the returns, their petition was forwarded to the department in Washington with the result that their request was granted by the commissioner of Internal Revenue, who has extended the time for filing the returns to June 1, 1918, and that date is fixed as the limit for making these returns. No further indulgence will be granted after June 1, 1918."

Yesterday was the final day for the interest deduction of 8 per cent. on advanced payments of income and excess profits taxes, and many individual and corporation taxpayers settled with the Government for the amounts due under the 1917 tax assessment.

PLANS FOR PETROLEUM CO.

Metropolitan Stockholders to be Asked to Give Small Sum.

The two stockholders' committees of the Metropolitan Petroleum Corporation are expected to merge their interests shortly, and thereafter the single unit is to co-operate with the Directors in working out the company's affairs. It was learned yesterday that the committees control more than a majority of the outstanding shares, and the owners of the balance will be asked to deposit their holdings with the stock already at the direction of the committees.

The stockholders who elect to co-operate with the committee members in negotiations with the Island Oil and Transport interests over certain oil lands in Mexico will be asked to contribute not more than 10 cents a share of stock to meet expenses. Committee members yesterday said that this was to be looked upon more in the nature of united contribution for the purpose of getting the company on its feet than as an assessment.

Boston Brokerage Firm Assigns.

BOSTON, May 15.—The brokerage firm of Codman, Fletcher & Co., members of the Boston and New York Stock Exchanges, made an assignment today for the benefit of creditors. A. B. Brickley, who was named as assignee, said the liabilities would probably amount to $500,000 and the assets to $300,000. The proceeds of the Exchange memberships, he stated, were expected to cover all the obligations with other brokers.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons at the Auction Salesroom:

25 shares Metropolitan Trust Company, $100 each, 306¾.

200 shares Queens County Water Company, $100 each, 103.

$10,000 Third Avenue Railway Company first refunding mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1960. Interest January and July, 84½.

$5,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company 5 per cent. gold mortgage bonds, due October, 1945. Interest April and October, 80¾.

$5,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due February, 1950, not stamped. Interest February and August, 79½.

$15,000 Queens County Water Company 5 per cent. bonds, due 1940. Interest June and December, 89¾.

$5,000 Texas & Pacific Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due June, 2000. Interest June and December, 85¾.

$10,000 New York, Ontario & Western Railway 4 per cent. refunding mortgage gold bonds, due June, 1992. Interest March and September, 64¾.

$6,000 Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Company consolidated first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1922. Interest June and December, 102½.

$20,000 Canal Arbor Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1993. Interest January, April, July and October, 52⅜ to 52¾.

100 shares Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line V. T. C., $100 each, 80.

10 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, $100 each, 10¼.

600 shares Bay State Gas Company, $25.

3 shares American Light & Traction Company common, $100 each, 194½.

$50,000 City of New York 4¼ per cent. bonds, due 1968, 91⅝.

$75,000 City of New York 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1963, 97½.

$64,300 United States Second Liberty Loan 4 per cent. bonds, 94.92.

5 shares Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, preferred, $100 each, 96.

50 shares South Bethlehem Brewing Company, preferred, $4 per share.

100 shares Pressed Steel Car, preferred, $100 each, 93.

93 shares Interborough Consolidated Corporation, common, $8¾ per share.

$50 Interborough Metropolitan Company common stock scrip V. T. C., $4½.

$3,000 Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company 5 per cent. bonds, due 1951. Interest February and August, 92.

$2,000 P. Lorillard Tobacco Company 5 per cent. bonds, due 1951. Interest February and August, 89½.

HIGHEST BIDDER GETS PIER 69 LEASE TODAY

Controversy Over Property on North River Will Be Settled at Auction.

BID OF $75,000 EXPECTED

Sale Will Be Held in Accordance with Justice Greenbaum's Ruling—City's Policy Reversed.

The lease of Pier 69, North River, will be put up at public auction at 10 o'clock this morning and sold to the highest bidder. The sale is scheduled to take place at the Dock Department offices, Pier A, North River, and Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert will be the auctioneer. The Commissioner has chosen this manner in which to settle the controversy over the leasing of the pier, which has been before the Sinking Fund Commission and in the courts since April 10.

The sale will be in accordance with the ruling of Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum that no bid lower than $85,000 must be received. Several offers in excess of this amount have already been made to the Dock Commissioner, and it is probable that the lease will not be sold for less than $75,000. In fact, the James Auditore Company, stevedores of Brooklyn, stated yesterday that it was willing to pay this amount for the dock privilege. The company has already offered $40,000 for the lease, but the Bristol City Line, the present lessee, has offered $41,000.

Pier 69 is the one which Dock Commissioner Hulbert recommended that the Sinking fund Commission lease to the Hudson Dock and Terminal Corporation for $25,000, when the question came before the Sinking Fund Commission in April 10. The commission voted to award the lease to the Hudson company, although the Bristol City Line, holding company for the Occident Dock Company, had offered $30,000. When the lease went to the former concern the Bristol company brought injunction proceedings, and Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum appointed a referee to hear the facts in the case. The city took an appeal from the decision, and while the case is pending in the Appellate Division Justice Greenbaum granted a modification of his order to allow the pier to be sold at public auction, providing that no offer below $35,000, the amount the Hudson Dock concern finally offered, be received.

The pier is at the foot of West Twenty-ninth Street. It is about 500 feet long and 60 feet wide with a one-story shed over it. For many years it was leased by the Bristol City Line, now engaged in handling British war supplies, at $15,000 a year. The renting of a city pier by public auction is a reversal of long-established city policy. The lease to be sold today will be for a period of five years, but the Dock Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bid by noon tomorrow if he considers such action to be for the best interest of the city.

There is a condition in the lease also by which the Dock Commissioner holds the power to break the contract. The lessee will be required to agree that if at any time the Dock Commissioner decides to go ahead with the work of rebuilding a section of the waterfront, including Pier 69, to terminate the lease on written notice to the lessee. The contract specifies that the rent "shall cease from the date specified in said notice," and it also contains the condition that "no claim for damages or compensation in favor of the lessee by reason of the termination of such interest" shall at any time be made.

It is expected at the auction that both the Bristol City Line and the Hudson Fort and Terminal Corporation will materially increase the offers they have already made to the Dock Commissioner for the lease of the pier.

The New York Harbor Line Board will meet in the Dock Department offices after the auction to hear arguments on the proposed plan for the construction of the Coney Island Ship Canal from Gravesend Bay to Sheepshead Bay and the establishment of Kimball Basin in Jamaica Bay. An interesting meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission is expected to take place immediately afterward, when the question of rescinding the granting of the lease of 200 feet of the pier at Fifth Street comes up. On the recommendation of Commissioner Hulbert the commission at its last meeting voted to lease the property to the Pawtucket and New York Transportation Company for $8,400 a year. Later Controller Craig objected to the granting of the lease and requested the Sinking Fund Commission to rescind its action. Commissioner Hulbert bitterly attacked the Controller for his action and at today's meeting of the commission it is expected that he will insist that the lease be given to the Pawtucket concern.

The question of approving a lease to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the French Line, of Pier 84, West Forty-fourth Street and the North River, for a term of three years at an annual rental of $52,000 is also expected to be taken up at the meeting.

City Trust Companies Make Report on Their Resources.

Total of $2,704,464,400 on March 14, 1918, Shows Decrease of $81,740,200.

The aggregate resources of the thirty-two trust companies in the City of New York amounted to $2,704,464,400 on March 14, the date of the last call of condition made by the State Superintendent of Banks, according to a compilation made by the Clearing House. On the same date the resources of the forty-five State banks under his jurisdiction totaled $652,537,800.

The previous call for condition reports was as of Nov. 14, 1917, and during the four months that elapsed between each the resources of the trust companies decreased by $81,740,200 and those of the State banks by $30,176,200. On March 14 the aggregate deposits of the trust companies totaled $2,158,657,600, a decrease of $142,064,100 compared with the figures for Nov. 14; while the deposits of the State banks amounted to $570,955,800, a decrease of $32,224,900.

Following are the comparative figures for the thirty-two trust companies and the forty-five State banks, the number of the latter class of institutions having been reduced by one since November by reason of an amalgamation:

STATE BANKS.

RESOURCES.

	45 Banks, Mar. 14, 1918.	46 Banks, Nov. 14, 1917.	Decrease.
Stock and bond investments, (market value):			
Public securities	$62,366,600	$71,688,800	$9,322,000
Private securities	57,238,100	56,990,800	*247,500
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	16,556,700	16,707,500	150,800
Mortgages owned	5,460,500	5,724,800	255,300
Loans and discounts:			
Secured by real estate collateral	3,268,700	3,288,900	20,200
Secured by other collateral	128,868,000	122,955,700	*5,407,800
And bills purchased not secured	180,891,500	177,300,900	*3,581,600
Due from trust cos., banks and bankers:			
From reserve depositories	56,456,400	72,346,300	15,889,900
From others	23,184,400	28,598,200	5,413,900
Specie	26,690,600	30,088,500	3,547,900
Other currency authorized by the laws of the U. S.	15,115,200	15,368,500	253,300
Cash items, including exchanges for Clearing House	66,745,700	76,121,500	9,375,800
Other resources	11,101,400	8,574,900	*2,616,500
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	$28,618,400	$28,626,600	$8,200
Surplus and undivided profits	41,225,800	42,052,500	827,200
Gross Deposits:			
Preferred deposits	35,096,100	33,787,300	*1,308,800
Deposits, not preferred	500,377,000	522,335,900	21,958,900
Due trust cos., banks and bankers	85,482,700	97,058,900	11,576,200
Aggregate deposits	576,955,800	608,180,700	32,224,900
Mortgages on real estate owned	1,289,800	1,318,400	78,600
Acceptances, domestic and foreign	7,844,800	5,783,500	*1,561,300
Other liabilities	8,153,700	8,757,300	*1,896,400
Total liabilities and resources	652,537,800	682,714,000	30,176,200
*Increase.			

TRUST COMPANIES.

RESOURCES.

	Mar. 14, 1918.	Nov. 14, 1917.	Decrease.
Stock and bond investments, (market value):			
Public securities	$428,976,100	$414,010,500	*$14,965,600
Private securities	270,671,100	321,394,200	41,723,100
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	42,602,600	39,647,900	*2,954,700
Mortgages owned	62,426,500	61,091,300	*1,335,200
Loans and discounts:			
Secured by real estate collateral	7,066,600	7,835,700	779,700
Secured by other collateral	740,834,500	817,580,100	27,723,600
And bills purchased, not secured	473,485,900	488,892,800	*34,543,300
Due from trust cos., banks and bankers:			
From reserve depositories	274,401,100	267,681,400	*18,719,700
From others	41,065,800	78,128,600	*2,930,000
Specie	22,861,800	43,494,000	21,132,200
Other currency authorized by the laws of the U. S.	15,168,500	13,447,100	*1,721,400
Cash items, including exchanges for Clearing House and Federal Reserve notes	40,805,400	48,370,200	7,564,800
Other resources	182,669,800	246,654,000	63,984,700
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	$95,050,000	95,050,000	.....
Surplus and undivided profits	163,861,000	164,991,500	1,130,500
Gross deposits:			
Preferred deposits	259,235,200	255,736,100	*3,499,100
Deposits, not preferred	1,629,495,300	1,712,329,300	82,834,000
Due trust cos., banks and bankers	269,927,100	332,676,800	62,749,200
Aggregate deposits	2,158,657,600	2,300,741,700	142,084,100
Acceptances, foreign and domestic	107,759,400	98,287,600	*9,491,800
Bills payable and re-discounts	66,702,900	90,213,700	23,510,800
Other liabilities	110,433,500	87,940,100	*22,493,400
Totals: Liabilities and resources	2,704,464,400	2,786,204,600	81,740,200
*Increase.			

RAILROAD EARNINGS SHOW A BIG DECLINE

$71,705,000 for First Quarter, Against $179,431,000 in Same Period Last Year.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Railroads in the first three months this year earned only $71,705,000, as compared with $179,431,000 in the same period last year, making a loss to the Government under the system of common operation of about $109,000,000. This report today by the Interstate Commerce Commission covers all but five of the 196 railroads in the country.

The net income in March was $33,083,000, or $7,000,000 less than in March, 1917. This difference, much less than in the preceding months, indicates that conditions are becoming better for Government operation and returns from later months may go far toward making up the loss.

Operating revenues in March were $365,000,000 and operating expenses $282,000,000, making net revenue a little over $82,000,000. From this was deducted taxes of $15,000,000 and rents for equipment and joint facilities, leaving the net income, the item on which Government compensation is based, $63,000,000.

Eastern railroads earned $16,870,000 as compared with $28,000,000 in March last year; Western roads $30,000,000 as compared with $31,000,000 in March last year, and Southern roads reported $16,000,000, about $1,000,000 more than in March last year.

For the three months period, the falling off in net income was caused mainly by the record of Eastern roads, which reported a deficit of $15,924,000, as compared with earnings of $51,962,000 last year. Western carriers earned $56,000,000 as compared with $84,000,000 last year, and Southern roads $31,000,000 as compared with $48,000,000.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	6	6.25	6.00
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'32	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific.	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.00	5.70
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	5	5.75	5.35
C., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.50
Chickasaw Rail'y.	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.60	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1918	4½	6.00	5.70
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.10	5.90
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.40
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.40	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@6	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.75	5.45
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fright.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.80
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	6.90	6.00
Sinclair Refining.	1918-'21	6	7.75	6.50
Southern Pacific.	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.50
Southern Railway.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.80	5.70
Union Tank Line.	1918-'20	5	6.75	6.00

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$9,336,447	$151,810,385
Internal Revenue—		
Income and excess profits	247,443,707	482,699,816
Miscellaneous	89,698,527	722,587,447
Miscellaneous rev.	6,827,875	179,269,061
Total receipts	$353,308,558	$1,486,366,130
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	100,763,339	4,509,969,659
Excess of total rcts. over total disb.	718,484,196	510,443,146
Expenditures	454,067,898	5,996,335,790

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Colonel J. B. Hollis has been elected a Director of the Frank W. Woolworth Company, succeeding Henry Goldman.

Arthur J. Cumnock of Catlin & Co. has been elected a Trustee of the New York Trust Company to fill a vacancy.

Coupons of the Republic of France 5 per cent. national loan, due May 16, will be cashed at the offices of Brown Bros. & Co. and A. Iselin & Co.

James N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company, has been elected a Director of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, succeeding E. D. Levy.

C. Taylor Emery, Walter C. Stokes, George H. Robinson, Edwin S. Schenck, Walter Watson Stokes, Philip J. Ross, Frederic W. Frost, and J. Wallace Adams have been elected Directors of the first class, terms expiring, 1921, of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

The Cities Service Company reports gross earnings of $1,885,750 in April, compared with $1,909,013 in the same month last year. The balance for dividends was $1,846,235, against $1,577,900.

The Alaska Gold Mines Company had a gross income of $371,044 in the quarter ended March 31, a decline of $87,500 from the total reported for the preceding quarter.

The Jones Brothers' Tea Company reports sales for April amounting to $1,100,180, an increase of $192,750 over the corresponding month last year.

The McCrory Stores Corporation's sales in April amounted to $680,400, against $573,369 in April, 1917.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 15.—Forty-one new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,813,500, were chartered today. They include:

Kapok Mfg. Co., Manhattan, contracting, $5,000; E. Mansk, J. J. Driscoll, W. A. Daly, 281 Broadway.

J. Loewy & Co., Manhattan, shirts, collars, and cuffs, $200,000; A. C., H. A., and G. S. Loewy, 504 Broadway.

Atlas Agency, Manhattan, export and import business, $10,000; J. H. Rose, B. B. Neal, C. H. Garity, 119 Leonard St.

Lubricup Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $250,000; F. J. Connor, F. D. Lincoln, F. T. Craven, New Rochelle.

Vosepel-Thirion Co., Bronx, ornamental and architectural iron works, $5,000; F. Thirion, D. and D. Vosepel, Jr., 1,140 Clay Av., Bronx.

Shepp Broom Works, Brooklyn, $10,000; L. Nace, C. J. and J. M. Trone, 370 East 7th St., Brooklyn.

Cambridge Mfg. Co., Spring Valley, merchandise of all kinds, $10,000; E. A. Gerbach, G. Lambert, D. S. Dushkind, 5 Beekman St.

Spiro Dye and Chemical Works, Manhattan, $20,000; A. Roberts, S. and C. Spiro, 222 Riverside Drive.

L. Schmid & Co., Manhattan, commission business in tobacco, $500,000; J. E. Rapp, A. Ise and L. Schmid, 138 Water St.

Art Interior Decorators, Manhattan, upholstery, $5,000; H. Detinger, E. Antkes, J. E. Ankus, 299 Broadway.

Effort Realty Co., Manhattan, $25,000; R. Jermansky, J. L. Gregory, G. E. Wilson, 116 Nassau St.

Burland Printing Co., Manhattan, $8,000; S. Weinstein, I. Kamenetsky, S. Rabinowitz, 74 East 149th St.

Shawnee Realty Corp., Manhattan, $300,000; W. W. Wyckoff, D. H. Knett, P. E. Tolson, 122 West 49th St.

A. M. Dunstan Co., Manhattan, ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; J. Goodman, H. P. Martin, F. Rosenthal, Times Building.

Grossman & Brown, Manhattan, shoes and leather, $20,000; S. Brown, J. and A. Grossman, 676 Beck St., Bronx.

Arrow Corset Corp., Manhattan, $35,000; M. and B. and L. Gutman, 1,186 Madison Av.

Roman Bronze Works, Brooklyn, statuary and architectural castings, $100,000; A. Rathheim, M. M. Hirson, A. A. Bertini, 44 Cedar St.

Orange County News Co., Middletown, $15,000; J. Botti, A. Krasnow, F. Morowitz, Middletown.

Bar Vending Machine Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. White, M. Klein, A. Werner, 52 West 119th St.

The Wiener Hussey Co., Manhattan, women's and children's wearing apparel, $90,000; D. L. Pedell, W. J. Hussey, M. Wiener, 665 West 160th St.

David J. Goldman Co., Manhattan, clothing, $60,000; Leight, L. Blumberg, D. J. Goldman, 44 West 106th St.

F. H. Niles & Co., Manhattan, machinery and equipments, $50,000; E. W. Stuart, M. S. Barnhart, D. E. Hanlon, 30 West 9th St.

Canero Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Drucker, J. and M. D. Canero, 2,451 2d Av.

Hymen Mendelson Real Estate Corp., Rochester, $30,000;

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BURELLA Wanted.—We are open to buy burella, all shades, 60067 American. Prasser & Schneiderman, 149 West 27th. Farragut 3179.

CHAMBRAYS Wanted.—Lancaster, Copenhagen and 10; quantity no object; spot cash. Chelsea 9714.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—¾ goods. Irving Finkelstein, Mad. Square 2844.

CHIFFON VELVET Wanted.—All silk, in undesirable or high shades, at a price, net cash. Madison Square 8690.

CLOTH Wanted.—Suitings, all kinds of cloth, 1,153 Broadway, Room 1,223.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Fall coats and suits of better kind; also motor coats. Call any morning, 10 to 12, this week. 6 and 8 East 27th St., 14th floor, front.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Will look at samples of Fall cloth coats and suits all morning; only those who have their own cloth need call. 149 West 30th St., top floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders for Fall coats and suits of the better grade. 11 West 32d, fifth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits. 22 West 26th St., 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted. — Prominent jobber placing Fall orders. Call morning, 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at better made coats every morning. 20 West 27th, 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at better grade Fall line. 131 West 28th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock order Fall coats. Call all week. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at ladies' cloth coats. 134 West 29th, 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking for better grades. 35 West 31st St., seventh floor.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber, placing stock orders. 4th floor, 38 West 33d.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—All makes; will pay cash. S. Glatstone & Son, 31 West 4th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted. — Unbleached, bleached, and striped flannels, also gingham, percales and cotton serge. Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Phone Broad 1439.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Repp, pique gabardine and jobs; pay cash. Hirsh, 1,161 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE and GEORGETTES Wanted.—All colors. Halper & Friedman, 627 Broadway.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—All Fall shades; quantity. Greeley 1544.

DELHI Wanted.—A. W. Co., Spring shades; will pay cash; price must be reasonable. Gramercy 1661.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders, georgette, crepe de chine, taffeta, and jersey dresses, both popular and high grade, samples mornings. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are now placing large orders on Fall dresses; bring own samples, we furnish material. H. A. R., 22 West 32d, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash, any quantity, silk jersey or wash dresses; samples mornings. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall satin, serge and jersey styles; orders given. 11th floor, 54 West 25th St.

FLANNELS Wanted.—Heavyweight; will pay cash. S. Glatstone & Son, 31 West 4th.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Amoskeag plaids; also pajama check.; cash. Farragut 4060.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Plaid and checks. U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

HANDKERCHIEFS Wanted. — Cotton and hair combs for ladies and men. Call with samples, 218 West 22d St., 11th floor.

HOSIERY Wanted.—13-inch fibre hose, black and white, in large quantities, Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted—Heather mixtures and plain colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 38th St.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Heather mixtures. Platt & Kolber, 20 West 17th.

KHAKI Wanted.—28-inch khaki, in large quantity. Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

KHAKI DRILLES Wanted.—Also gray drilles, twills, &c. Room 26, 2 West 15th.

MIXTURE Wanted.—Normandie, Bachman 17506; all colors. H. Markowitz Sons, Inc., 90 Madison Av. 6890 Madison Square.

MULL Wanted.—Open to buy Seco, spot cash; white and colors. Chelsea 9819.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Velour, burellas, and ¾ goods, all colors; will pay cash. Samuel Printz, 30 West 24th.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Panamas, serges, &c.; spot cash. Zipkin, 1,183 Broadway.

PIQUES Wanted.—27-inch, immediate delivery, under 28 cents. Franklin 1774.

POM POMS Wanted.—American 0816, cash. Madison Square 3121.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for poplins, all colors, for cash. Farragut 5166.

SATIN and MESSALINES Wanted.—Any quantity. Mad. Sq. 2740.

SATINS Wanted.—Washable white for skirts, in quantities. Gramercy 5510.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for any quantity of Amoskeag serges; especially 7014 and 7303. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 606 Broadway. Spring 6311.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 1,000 pieces, $2.50 to $3, for cash; all standard makes. L. 5 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Good qualities, large quantities; must be good value. G 100 Times.

SERGES AND BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—All kinds of serges, also S. B. C. L., navy Phone Canal 9617.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235, 838, Gilberts, 3850; also similar serges. Gramercy 6934.

SERGE Wanted.—14 navy, 4 black, No. 7120, at $2.80 net cash, Madison Square 587.

SERGES Wanted.—S. B. G. L. cotton warps, all worsted. Stuyvesant 2676.

SERGES Wanted.—High shade. Farragut 3555.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy 54289, 7120, 809, 528, 11433, cash. S 83 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay $2.70 cash for No. 7120, 54289. Madison Square 3867.

SILK Wanted.—Open for a quantity of three-thread crepe de chine; also wash satin for cash. Spring 5857.

SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on suits; call with samples. 19 West 24th St., 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber wants stout and odd-sized suits. Call with samples, 8th floor, 6 East 28th St.

SILVERTONE. Velours Wanted.—All Fall shades; quantity. Greeley 1544.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Fall shades; any quantity. Farragut 9805.

SUITS, Coats, Waists, Dresses Wanted.—Cash, better grade. National, Franklin 2412.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits, 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Looking at better grade Fall line. 28 West 25th, 4th fl.

SUITS Wanted.—Better grade only. Call with samples, 1,135 Broadway, Room 1223.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders, better grade, 19 W. 24th, 11th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at suits. 32 East 31st, 1st floor.

VELOURS Wanted.—K 544, 11050; colors—reindeer, burgundies, taupe. Phil Herzog & Sons, 1,237 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H. Botany or any other qualities. Greeley 3877.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for heavyweight velours, all colors, for cash. Farragut 5166.

VENETIAN Wanted.—Imported only, any quantity, for cash; submit samples. Morris Waldman, 1,161 Broadway.

WOOL PLUSHES Wanted.—Briestley's, Stevens's, Chase's, all colors. Hanauer & Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLANKETS.—Large quantity khaki color, cotton, single blankets, 66x84, weighing over three pounds. N 399 Times Downtown.

BROADCLOTH, velour and serges; large quantities; standard numbers; below market price; 235, 838, 3850, 936, 6234, 9, 104, 8, B. G. L., 1464, W. F. X., 7301, 6301 and others. Madison Square 3176.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, 6 black, 4 navy, 2 green, 2 brown, 1 burgundy, 1 taupe, 2 plum; reasonable. Call 13 West 20th, 2d floor.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 355, 50 pieces, at $3.37½ net, cash; also 10 pieces velour at $2.75. No phone calls. See Elias, 7 West 3d St.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and Botany, serges 6936, 6234, 9240; also velours. P. Bernzweig, 1,121 Broadway.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany and F. & H.; serge 528, 849, 838; velours 544. Gramercy 4409.

BROADCLOTH.—3,000 pounds small remnants, black and colors. Finger, 332 Bowery, Spring 5028.

BROADCLOTH.—Columbia and Botany 315, price $3.80, taupe 2 pieces, burgundy 2, brown 2, navy 1, black 8. Madison Sq. 2947.

BROADCLOTH.—Forestman and Hoffmans and botany; all colors; price $3.75 net cash. Phone Murray Hill 5458.

BROADCLOTHS, serges, velours; well known numbers; very reasonable. 1,128 Broadway, room 801.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH. — 100 Columbia, radium, Curtiss Warren 434, burellas, gabardines, Oxfords. Farragut 9812.

BROADCLOTH.—8 pieces, black, 50 inches; $2.25 net. Farragut 2357.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315; all shades. Farragut 9498.

BROADCLOTH, Velours, Serges for sale. Farragut 3555.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany No. 355, navy, black, $3.23, net 30. Madison Square 1872.

BURELLA.—New Fall shades, 30 pieces. Chelsea 8296.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds, D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CLOAKINGS. — Velours, meltons, suitings; 3-4, 4-4, 6-4; several hundred pieces to close. Metropolis Woolen Co., 35 West 21st.

CLOAKINGS.—Will sell 40 pieces ¾ goods, Stoney & Starkey 173; also broadcloth. I. Finkelstein, 29 West 32d St.

COATINGS.—Large assortment off price. Call 118 West 27th, top floor.

COATEES and Stoles.—Plush, beaver, kersami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATS, CAPES, and SUITS on hand, the best ever; closing out prices; "Our Special" pompom coats, 100 per cent. wool; no camouflage. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 35th St. We are closed this Friday and Saturday.

COATS, Suits, and Capes.—800 on the racks in velours and Fisher & Kennedy tweeds; genuine Palm Beach motor coats and other wanted fabrics. Five Per Cent. Cloak Co., Inc., 11 West 32d.

COATS.—High-grade flapper and junior coats for jobbers catering to better trade; Fall lines ready. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

COATS.—Automobile linen and mohair duster coats for men and women, $1.50-$5; also jobs. Reliable Coat Co., 41 West 21st St.

COATS.—Wonderful styles, better grade coats for jobbers only; popular prices. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Cloth, satin, taffeta, to close out; also early Fall line ready. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—Cravenette tweeds and linen dusters for immediate delivery. Harris Raincoat House, 1,115 Broadway. Farragut 9090.

COATS.—Automobile linen and mohair duster coats for men and women, $1.50-$5. Reliable Coat Co., 41 West 21st.

COATS.—350 new Spring models, velours, serges, poplins, and silks, to close out at a price. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Smart styles on racks at reduced prices. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall line complete. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Spring, to close out; Fall line ready. Plotkin Bros., 110 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Close out silk garments below cost. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000, all wool, velours, 6-14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

CORDUROY.—Standard make; wide wale; 40 boxes assorted brown, black, peach, sky, maize; 75c. Franklin 2644.

CORDUROY.—Medium wale, 31-inch; reasonable. Gramercy 2974.

COTTON GOODS.—White, pink, blue, repp; also narrow wale pique. Ashenheim, 30 West 15th.

COTTON GOODS.—Pink batiste and white lingerie at prices below market. York Textile Co., 44 West 25th. Farragut 5804.

COTTON GOODS, suitable for waists and children's dresses, below market price. Clifton Mills, 11 East 17th.

CREPE STRIPE, Japanese, 50 pieces, 22½c. Call Chelsea 5294.

CUTTING MACHINE, Pressing Plant, Shepherd Checks, Velours, (Fall shades, $3.75 net.) Greeley 6042.

DRESSES.—Taffetas on hand at a price, first-class assortment of large sizes in all materials always on hand. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES. — Wonderful value; fancy and white voile dresses, for immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Liberty Dress and Skirt Co., 120 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Big stock of taffetas on hand, to close out at 85. Pauline Ladies' Garment Co., 36 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—Stouts and regulars; satins, silk jerseys, taffetas, washables, organdies; best values in town. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—1,000 better voile, linen, gingham, at sacrifice price. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, Anderson, ginghams, voile; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES, Cotton.—1,000 to sell, reasonable; Lorraine ginghams, also white and fancy voiles. H. Wohl, 12 West 17th.

DRESSES, dimities, voiles, gingnams; superior styles; unequaled values from $2 to $6. Rosebud Mfg. Co., 37 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—300 taffeta, plain and striped, at a bargain; this season's goods; sizes 16 to 42. Bernard N. Frank, 130 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $3.75, $7.50; jobs to close out. Loeb N. Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—500 flesh and white Georgette dresses to close out at a very low price. A Schwartz, 147 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Job, 1,000 taffeta satin and Georgette dresses. Kirschner & Bosniha, 224 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Large variety of gingham dresses, low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reduction. Call 5th floor, 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES, Organdies, Voiles, Foulards, Satins, Crepe de Chines. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Silk and cotton foulards, at sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Georgette, to close out, and taffeta. Royal Wear Mfg. Co., 1,133 B'way.

DRESSES.—Cotton voiles to close out. Modern Costume, 136 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Job of gingham; close at a price. Essanay Dress, 14 West 17th.

FLAGS.—Pure silk American flags, 2x3 inches, 90 cents per gross, and 4½x7 inches, $3 per gross; all mounted on staffs. 11th floor, 920 Broadway. Ask for Mr. Frank.

FLAGS.—American and allied, all silks, mounted or unmounted, at greatly reduced prices. Freydberg, 160 5th Av. Gramercy 976.

FLANNELETTE.—Amoskeag, 36-inch 1921 cloth and teaveldown 36-inch; below market value. Spring 6034.

FRINGES.—Cotton, 1 to 3 inches, to close out. Gramercy 976.

GABARDINES.—100 pieces Gera 10636, all Fall shades. Madison Square 3477.

GEORGETTES. — 40-inch, $1.10; all colors, immed. del. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

GEORGETTE.—White and flesh, to close out, at 95c net cash. Mad. Sq. 2352.

GINGHAMS.—Blue Ridge, 36 inches wide, assorted plains and stripes, 10-20 yards length, below market price. B. Leibel, 145 Greene St. Spring 3941.

GINGHAMS.—32 and 27 inches wide, plain and plaid, Amoskeag, Treffans, Rensrew, and other brands. B. Leibel, 145 Greene St. Spring 3941-2.

GINGHAMS, percales, and chambrays, under prevailing market price. Friedman & Wallach, 71 West 23d St.

HOSIERY.—Have purchased 1,000 dozen full fashion and seamless silk hosiery, which we are offering below the market price. Ferdinand Ehrlich, Inc., 41 Union Square.

JERSEYS.—Wool jerseys, close out, $2.50; good colors. Mad. Sq. 1520 after 9:30.

JERSEY.—Wool, heather mixtures. Chopak, 303 4th Av.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal, four pieces, cheap. Madison Square 3149.

KERSEY.—11433 American poplin, Scotia poplin, black kersey and velours. Jacob Cohen, Madison Square 1076.

MOHAIRS.—100 pieces S. C. L. X., navy and black, at 67½c cash. Orchard 7093.

OXFORD SUITINGS.—Also 51289. Madison Square 1627.

PANAMA 227; navy only; 228 in colors. Chelsea 1896.

PANAMA.—S. P. A. navy, 54 inch, $1; 227 navy, $1. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—30 pieces in assorted colors. Chelsea 6297.

PINKING CUTTING MACHINE, 30-inch, hand power; bargain. Arteraft, 320 Pearl St.

PLUSH.—Dobson 864, K 544, F. & H. velour, Poiret twill, botany, broadcloth, Blumenthal Furmoos 838, P. R., poplin 54289. Mr. Goldberg, 151 West 26th, 4th floor.

PLUSHES, broadcloth, serges, velours, and beavers. Farragut 5628.

PLUSHES to sell. Farragut 4078.

POMPOMS.—American 0816, all colors. Farragut 6210.

POPLINS.—Silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq., 354 4th Av.

POPLINS.—90916, 767, 11433, 3850, 104, M. D., S. L., and M. F. R., 838. Gramercy 845.

POPLIN.—Brichtwood 4860, 40 pieces black and navy. Yale, Madison Square 9862.

POPLIN.—Job high shades; call in person only. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

RADIUM TAFFETA.—40-in., all colors, $1.25; immediate del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

RATINES.—Imported French cotton ratines, white and colors. Phone 5376 Farragut.

REMNANTS of raincoat material for cash. 16 West 25th, fourth floor. Ralph.

REPPS.—Narrow-wale pique, plaid check and white voile, ginghams, chambrays, and poplin; spot delivery. Madison Square 509.

SATEENS, Silks and Cottons, Velvets, Velveteens, Tweeds, &c., below market value. Gramercy 4466.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES.—Andrews 1464, 54 navy, 1210, 4 copenhagen, 3 black, $2.97½; Juilliard's 54202, 37 pieces navy, $2.95; Whitman's 104, 13 pieces navy, $2.85; Amoskeag 7120, 10 pieces navy, $2.87½; C. W. M. 4023, 30 pieces of navy, $2.90; Lorraine, poiret twill, 8667, 7 navy, 3 black, 2 tan, $2.87½. Max Beckerman, 310 6th Av.

SERGES. — Botany 11433, 150 pieces, all shades, wonderful assortment, $3.10 net, 60 days; also several makes of Gilbert's Oxfords. Dubin Woolen Exchange, Madison Square 4845.

SERGES.—41 pieces of navy 1242 featherlight, $2.65, net cash; Juilliards 4800, also 15 pieces of navy serge, $2.85. A. Sendersky, 121 East 24th; Madison Square 4862.

SERGE.—7120, 1464, 104, 90, 7005, 4408, Newport 4632, 1210, 67094, 227, S. P., S. B. G. L., M. F. L., V. S. L., 87. Chas. Globus, Madison Square 488.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104 at $2.87½ net cash; also 10280, 7120, 6597, 6234, 638, 235, 3665; no goods sold over the phone. L. Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

SERGES. — 6122, $2.42½; 6120, $2.55; 104, $2.90; 11433, $3, net 30; 54289, $2.80, net 30; 3850, $2.87½, net 10. Call Ben, Farragut 3042.

SERGES, Velours, Broadcloths, Poplins, &c., to the cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGE.—54289 navy, broadcloth 315 Botany, Murray Hill 5083, 6th floor, 168 Madison Av.

SERGES.—W. F. X. 1464, 6122, 8200, 54289, 3850; price reasonable for cash. K & B. Woolen Co., 251 4th Av. Gramercy 5150.

SERGES.—7301 navy, $2.25; Andrews's 1464 navy, $3.10; 6120 navy, $2.67½. Gramercy 2937.

SERGES.—Botany 11534, 34 pieces, $2.50 net; also Stevens 3020, 33 pieces; reasonable. Eagle Textile Co. Farragut 2491.

SERGES.—1464, 11433, 519, 9, 7120, 54289, 6120, Morti Woolen Co., 73 Madison Av. Madison Square 9342.

SERGES and poplins, 227, 9610, 6077; also leading numbers in broadcloths and velours. Farragut 5849.

SERGES. — Have quantity of high-grade serges to close out cheap for spot cash. Jefferson Worsted Mills, 440 4th Av.

SERGES.—104 and 11433, Amer. poplin and Reeds velour, below market price. Farragut 4325.

SERGES.—American 0636, 6234; Gera Mills 9036. Phone M. R. Alfred, Madison Square 8102.

SERGES.—Whitman's and Gilbert's; also 28-ounce kersey and odds and ends for cap trade. Chelsea 6018.

SERGES.—54289, $2.75; 104, $2.90; 99, $2.95; 10528, $2.65; 11433, $2.90; all net cash. Farragut 4192.

SERGES.—Garfield 519, 200, navy; reasonable. 170 Broadway, Room 501. Madison Square 1520.

SERGES.—6120, $2.65; 54289, $2.80; 519, $3; 104, $2.95; 99, $3.05. No phone calls. K. Hershon, 43 East 20th.

SERGES.—54289, navy; tricotine, 7161 navy, black. D. Winkler & Co., 95 Madison Av. Madison Square 4173.

SERGES.—Leading numbers of French serges at reasonable prices for cash. Chelsea 6895.

SERGE.—10 pieces 780 botany serge, $2.60; also other French serges. Phone Farragut 409.

SERGES to Sell.—54289 for $2.80, 7120 for $2.85, and 809 for $3.05. Madame Hammer, 120 West 45th St.

SERGES.—1210, 67½c; 7614, $2.37½, black; 99, $3.05; 4408, $1.60; poplins, 771, $2.35, navies. Madison Square 6916.

SERGES.—1464, 11433, 809, 90, 3850, 6120, 4108, 4030, 3676. Lorraine, 130 West 29th St., first floor.

SERGES.—54240, 50 pieces; 104, 50 pieces; 528, 25 pieces; 20 pieces; reasonable price for cash. Gramercy 1549.

SERGES. — 16 pieces Doff 58-inch cotton warp, assorted colors; 3 pieces chudda cloth. Farragut 445.

SERGES.—2,000 pieces, all makes reasonable, on cash basis, Phone Hydol, 5264-6 Madison Square.

SERGES.—Navy 7120, 7122, Botany broadcloth 355, 15 pieces at $3.27½ net cash. Morningside 8031.

SERGE.—Whitman's 210 H. W. serge, black and green only; below market price. Mr. Katz, Columbus 9660.

SERGES. 528, 50 pieces, $2.85; 6120, 30 pieces, $2.55; 4059, 30 pieces, $1.65. Madison Square 4020. Extension 31.

SERGES.—11433, Botany 100 or more pieces, $3; also broadcloth. Franklin 778.

SERGES.—Navy and black, 54249 and 54221. Phone Madison Square 8350.

SERGES.—54289, 11433, all navy, to close out for spot cash. Chelsea 3222.

SERGES.—528, 5289, 11433, in large quantities, for sale. Call Madison Square 884.

SERGES.—7614, 6614, 6301, colors only; very cheap. Isaac Goldman, 418 4th Av.

SERGES.—104, 7120, 1464, 9036, 67094. S. Hochberg, 31 East 27th.

SERGE.—Parker Wilder 4050, navy and copen. Farragut 3594.

SERGES.—11433, 6234, 54289, 528, 54292, reasonable for cash. Schwartz, 39 West 29th.

SERGES.—54289 Juilliard's, 25 pieces, navy. Rosner Dress House, 108 West 32d.

SERGES.—Navy, 11433, $2.97½; 1464, $2.97½; 104, $2.95. Madison Square 1320 after 9:30.

SERGES.—54289, navy, $2.82½, net cash. Mad. Sq. 1871.

SERGES.—54289, navy, for cash. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

SERGES, Velours, and Broadcloths. H. L. Bunin, 346 4th Av. Madison Square 631.

SERGES.—Recorded in the 1900, botany 764-S. Madison Square 509.

SERGES.—54289, 4408, all navy; close out for spot cash. Madison Square 659.

SERGE.—54289, navy, $2.80; K 544, black, $4.05; 13009, black, $4.05. Farr. 738.

SERGES.—114, 33 Botany, 100 pieces, navy, cash; also broadcloth. Franklin 778.

SERGES.—1464, 11433, 7120, and 104. Chelsea 1616.

SERGES for sale, U. S. and others, for cash. Farragut 5170.

SERGES.—W. F. X. 9056, W. F. 44-21, 4060, 3665, velour and broadcloth. Farragut 4377.

SERGES.—W. F. X., Lorraine C. S. 1305. Farragut 8990.

SILKS.—Charmeuse wash satins, taffetas and crepes, to close out. Keyport Silk Mills, 416 4th Av.

SILK SKIRTS, $2.75 to close out, cheap. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILVERTONES.—Holden & Leonard, for cash, all colors; also K 544 velour. 10th floor, 32 West 35th.

SKIRTS.—Wash skirts, 500 dozen of the better grade, $2.25 to $3.75 each; write for assortment. Tip Top Skirt Co., 52 West 21st St.

SKIRTS, stripe and plain silk, for immediate delivery; good models; low prices. Flower Dress Co., 19 West 24th.

SKIRTS.—Job cloths and silks, to close out at specially reduced price. Albert Skirt, 110 West 26th.

SKIRTS, Wash skirts, immediate delivery, $4 to $24 dozen. Fishman Bros., 12 W. 17th.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all-wool American poplins, $3.25, in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS, discarded wool samples to close at large reduction. Ford, 149 West 36th.

STAY BINDING.—Black, half-inch, No. 8. Phone, after 9, Farr. 3253.

SUITS.—We have 1,000 Spring suits and coats, and we must sell them at any cost, as we need the room. Julius Pollock, 40-46 West 25th St.

SUITS.—400 to close out; newest styles on cloths and silks at greatly reduced prices. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Closing out our best styles; all latest colors and sizes. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS.—200 silk to close out; latest styles and colors. A. H. Feldman, 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Cloth and silk suits to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th.

SUITS.—250 suits to close out, at a price. Baumann, 12 East 32d St.

SUITS to close out; also capes. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Satins, taffetas, spiral crepes. Philip Mechlowitz & Sons, 25 West 31st St.

TRICOTINE, $3.40, navy 10, taupe 1, reindeer 1. Madison Square 2947.

TWEED.—Tan and gray, 36 inch, with knobs, 45c. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

VELOUR.—150 pieces, styles K 544, 13009, 15020, good assortment colors, $4.15 net 30. S. G. K. Woolen Co., 15 East 26th. Madison Square 1867.

VELOURS. — Heavyweight Lorraine gabardine, 36-inch black velveteen, 27-inch imported velveteen, all colors. Philip Mendetz, 29 West 35th. Greeley 48.

VELOURS, cotton warp and ¾ width; also mercerized three-inch strips and 54-inch corduroy. Chelsea 6018.

VELOURS.—Kelley, Danendahl, Parker Wilder, Kelly Rafter, Ottaqueechee very reasonable. Farrazut 9811.

VELOURS. Serges.—Odd lots to close; Whitman's Panama 230, 67½c. Madison Square 6916.

VELOURS.—American K 544, all shades, $4.25 net, 60 days. Dubin Woolen Exchange, Madison Square 4845.

VELOURS.—American 0880 and Stevens 4281, Spring shades, $3.10 net. Chelsea 8890. Ask for Freidman.

VELOURS.—K 544, 15027, 15028, 60 pieces, $4 net cash. Farragut 2924.

VELOURS.—K 544, 11050, 15020, 13046. Yale, Madison Square 9862.

VELOURS.—American 13046, all colors, $4.15 net cash. Cohen & Hart, 15 West 17th,

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOURS.—Amer. 544, 11050 and 13009; 60 pieces; all colors. Chelsea 9824.

VELOURS.—Cheap; 25 pieces Fall shades 0660 American. Mad. Sq. 1520 after 9:30.

VELVETS, CHIFFON.—Cheney Bros. chiffon for sale in short lengths; all staple colors. 236 5th Av., Room 1083.

VENETIANS.—32 and 66 inch; black and colored. Spring 9882.

VIGEROUX.—Gray, all-worsted, 40 pieces; also high shades poplins. Call in person only, Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

VOILE.—White, 40 inches; immediate shipment. Barclay 3095.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voile to close out in quantities only; jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 dozen of the better grade, $2.25 to $3.75 each; write for assortment. Tip Top Skirt Co., 52 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery; $9-$36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOLENS.—82 pieces American Woolen Co. 11050, assorted colors; 8 pieces 15020, assorted colors, at $4.25 net. Phone Madison Square 920.

WOOLENS.—Large quantity ¾ coatings, best qualities, in all colors; also velours, serges, poplins, in all colors, for immediate delivery. Eureka Woolen Mills. Madison Square 6617.

WOOLENS for sale; broadcloth, poplins, velour, and pom pom. Gramercy 206.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted for a high-grade line of satin, Georgette, and taffeta dresses; high-grade models only. 12 West 31st St., third floor.

CAMISOLES Wanted.—Contractors kindly call with your samples to Room 702, 83 West 34th.

General Notices.

FURNISHED OFFICE, including attentive agency representation; $25 monthly. 11 Broadway, Office 919.

ADDRESSOGRAPH FRAMES Wanted.—State quantity and price. Manhattan Petticoat Co., 3 West 29th St.

TENTS. — All styles and sizes. Columbus Mfg. and Supply Co., 880-882 9th Av.

Help Wanted.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—A large Philadelphia women's wear store, doing a business of over $3,000,000, requires the services of a thoroughly experienced, first-class advertising manager; department store experience desirable; must be a man of broad business experience; to the right man is offered a splendid opportunity to connect with a live house; state full experience with former firms and enclose samples of work if desired. Apply to Blauner's, 833 Market St., Philadelphia.

MILLINERY BUYER.—Stewart's of Philadelphia require the services of an experienced buyer for popular-priced millinery; excellent opportunity for hustling, wide-awake woman; state full experience with former firms. Apply to "Stewart's," 1,027 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN, cotton goods; only man having following in the waist and dress trade need apply; good drawing account given to right man. Z 244 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....6 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Drug Prices Continue Firm.

Higher primary markets for numerous crude materials and the scarcity of local stocks have restricted trade in drugs and chemicals, Drug and Chemical Markets will say today. Government buying has kept the market fairly well cleaned of stocks. The export movement continues to be restricted under the new ruling of the War Trade Board, and in some quarters shippers are complaining bitterly of the difficulties in obtaining licenses. Narcotics closed easy, with prices tending downward, due in part to fair arrivals of the crude materials. Price fluctuations have been narrow and mostly upward. The only development of importance was the sharp decline of $1 a pound in thymol.

Gray Goods Sales Fair.

A fair business was put through in the local gray goods market yesterday, with first hands the principal sellers. In fact second-hand transactions of importance were missing during the day. The "stars" of the day's selling were 38½-inch 60-48s, which sold at 15¼ cents for delivery in May, June and July. Eighteen cents was paid for 38½-inch 64-60s for this month's delivery, and spot Northern goods of 39-inch 68-72 construction brought 19½ cents. Further business for nearby deliveries was put through in sateens and twills, but the business in sheetings and other coarse yarn goods could easily have been larger. These were mill prices on printcloths at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s....25c | 38½-inch, 64-60s..18c
39-inch, 72-76s....22¼c | 38½-inch, 64-56s..17½c
39-inch, 68-72s....19½c | 38½-inch, 60-52s..16c
39-inch, 56-44s....15c | 38½-inch, 60-48s..15½c
38½-inch, 64-64s..18½c | 27-inch, 64-60s....12¾c

Sleeveless Coats of Velvet.

There seems to be a growing demand for sleeveless coats made of velvet. According to reports from several local manufacturers these garments come in for frequent mention in the reorders that are now being placed by merchants in all parts of the country. Black is usually preferred. Many of these coats are little more than vests. Some of them do not even come together in front, but are held to the figure with a belt, also of black velvet. On a few of the popular models, black patent leather belts are being shown and promise to gain wide favor.

Bathing Suits Well Sought.

Business in bathing suits is becoming very active, according to a number of local manufacturers. Orders are said to be numerous just now, and there seems to be eager for supplies. Vivid colors and startling combinations of colors are said to be as actively sought as they ever have been in the past, contrary to many predictions made earlier in the year. Lavender seems to be particularly liked and appears in a majority of the latest suits shown, either as the body color or as trimming. Gray and lavender is one of the favored combinations. Wool jersey is the leading fabric, and is frequently trimmed with embroidery in heavy wool yarns of several colors.

Expect Lace Exports to Increase.

Men who have their fingers on the pulse of the lace and embroidery trade are predicting a rapid expansion of the American export business in this merchandise as a result of the war. While the totals are still small, steady gains in this business have been noted in the last several years, and with the growing use of lace and embroideries in various foreign markets still larger increases are looked for. Especially is this trade expected to increase with Australia, Canada, and the South American countries. St. Gall is said to be virtually eliminated as an export factor for the time being in countries outside of Europe, and for two reasons. The first is that manufacturers there are apparently having their hands full in supplying the European demand, and the second is the scarcity of tonnage to carry the goods that can be spared for other markets.

Good Piano Season.

Piano sales during the last four weeks seem to have been very good. Several manufacturers report having bettered last year's record of business for the same period, while others claim not to have fallen behind any. Cash business was fair, though the bulk of the orders were placed on a part payment basis. Most of the business during the period mentioned seems to have been in the medium priced lines which give good quality without the various elaborations obtained in the most expensive grades. The demand for the very cheap instruments is said to be small.

Do Not Want White Gold.

A resolution recommending the discontinuance of the use of white gold in place of platinum in the manufacture of jewelry embodying precious stones was passed yesterday at a meeting of jewelry manufacturers and retailers at the Hotel Biltmore. The meeting, which grew out of the commandeering of platinum, iridium, and palladium by the Government for war uses, was called by the Jewelers Vigilance Committee, and was attended by representative retail jewelers from Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Boston, and this city. A second resolution passed recommended the inclusion in the karat designation stamped on articles such as watch chains, cigarette cases, &c., of the letter "w" or the words "white" or "white gold" in cases where they are made of this metal instead of platinum. The purpose is to protect the public from the selling, by unscrupulous dealers, of articles of white gold as platinum. While this metal resembles platinum more or less in appearance, it does not resemble platinum so far as "workability," value, and wearing qualities are concerned.

Cotton or Silk Gingham?

Dress manufacturers in this city are unable to decide as yet whether cotton or silk gingham is to be the best seller in dresses during the coming Summer. In some quarters it is said that silks in gingham effects have been very actively sought, and the opinion is expressed that they are displacing the cotton ginghams of last year. Others in the trade, however, believe that cotton gingham dresses are going to be as good as they ever were, chiefly because of the fact that they can be laundered without in any way injuring the dress. "However," as one manufacturer put it yesterday, "only time will tell."

Oxfords and Pumps Are Liked.

It seems to be pretty definitely determined that oxfords and pumps are to be the correct thing in women's shoes this Spring and Summer. Business in those lines is said to have been consistently good since the season opened, and so far makes a very favorable comparison with the record of sales for the same period a year back. There is a tendency, it is reported, toward the darker shades of tan, and this has manifested itself particularly in oxfords, which began the season in black patent leather. It is said that gray is also considered smart.

Has Paid the Second Installment.

WAR NEED TO LEAVE WOOL FOR CIVILIANS

Government Takes Account of Domestic Requirements in Planning to Outfit Army.

MANUFACTURERS INSESSION

Hear Each Will Receive a Blank on Which to Notify Federal Authorities of His Wants.

It was made plain at the annual meeting of the Woolen Goods Exchange in the Metropolitan Tower yesterday that the Government does not intend to overlook the requirements of the civilian population for woolen clothing, in its anxiety to adequately care for the new armies to be brought into the field for service against Germany.

Nathaniel Stevens of M. T. Stevens & Sons Company, North Andover, Mass., President of the exchange, presided at the meeting, which was attended by the leading woolen manufacturers and mill representatives of the United States.

With the Government holding close supervision over the country's stocks of raw wool, the prevalent opinion at the meeting was that it would not be safe to make large commitments on Spring goods until the policy of the Government was more fully outlined and the amount of wool available for civilian uses was determined. Some of the manufacturers said that the only thing to be done now was to work up such wools as happened to be available for civilian uses and not adaptable to military fabrics.

The fact that the Government proposed, to the best of its ability, to safeguard civilian needs in making allotments of raw wool, was announced by Frederic S. Clark of North Billerica, Mass., Chairman of the War Service Committee of the Wool Manufacturing Industry. Mr. Clark said the War Industries Board would, as soon as practicable, send circular letters of information to all manufacturers with blanks on which they could indicate their needs for wool for commercial purposes.

"We must all make up our minds to the fact that to a greater and greater degree, the resources of the American wool manufacturers are going to be absorbed by the needs of the brave men who are fighting our battles overseas," said President Stevens in his annual address. "To serve them and to serve the country must be more and more our final consideration.

"Unless they win, our business, and everybody else's business in America, will be of no particular account. The American soldiers who are fighting on the fields of France are fighting for America as definitely as if the foe were on our sea coasts. We owe it to our army and navy to support them with just as much vigor and whole-hearted-ness as if an enemy fleet were in Massachusetts Bay and enemy troops on Long Island. This is the spirit in which all of us should conduct all our dealings with our Government."

Others who spoke were William E. Wood, President of the American Woolen Company, Boston; Robert T. Francis of the Pontoosuc Woolen Manufacturing Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; George E. Kunhardt, Lawrence, Mass., and John R. Hinchliffe, General Manager of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, Peace Dale, R. I.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Nathaniel Stevens, North Andover, Mass.; Vice President, O. M. Stafford, Cleveland, Ohio; Executive Committee, the President and Vice President ex-officio, John W. Burrows, New York; James H. Knapp, New York, and John R. Hinchliffe, Peace Dale, R. I.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Op. rev.	$6,061,229	$6,410,878	$4,796,248
Net op. rev.	2,467,903	2,089,101	1,121,416
Bal. aft. tax.	2,152,291	1,946,810	974,726
Other income.	308,592	97,998	47,096
Gross income.	2,457,883	2,044,806	1,021,824
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,258,687	1,223,118	241,205

Public Utilities.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE for April—

	1918.	1917.	Decrease.
Gross	154,147	130,196	*2,951
Net aft. taxes.	56,186	63,954	5,768
Sur. aft. chgs.	29,614	36,143	6,528
4 mos. gross.	539,026	514,270	*24,756
Net aft. taxes.	235,407	248,446	15,039
Sur. aft. chgs.	119,008	137,279	18,271

*Increase.

NEWPORT NEWS & HAMPTON RAILWAY, GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for March—

	1918.	1917.	increase.
Gross	145,998	99,457	57,540
Net aft. taxes.	87,090	47,417	9,612
Sur. aft. chgs.	17,797	7,025	10,771

Miscellaneous.

ALASKA GOLD MINES CO. for the first quarter of 1918—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross value of product	$711,044	$589,483	$168,444
Oper. exp.	375,884	340,748	256,364
Op. deficit.	4,840	*108,740	113,080
Misc. income.	*3,878	4,803	17,981
Total deficit.	8,018	*113,043	121,061

*Profit. †Loss. ‡Decrease.

BUTTE & SUPERIOR MINING for the first quarter of 1918—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Net val. zinc.	1,405,271	1,900,039	4,587,412
Net val. lead.	286,518	383,226	204,303
Misc. income.	9,291	42,309	21,427
Total deficit.	1,651,080	2,275,619	4,813,142
Op. costs, dep., tax, &c.	1,323,099	1,214,599	1,068,208
Profits	327,981	1,061,020	3,564,989

JONES BROTHERS TEA CO. for April—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Sales	1,109,129	916,370	192,759
4 mos. sales.	4,261,702	3,520,089	741,613

McCRORY STORES CORPORATION for April—

Sales	680,405	573,399	107,006
4 mos. gross.	2,526,768	2,145,156	381,607

NORTH AMERICAN PULP & PAPER for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross op. rev.	8,523,451	3,968,113	*$34,659
Op. profit	689,354	600,013	89,341
Total income.	1,318,740	808,262	510,478
Surplus	106,165	†309,360	414,525
‡Minority	59,563	2,062	56,511
Balance	45,602	†312,412	358,014

*Decrease. †Deficit. ‡Minority stockholders' interests, proportion of profits in controlled companies.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Miller ⟨Campbell et al.
Schintatus ⟨Lacka. Co.
Knowles ⟨NY, NH & H.
Kolacki ⟨Am Sug Ref.
Kellogg ⟨Utility Co.
Re McGowin.
McCullough ⟨PaRR Co.
Stanley Wks ⟨Twisted Wire, &c, Co.
Empire Carry. ⟨Same.
Turok ⟨same.
Stathpol ⟨NY C RR.
Kroster ⟨Erie RR.
Grigas ⟨Central RR.
No day calendar.

Kuhnhold ⟨Deutsch Astral Damps, &c.
Harms & Co ⟨Tug R J Moran.
Wandell ⟨Tug Wm F Cahill.
McCarren ⟨NY, N H & H RR.
Peterson ⟨Penn RR.
Napoli ⟨Cunard SS Co.
Johnson ⟨Ship Talus.
McWilliams ⟨Tug Greenwich.
Federal Ins Co ⟨Tug Louise Rugge.
O'Boyle ⟨McQuade Stevedoring Co.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity:
Rice ⟨Mayer.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Hogan ⟨CO RR of N J.
Renneberg ⟨T Hogan & Sons.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Case on—McConnell ⟨Hubbard.

DISTRICT COURT—Ward, J.—In Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. —Admiralty.
Pierce ⟨SS San Guglielmo, &c.
Daly ⟨Tug P RR, No 32.
Wells ⟨SS Sherman.
McCaldin Bros ⟨SS S R Jones & Tugs.
Howell ⟨D, L & W RR & Barges.
N Y C RR ⟨Tug Luzerne.
Vail ⟨Ship Asmund & Bush Co.
Woods ⟨Tug Henrico.
Hughes ⟨same.
S S Knutsafford Corp ⟨Barber & Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 812, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2 P. M.: Formanns et al ⟨R. A. Weber Silk Dyeing Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 328, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Admiralty.
Majestic Coal Co ⟨SS Merritt & Chapman Co Stavargeren, (on trial.)
Potter ⟨Schr Annie F Conlon.
Raphel Co ⟨Majestic Coal Co, (on trial.)
Gottesman & an ⟨Canadian Atl & Plant SS Co.
Cancannen ⟨SS Cornelia.
Jordan SS Co ⟨SS Meran, T & T Co ⟨SS Cornelia.
Adriatic.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Dowling, Smith, Page, and Merrell, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.
Cod Wax Prod Co ⟨Indian Refining Co.
Barrington ⟨Hotel Astor.
B Cond (E 23th St.)
Orto Butler.
Met Trust Co ⟨Long Acre Elec, &c, Co.
Hayes ⟨Welling Co.
Elsen ⟨Badouine.
Smith ⟨Addoms.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Horton Co ⟨Sheldon Co.
Re McGowan ⟨Williams.
Brand ⟨Bereford.
Chatham Sq Rty Co ⟨Lidhue.
Lentchner ⟨Lentchner.
Markowitz ⟨Friedberg.
Re N E Equit Ins Co, (Tolleries.)
Goepel ⟨Wirth.
Sophian ⟨Rohnson.
Victor Flag Co ⟨Artistic Dyeing Co.
Re City Island Land Co.
Deutsch Co.
Kirschenstein ⟨Lipshitz.
Knopf ⟨Sherry.
Thayer ⟨Berg.
Miller ⟨Goldberg.
Solomon ⟨Bernstein.
Equit Life Assur Soc ⟨Casserly Assets Co.
Bragg ⟨Taylor.
Garbus ⟨Walner.
CNY ⟨Press.
Re Sheppard.
Guar Tr Co ⟨2d Av R R.
B. (City.)
Jaffe ⟨Ridley.
CNY ⟨Block.
Goldberg ⟨J. B. Greenhut Co.
Thorne ⟨Israelowitz.
Gordon ⟨Fishman.
Goldberg ⟨Greenhut Co.
Commons ⟨Jardine.
Deathieson & Co.
Vaughan ⟨Carpet.
Leskewitz ⟨Saberwhite.
Seaton ⟨McWhirter.
Barbieri ⟨Barbieri.
Jordan ⟨Hamburger.
Sophian ⟨Fid & Dep Co of Md.
De Lisser Eng Co ⟨Lott.
Fairman.
U S Fire Ins Co ⟨Lott.
Sanson ⟨Van Name.
Van Dyck Estates ⟨Nat Holding Co.
Ackerson ⟨Ry Rys, (2.)
Brady ⟨same, (2.)
Barat ⟨same.
Clark ⟨same.
Glass ⟨same.
Hinz ⟨same.
Keegan ⟨same.

PART II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Long ⟨Press Pub Co.
Thayer ⟨Downes & Co.
Young ⟨Potter.
Rue Bronx Boulevard.
Brassard ⟨Brassard.
Johnson ⟨Johnson.
Com'l Trust ⟨Bradley.
Volberding ⟨Composite Metal Lathe Co.
Drexl ⟨Drexl.
Elser ⟨Elser.
Winslow ⟨Winslow.
Re criminal causes: ⟨Cardilli ⟨Cardilli.
Re Flanagan.
Re Sisson ⟨McManus.
Simms Magneto Co ⟨Corp.
Bird ⟨May.
Parver ⟨Parver.
Opdyke ⟨Simmons.
De Leon ⟨De Leon.
General calendar:
Presspriche ⟨Hamilton.
Irving Silk Co ⟨Lang.
Gershel ⟨Hickson.
Pelli ⟨Mulvaney.
Preston ⟨Rice.

PART IV.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PARTS VI, VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Blur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kogut ⟨Zapoleosns Quality Shop, Inc.
Mansbach ⟨Fed Ins.
Nolan ⟨Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
Sloan ⟨Dwyer.
Wilson ⟨Connor.
Brunswick Balk Collender Co ⟨Faass.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ing—Fullerton ⟨Mason Seaman Transp.
Inq ⟨Eisman ⟨Lillian.
Sullivan ⟨Wolf.
Norwood ⟨Bradley Co.
Appell ⟨Int Rr Co.
Tesoriert ⟨Bush (2.)
Goldman ⟨Lanigan Bros.
De Perri ⟨Mathiesen.
Siegel ⟨Loew's Theatrical Enterprises.
Ashburner ⟨Wyckoff.
Broderick ⟨Hilborn.
Spitz ⟨Lewintner.
Grimmelbein ⟨Middendorf.
Howe ⟨Int R T.
McNellis ⟨Kramer.
J McElroy ⟨Harrington
S McElroy ⟨same.
Suter ⟨Lehigh Val RR.
White ⟨Elliott.
Denyton ⟨Hilliker.
McKenney ⟨Baxter.
Gunther ⟨Weinstein.
M Comerford ⟨Int R T
T Comerford ⟨same.
Rubinstein ⟨Richman.
Gleich ⟨NY Rys.
Ogus ⟨same.
Feldman ⟨Price.
Stern ⟨C I & R RR.
Sammon ⟨Rebuect.
Ohn ⟨D' Patterson.
Kleven ⟨NY & Stamford Ry.
Wolf ⟨Daniel Morris Co, Inc.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Gallagher ⟨Smith.
Cohn ⟨Triangle Weist.
McArdle ⟨NY C RR.
Hardman Tire & Rub ⟨Stand Vulcanite Pen
Jacobson ⟨Fid & Cas.
Rebman & Co ⟨N Y C RR.
Sopfian ⟨Fid & Dep Co of Md.
Goldstein ⟨Saenger Co.
Teele ⟨Mayer.
Am Phono Co ⟨Kenyon Mfg Co.
Guar Trust Co ⟨Cobb Prell ⟨Roche.
North Eastern Const Co ⟨CNY.
Shindler ⟨Elias.
Hennessy ⟨Pearse.
McNelli ⟨Shellito.
Odell ⟨CNY.
O'Brien ⟨NY, NH & H RR.
People ex rel Perlstein ⟨Shernoff.
Barone ⟨Gianelli.
McCutcheon ⟨Boston & Maine RR.
Moore ⟨Kraus.
Topokyan ⟨Western Cartridge Co.
Post & McCord ⟨N Y Municipal Ry.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Simon ⟨Empire Carrying Corp.

PART VI.—Geoff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Kellogg, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Collins ⟨McWilliams.

PART XVIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Felix Isman, Inc ⟨Hecksher.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
William Richards.
John T Meehan.
Conrad Petri.
Wills for probate:
Heinrich Brandt.
John B Manning.
Jane Lowden.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Mayme M Darlington.
Albert Spaulding.
Elisa De G Frey.
Resolvid Gardener.
Mary T Byrne.
Francis S Smith.
Julius P A Mieckahka.
Martin Haley.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bohmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Kraus ⟨Wolf & Kahn.
Moscahlades Bros ⟨Mander.
Reiner ⟨Gronman.
Manzi ⟨Blaker.
Burr ⟨Jacobs.
Nugent & Bro, &c, Co ⟨Home Pattern Co.
Winternitz ⟨Pierce Butler & Pierce.
Eisenberg ⟨Goodman.
Baruch ⟨Copeland.
Spiller ⟨Klein.
Forgo ⟨Town Topics Pub Co.
Moskowitz ⟨Meyer, (2.)
Bohle ⟨Rathjen.
Oskrewitz ⟨Bier.
Pogrivsky ⟨Rosedale Dairy Co.
Hirsch ⟨Dunne & Co.
Grusecki ⟨Richardson.
Ferarra ⟨O'Connor, Inc.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finelits, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Elkow ⟨NY Rys.
Feuerman ⟨I R T.
Blankstein ⟨Maxwell.
Golinder ⟨same.
Greenberg ⟨Dulberg.
Mayerson Co ⟨Shapiro.
Bernstein ⟨Bernstein.
Garfinkel ⟨Siegel.
Frederick ⟨Black & White Cab Co.
Cohen ⟨Kaminsky.
Mells ⟨Sherman.
Yanowitz ⟨same.
Weissbrot ⟨N Y Rys.
Radel ⟨Roossin.
Tasioli ⟨N Y Rys.
Sherman ⟨Union Ry.
Cantwell ⟨Horn & Hardart Co.
Rubencahn ⟨Hechtman.
Lewis ⟨N Y Rys.
Brennan ⟨Coder.
Greenberg ⟨Globe Rys Bread Co.
Goldberger ⟨Larkin.
Foran ⟨N Y Rys.
Hellman ⟨same.
Edgerton ⟨Automatic Corp of ⟨O'Neill Bros Co.
Doyle ⟨Kilmarx.
Schreyer ⟨Piechtheim.
Beasick ⟨Basdan.
Raber ⟨Barthal.
Malia ⟨Douglaston Rty Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Shelmadine ⟨Shelmadine.
Barnett ⟨Ritterband.
PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Oxenburg ⟨Equit Bank of US ⟨Equit Fire Ins Co.
Same ⟨Svea Fire, &c, Co
Same ⟨Brunswick Fire Ins Co.
Same ⟨Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co.
Same ⟨Franklin Fire Ins Co.
Kupferberg ⟨New Home Gas, &c, Co.
Platzman ⟨Mass B & I.
Hampel ⟨White Star Storage Battery Co.
Murtha & Schmoll Co ⟨Elec Bldg Co. (2.)
PART IV.—Mayer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Seymour ⟨Bissell, Jr.—David L. Well.
Bandman ⟨John G. Saxe.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Migliaccio ⟨F. C. Becker Realty Co.—Alfred H. Townley.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Chamber of the Holy Communion ⟨Berth Oppenheim—Alfred W. Putzel. The Trustees of the Lake & Watts Orphan House in City of N. Y. ⟨Albert E. Hartcorn—Mitchell Friend.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.
Fox ⟨Flaman.
Rosenbach ⟨Eckhardt.
Re Wray.
Steinard ⟨Gatti.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.
Harman ⟨Lawston.
Harris ⟨Rice, &c, Co.
Re CNY, (3.)
Horstmann ⟨Horstmann.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Weeks, J.
Anderson ⟨Berlinghoff.
Watner ⟨Union Rway.
MacRae ⟨Meredith.
Granfield ⟨Taylor, as President.
Kehoe ⟨same.
Triesner ⟨Triesner.
O'Connor ⟨Tuttle.
Napolitano ⟨Bpting Brewing Co.
Scher ⟨Rubel & Co.
Gold ⟨La Fanta.

The following cases, marked "ready" by Mr. Justice Weeks, will not be called today, but will be added to the day calendar as required:
Laperauta ⟨Tortora.
Rankoll ⟨Cohen.
Busch ⟨Union Rwy.
Frazer ⟨Faas.
Drangonetti ⟨Callan Bros.
Mittleman ⟨Jacobs, (2.)
Dvano ⟨Vitaliano.
Ryder ⟨Union Rwy.
Daly ⟨Int R T Co.
Purcell ⟨Barrett.
Leblowitz ⟨S Blvd RR.
Same ⟨same.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1,881.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case on.
PART III.—Cavegan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Cases on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Hercowitz ⟨Am Vienna Baking Co.
Pecker ⟨Rokosesky, Inc ⟨Wayforth Const Co, Inc.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Schleismer ⟨Dunn, Actions 1 and 2.—Henry M Goldfogle. Brennan ⟨McDermott & Hanigbn—Matthew C Griffin. Cavliere ⟨1886 Co.—Morris Av Corp—Frank J Coyle. The Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co ⟨McDonald—Charles Horowitz. Same ⟨Kelly—William S Evans. Wisseman ⟨Goldstein—Thomas Gilleran.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Moore.
Bent ⟨Lindendale.
Renda ⟨Brazileiro.
Gelenter ⟨Joseph.
McCall ⟨Miller.
Craft ⟨B H RR.
M A Goodman ⟨C I & B RR.
M Goodman ⟨same.
G Liguori ⟨CB H RR.
S Ligouri ⟨same.
A Tallman ⟨B, Q Co & Sub RR.
C A Tallman ⟨same.
Pina ⟨N Cons Ry.
Fleischman ⟨Nassau Elec RR.
Lovitch ⟨same.
Peo ex rel Shankin ⟨Cong Zemach Zedek.
Re Roslyn Estates.
Duffett ⟨Duffett.
Re Lifshitz.

PART II.—Aspinall, at—10 A. M.

PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kaufman ⟨Mooney.
Cunningham ⟨Cunningham.
Aguigliaro ⟨Aguiglliaro
Holm ⟨Ross.
Clarke ⟨Clarke.
Benach ⟨Benach.
Sullivan ⟨Shay.
Howard Glass Works ⟨Co Donnor, Inc.
Sanner ⟨Eaketart.
Sivelli ⟨New Rft Coal.
Sherwood ⟨Stone.
Stand Paint ⟨Lurken.
Dalton ⟨Richards.
Case on.
Boller ⟨Goldberg.
Guerr ⟨Weill.
Re Pratt.
Brewery ⟨Pridiger.
Schleicher ⟨Straus.
Baron ⟨Austin, Nichols & Co.
Jones ⟨Int R T.
Loosy ⟨Black & White Cab Co.
Helfer ⟨NY Rys.
Daly ⟨CNY.
Solari ⟨Ehrenreich.
Bunn ⟨Haines.
Green ⟨Propos.
Gatto ⟨Porter.
Resnitzky ⟨NY Rys.
Rubin ⟨Marx.
Buell ⟨Froelich.
Apfelbaum ⟨Wolf.
Polx ⟨Pugh.
B Urbach ⟨NY Rys.
I Urbach ⟨same.
B McIntyre ⟨samg.
R McIntyre ⟨same.
Hirnberg ⟨same.
Sper ⟨Whitridge.
Golefsky ⟨Tausik.
Hiney ⟨Gould Weintraub.
Bunn ⟨Haines.
De Gennaro ⟨Armstrong.
Doney ⟨Wells, Fargo & Co.
Downs ⟨Goodman Con.
R Neider ⟨Empire City Subway Co.
H Neider ⟨same.
Egert ⟨NY Rys.
Williams ⟨Marimon.
Whitman ⟨NY Rys.
Snedecor ⟨Modern Woodmen of Amer.
Re Weinstein.
Hand ⟨Union Ferry.
Siegel ⟨Greenberg.
Feo Stats NY ⟨Klein.
McDowell ⟨McCoun.
Grant Brick.
Vasoli ⟨Hendrickson.
NY Tel ⟨Tpombs.
Kasonen ⟨Carter & Weeks Stev Co.
Morahan ⟨Nas El RR.
Liddy ⟨Atl Lighterage.
Holzberg ⟨Holzberg.
Bennett Co ⟨Krants Mfg Co.
Weinberg ⟨Arnessen.
Steinberg ⟨Doscher.
Wilson ⟨Armour Co.
Re Razzell (G W.)
Hazzell, J.
Brower ⟨Guaglione.
Earle ⟨H & P Const.
J.—Ex parte business.

J.—At 10 A. M.
Quick ⟨Huddleston Marsh Mahogany Co.
Jacobs ⟨Walls.
Neff ⟨Vanderwort.
Childs ⟨E Riley Co.
Nesly ⟨Kernochan.
Defelis ⟨Weld.
Crowley ⟨Grasco Ice.
Meyenberg & Detroit-Princess Mfg Co.
Harvey ⟨NY Assets Realization Co.
Wisoff ⟨Societe Anonyme Des Anciens, &c.
Lazard ⟨Vandewerghe.
Nikola Tesla Co ⟨Lowenstein.
Elmer ⟨Lustig.
Barnes Knitting Corp ⟨Titwil Knitting Co.
Oaker ⟨Herman.
800 Park Av ⟨Darling.
Brown ⟨Raritan Chem Works.
Longacre Land Co ⟨Goldberg.
Co ⟨Freygang.
Independent Chem Sup
Lesser ⟨Corcoran Victor Co.
George D Emery Co ⟨Lobner.
Halbe ⟨Adams.
Commandy ⟨Castro Co, Inc.
Taub ⟨Wubbenhorst.
Hoffman ⟨Albert.
Bronx Borough Bank ⟨McMillian.
Mulligan ⟨Union Ry.
Doctor ⟨Murray.
Bastone ⟨CNY.
Brill ⟨Dworsky.
Wagner ⟨Haar.
Rieders ⟨Goodwin.
Goodman ⟨Int R T Co.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2320.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Buono ⟨Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Ryberg ⟨NY Con Ry.
Batterman ⟨B H RR.
Motions.
Wencikunas ⟨Ford ⟨Beck.
Hessler ⟨Hempstead Realty Co.
Highest number reached on the regular call 878.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Lasansky, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Kasper, J.
Clamerille ⟨C I & B RR.
Lipshitz ⟨Ringleman & Feld ⟨Miller, Middleton ⟨B H RR.
Darcy ⟨B H RR.
Ott ⟨Bklyn Del Co.
Soden ⟨Nassau RR.
Schleibaum ⟨Fulton Metal Co.
Haff ⟨CNY.
Buckholts ⟨B H RR.
Vollmuth ⟨B, Q Co & Sub RR.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be put down for a day upon this call:
Graham ⟨Wasserman & ano.
Zuchoska ⟨Taub & ano.
Wilson ⟨Heaney.
Vaughan ⟨Molinelli et al.
Beltrone ⟨Nassau RR.
Lynett ⟨Sea Beach Ry ano.
Hyland ⟨Fleischman.
Kalberman et al ⟨Kats U S Title Guar Co ⟨Simon.
Sepertzein ⟨Standard Cigar Stands Co.
Schmidt ⟨Seeth.
Robrecht ⟨CNY.
Podolski ⟨N Y Cons RR.
Cuccia ⟨N Y H RR.
Highest number reached on regular call, 4776.
Curran ⟨Nass HR and ano.
Johnson ⟨CNY.
Carlson ⟨Breer.
Bahrey ⟨Gurlow, Marcus ⟨Fid & Cas Co of N Y.
Wechsler ⟨Von Rappaport.
Currie ⟨Grossman.
Buscemi ⟨CNY and ano.
Weil ⟨Walter and ano.
Schaefer ⟨Rankin Trucking Co.
Woller ⟨Safier.
Gillooly ⟨Steiner.
Freitag ⟨Nas RR.
Jacobs ⟨Rist.
Leide ⟨Elkema and ano.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calender—At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Harriet R. Hanford.
William P. Gould.
Virginia Schleicher.
Mary F. Cozen.
Matilda De Baun.
Accounting of:
John Hayes, (2.)
Louisa Schuls.
Dennis Ford.
Anna Hendy.
Robert Meyers.
Thomas Howden.
Joseph Weil.
Stephen J. Smith.

County Court.

PART V.—Campbell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Fallman ⟨Canadian Bulle Corp.
Miller ⟨BHRR.
Jerkins ⟨Gardner Co.
Finkelstein ⟨Fine, (2.)
Thomas ⟨Haupt.
Levine ⟨Nassau Elec RR.
Fleischman ⟨Cebenhorn Iron Works.
Herman ⟨N Y Cons Ry.
Justingrader Lodge ⟨Berman.
Moncrieffe ⟨Trepol.
Kelser ⟨N Y Cons RR.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Fawcett, J.—At 10 A. M.
Cotter, as admx, &c, Q Co & Sub RR Co et al.
Gollinger ⟨Wendel.
Wuest ⟨Koster.
Krueger ⟨Von Madaler.
Cillendro ⟨NY Rys.
Remainder of calendar passed to Friday, May 17.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2320.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wincer ⟨I R T Co.
Francis, Q Co & Sub Co.
Pfirrmann ⟨B H RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Seeger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hopper Co ⟨Orvis.
Brew ⟨La Porta
Kurtz ⟨Lippner.
Cohen ⟨Cohan.
Coleman ⟨McCormick.
Also for the hearing of motions.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,734-28, s e corner of 55th St, store; Hotel Woodward Co to Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1918, May 9; attorneys, Scott, Gerard & Bowers, 32 Nassau St, sold.....$10,000

MADISON ST, 28, basement; Gust Cotralis to Nicola Rodesta, 205 Bast 59th St, 5 years from June 1, 1918; attorneys, Guarini & Candela, 28 New Bowery.....$204

WARREN ST, 60-62, n e corner of Greenwich Street, basement, and sub-basement; Robert L. Morrell et al to Jacob Cartridge Co., an Ohio corporation, 60 Warren St, 5 years from May 1, 1918, dated March 9.....$5,400

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 1,325, all; Tobias Realty Co. to Samuel Resnick, 827 Union Av, 3 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, Samuel Resnick, 827 Union Av.....$3,300

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 884, mtg $5,000; Elmer S. Prather to Charles F. Angell, 87 Benefit & B. 141 Broadway.....$1

MITCHELL PL, 14, mtg $1,000; Isaac Gross to Abraham Wolff, 303 East 85th St.....$100

SULLIVAN ST, 156, s e, 20 e Houston, mtg $35,000; Charles Zerbarini to Catherine and Jennie Barrett, 949 Gates Av, Brooklyn; attorney, C. Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$100

16T AV, 2490; 17th St, 406 East, mtg $5,000; Sadie L. Levy to Gertrude Lilienfeld, 3,541 Neptune Av, Seagate, Brooklyn; attorney, I. M. Levy, 233 Broadway.....$100

19TH ST, 144-6 West, mtg $10,000; Morris Samuel Bergmann to St. Luke's Realty Co., 320 Broadway; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E.

SAME PROPERTY, mtg $2,500; Jacob Kotlik to same; attorneys, same.....$100

71ST ST, 243 West; Bankers Trust Co., trustee; Oscar W. Cooley to Bankers Trust Co., trustee; John H. Cahill for Anna L. Cahill; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St.....$100

74TH ST, 410 East, mtg $21,000; Manhattan Av, 196.8, mtg $68,000; Harry Holder, Jr., as admr. of William T. Berdan, as exr. of Margaret A. Betts to Mabel L. Betts, 469 7th Av, as legatee of M. A. Betts; attorney, Farish & Hoadley, 30 Broadway, two assignments, interest.....$4,500

89TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 3d Av; German Savings Bank to Hedwig Engel, 38 West 92d St; attorney, Lewis S. Goebel, 41 Park Row.....$12,000

90TH ST, 96 East, mtg $35,000, all title; Maurice M. Sternberger, exr., to Maurice M. Sternberger, as trustee, 116 West 74th St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,000

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, 2,215; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Elizabeth K. Upham, 5th ave; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 149 Broadway.....$5,000

ARTHUR AV, w s, 244 ft n of Kingsbridge and West Farms Road, 25x125; Pietro Penniello, 124 Thompson St, to Domenico Silvestro, 327 Talmadge Av, Bound Brook, N. J.; attorney, Domenico Silvestro, 327 Talmadge Av, Bound Brook, N. J.....$1,000

BOSTON ROAD, 1,437 and 1,439; 183d St Holding Corp. and another to Dividend Realty Corp., 218 Montague St, Brooklyn, N. Y.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

CLAY AV, 1,815; Mary B. Hall, 473 West 140th St; attorney, Bureau of Awards, New York.....$1

Hedden Iron Con Co ⟨Empire Struct Co.
Seaneff Mills ⟨Isaacson Majestic Coal Co ⟨Bush.
Hay Cleard, &c, Lith Co ⟨Matchless Drase, &c
Pitts Taximeter Co ⟨US Motor Cab Co.
Lang ⟨Sherry.
Lohnstein ⟨Hallor.
Zettel ⟨Schwarz.
Rubin ⟨Berry St Garage.
Stimmett ⟨Mayers.
Cohen ⟨New Amst Cas. Case on.

Bronx.

BRONX, all; Tobias Realty Co. to Samuel Resnick, 827 Union Av, 3 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, Samuel Resnick, 827 Union

FOR SALE

The Hearn Residence
The show place of
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Cost $400,000
Asking $175,000

Barton Lodge
A Colonial Mansion at
HOT SPRINGS, VA.
Cost $300,000
Asking $135,000
Furnished.

The Home of
W. S. OPDYKE
AT
ALPINE, N. J.
70 acres facing 1,000 feet on the Hudson
Cost $200,000
Asking $100,000

TOPNOTCH
AT
GRAND VIEW on HUDSON
Beautiful fireproof modern home at a sacrifice

WRITE OR PHONE FOR BOOKLETS.

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Joseph P. Day Sale Agent. Telephone 744 Cortlandt.

S. T. FAIRBANKS, AUCTIONEER,
Office 89 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J. Tel. 334 Mtg.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S PUBLIC SALE
To Close the Estate of Helen Brown (deceased)
26 COMMUTERS' FARMS AND BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
SATURDAY, MAY 18TH, 1918—On the Property—2 o'Clock
GREEN BROOK ROAD AND MOUNTAIN PARKWAY
DUNELLEN, N. J.

45 minutes from N. Y. on main line of C. R. R. of N. J. Property consists of one plot of 21 acres of land, 20-room house, caretaker's cottage, barns, outbuildings, fine fruit and shade trees; and 25 small plots or farms, running in size from 3 to 7 acres each, adjoining the larger tract.

Each parcel will be sold separately and absolutely without reserve or limit, to the highest bidders, on VERY EASY TERMS.

MAPS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS may be obtained from offices of CARRICK & WORTENDYKE, Attorneys, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., or from office of AUCTIONEER.

410 Park Avenue

S. W. CORNER 55TH STREET
Entire 10th Floor
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS
Living Room, 20.6x32.0
Dining Room, 20.6x32.6
$12,000.
Owned by Estate of Ogden Goelet.
MOORE & WYCKOFF, Agts.,
546 5TH AVE.
COR. 45TH ST. TEL. BRYANT 1263

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale

Four Parcels of Improved and Unimproved Real Estate
Situated on the
Merrick Road at Merrick,
Nassau County, N. Y.

will be sold by the undersigned at public auction at the County Court House, Mineola, Nassau County, N. Y., on

Friday, May 17, 1918, at 11 A. M.

subject to the lien of taxes, assessments and water rates, a statement of which will be made by the Referee at the time of sale.

First parcel consists of about one acre, more or less, with a 12-room dwelling house, containing all improvements, erected upon it. The parcel will be sold subject to a $5,000 first mortgage and the lien for interest and taxes, which will be stated at the sale.

Second parcel consists of about three acres more or less, with an 18-room dwelling house, containing all improvements, erected upon it. The parcel will be sold subject to a $9,000 first mortgage and the lien for interest and taxes, which will be stated at the sale.

Third parcel consists of about 20 acres unimproved.

Fourth parcel consists of about 15 acres unimproved.

All of the above property will also be offered for sale as one parcel and will be sold as one parcel to the highest bidder if such bid exceeds the aggregate amount of the bids for the four separate parcels above mentioned.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten (10%) per cent. down in cash or certified check; balance in thirty days from date of sale.

CHARLES E. SCHWEITZER, *Referee.*
Lynbrook, N. Y.

New England Colonial
NEW RESIDENCE

in the fine old town of HEMPSTEAD, Long Island. A most comfortable home, well built and well planned. Contains three bedrooms, bath, sewing room, living room, dining room, kitchen, sleeping porch, living porch and breakfast porch. 41 minutes from Penn. Terminal, 33d St., and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Now offered at $6,900, on easy terms.

Call, Write or Phone.
O. L. SCHWENCKE, Jr.,
277 Broadway, N. Y.
Telephone Worth 4657.

Brightwaters

Furnished Cottages and Bungalow for Rent. A few very attractive Cottages and Bungalows for sale at prices and terms that will bring quick decision.
PRICES FROM $600 TO $15,000.
T. B. ACKERSON CO.,
Phone 3304 Greeley. 1 W. 34th St., New York.

For Sale or Rent
ON GREAT SOUTH BAY

Attractive Furnished Cottages	Country Estates & Farms	Village Homes & Waterfronts

JEREMIAH ROBBINS BABYLON, L. I. Tel. Babylon 32.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

JERSEY COAST
Furnished Summer Homes
JOHN D. MINER,
SPRING LAKE, New Jersey.
New York Office, 165 Broadway.
Telephone: Cortlandt 327.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY THIS NEW CRAFTSMAN HOUSE

Paul Delmont, 50 Church St., N. Y.; Room 178.

six rooms, tiled bath, sleeping porch, open fireplace, gas, electricity. Plot 50x140. Five minute walk from station. Club house and golf course. Exclusive northern Jersey Club Colony. 14 miles out.

Attractive Home With Garage.

Price $5,500. Only $500 Required.

Seven large airy rooms; cozy inglenook with fireplace; sanitary gas kitchen; living and dining rooms are spacious and handsomely finished; piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; built by owner by day's work for own occupancy; must sell owing to removal; good transportation, schools, clubs, &c. Full particulars mailed upon request. This is a bargain.

H. E. WHITE,
Room 611, 62 Park Row, New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE

Owing to changes made by the war must sell this almost new 9-room house and garage, worth $12,000, for $9,000; $1,000 cash; balance to suit. The living room and den with the open fireplace, the dining room with beamed ceiling and Dutch shelf, along with the many conveniences not found in the ordinary house, will appeal to the discriminating. The 4 bedrooms and bath are large and have ample closet space; sleeping porch and piazza; every convenience; good transportation, 35 minutes out. Address for particulars.

F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 611, 62 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE
LARCHMONT, N. Y.
100 Foot Front. 168 Feet Deep.
Large Rear Lawn.
3 Open Fireplaces. Large Living Room.
PRICE—$11,500.
For Particulars apply to
G. P. Hutchins,
36 West 15th St., New York.
Phone Chelsea 3680.

Orange County Farms

10 TO 300 ACRES, $6,000 UP.
Suitable for grain and fruit raising; fine black muck acreage; also lake fronts; commuting distance. State roads.
GEO. M. GRIER, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y., or Goshen, N. Y.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Furnished Cottages FOR RENT.
Let me send you Booklet "T"
P. C. BROWN SPRING LAKE BEACH, NEW JERSEY.

MOUNT ARLINGTON, N. J.

Two Cottages, furnished, nine rooms and bath, twelve room and two baths. C. N. CHAPLIN, Mount Arlington, N. J., or A. H. LAMSON, 180 5th Av., New York.

ALLENHURST	New Jersey
DEAL	Summer Homes.
ASBURY PARK	Complete List.

All sizes, $350 up; send for Booklet "T."
FERGUSON & SON,
713 Mattison Av. (Ph. 392), Asbury Park.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Office Space for Rent
20,000 to 300,000 Sq. Ft.
New Building
Opposite Trinity Church
Peter Gilsey & Co., Inc.
225 Fifth Avenue

Outside Office
404 Fourth Ave.
(Corner 28th Street)
600 Square Feet
E. S. Willard & Co.
Phone 5989 Hanover 52 William St.

OFFICE & FLOOR SPACE

Moderate Rental. Permanent Light. Immediate Possession. Divide to Suit. Night and Holiday Elevator Service.

45 WEST TEL. GREELEY 3800. 34TH ST.

47 AND 49 WORTH ST.
4 LOFTS—50 FT. BUILDING.
$7,000—POSSESSION 30 DAYS.
Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St., N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

For rent, brownstone 4-story house, 11 rooms, 213 East 72d St. Apply on premises.

Westchester.

BUNGALOW, (FARM,) FURNISHED, OR SELL, SIX AND BATH, FIREPLACE; GARDEN; LAKE; GARAGE; $900 SEASON; $5,000; TERMS. HEALTHY, 48 TIMES.

New, attractive, seven-room house; 35 minutes Grand Central. Hanover 7070. Jackson.

Long Island.

New house, just completed; 8 rooms and bath; plot 40x100; Broadway, Flushing; 28 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes walk from station, Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, paneled walls, beamed ceilings, breakfast room, built in Dutch table and benches, exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat; tiled bath; clothes presses and linen closet; small cash payment and $45 monthly payment. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6890.

New house, just completed; 8 rooms and bath; plot 40x100; Broadway, Flushing; 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes' walk from station, Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, paneled walls, beamed ceilings, breakfast room, built in Dutch table and benches, exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat; tiled bath; clothes presses and linen closet; small cash payment and $45 monthly payment. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6896.

Handsome 5-room and bath stucco bungalow, 2 blocks from beach; fine for all water sports; modern improvements; owner cannot occupy and will sacrifice for $500 down and balance easy. Pendergast, Box 211 Times Downtown.

Freeport.—Beautiful new 6-room bungalow, best section, every modern improvement; plot 75x140; easy terms. Kerr, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Good house, 35 minutes out; improvements, steam plant, electric lights; two lots; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Should you be looking for a house and garden plot, payable $10 monthly and small amount down, call at once to store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR REAL BARGAINS—North Shore Country homes, water fronts, sale and rent, see DANIEL GERARD, 1,270 B'way, (834.) N. Y.

East Hampton, L. I.—Furnished houses. Mrs. Delavan M. Baldwin, 31 East 48th St. M. H. 8485.

New York State.

Settlement of an estate enables me to offer the greatest bargain in a fine residential Hudson River shore front I have ever had; 2½ acres and large residence for $12,500. HOWARD GOLDSMITH, 68 Park Row.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

2,500 SQ. FT.—$3,000-
Might divide. In a
5TH AVE. OFFICE BLDG.
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria.
CARSTEIN & LINNEKIN, Inc.
Agents on Premises.
347 FIFTH AVE.

BUILDING, 6 STORY, 50 x 92,
Near W. 14th St.; large elevator; suitable stable or storage; possession; rent reasonable.
DUROSS, 155 W. 14TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

270 WEST END AVE.
Corner of 72 St.
Attractive apartments of **10 rooms and 4 baths.**
Also one **6 rooms and 3 baths.**
This building is nearing completion, and will be ready for occupancy July 1st.
Apartments can now be seen by applying to Superintendent on premises or to
J. AXELROD
200 W. 72d Street.
Phone: Columbus 3957.

299 Madison Ave.
Corner 41st Street
A FEW DESIRABLE
OFFICES
to be had from May 1st
all very light; rent reasonable.
J. Romaine Brown Co.
ON PREMISES.
Telephone Murray Hill 1481.

Washington Square
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT
125 West 12th St.
POSSESSION MAY 20TH.
3 Rooms & Bath . .$780 to $1000
4 Rooms & Bath. . . . 840 to 1200
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th Street.

CHOICE APARTMENT.
9 Rooms and Bath.
265 WEST 81ST ST.,
NEAR WEST END AV.
Rent $1,600.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENT,
8 Rooms and 3 Baths,
562 WEST END AV.,
AT 87TH ST.
Moderate Rental.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW BUILDING
Exquisite 7-Room Apartments
of the Very Highest Class,
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR
Small Families
Large Living Room, Dining Room, Foyer, Kitchen, 2 Master's Chambers & Baths, and 2 Maids' Rooms & Bath.
815 Park Av. 75th St. S. E. Cor.
Agent on Premises. Rhinelander 499.

128 EAST 60th ST.
DUPLEX APARTMENT,
Consisting of 4 Master Bedrooms OR 11 Rooms and 3 Baths.
This street is promised to be reinstated, widened and ready for regular traffic at the end of this summer.
E. De Forest Simmons,
31 WEST 58TH ST., N. Y.

Doctor's Office to let, three rooms, with gas and electric light; with the privilege of hotel physician. HOTEL LEONORI, Madison Av. and 63d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The George Washington
116 WEST 72D STREET.
Finest Furnished Apartment in City, Bet. Park and River.
2-Room Apartment with Bath, handsomely furnished, $110 per month. Special Summer Price. Maid Service Included.
WAITT CORPORATION, 2 West 45th St. TEL. 4041 VANDERBILT.

2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
1,000 Madison Av., bet. 77th and 78th Sts. High class furnished and unfurnished, non-housekeeping apartment house; unusually large, light rooms, with open fireplace, and containing every modern improvement. Agent on premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Jersey.

Dainty villa, with 2-3 acre shaded by fine old oaks; almost new, fully decorated, ready to move into today; seven handsome rooms, tile bath, panelled living room, 27 feet long, with massive open fireplace; high in the hills, in Jersey's most beautiful, exclusive, and accessible residential section; only 47 minutes by train, splendid service; sacrifice for $2,000 on easy terms to desirable party; $4,000 on first mortgage; near country clubs, schools, churches, and markets, in a refined, exclusive neighborhood. Private, Box 111 Times Downtown.

An ideal home in a select suburban, highly restricted residential section, finest in the State; house, seven large rooms, beautiful bath, parquet floors; every city improvement; dining and sleeping porches; on a large plot, with beautiful shade trees and lawns; 30 minutes from city; schools, stores, churches, golf and tennis; 60 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,500; small cash payment and move right in. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 W. 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $800 and small monthly payments less than rent 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. PHONE ME NOW John 5047.

A DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE.
8 rooms, bath, every improvement; 3 acres, old apple trees, garden, fruit, shrubs, asparagus, berries. Heated garage, 2 cars. Hennery for 300 fowl. A commuter's home, convenient express station, churches, schools. See photos, description.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. (Rector 7718.)
Ridgewood, N. J. (Tel. N. 585.)

ON PALISADES.
Seven rooms; every improvement; refined neighborhood; only 30 minutes out; owner will take substantial loss if sold this month; easy terms. Wood McLean, Gaiety Theatre Bldg., New York City.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.
Every improvement; plot 80x142; 3 minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $5,500; reasonable terms.
FRANK MILLER,
Tel. 8685 Barclay. 13 Park Row.

Up-to-date modern house, seven rooms and tiled bath, half attic, all improvements, electric light. 519 High St., West Hoboken, N. J.

BOGOTA.—Houses 5-12 rooms; bargains. Dinnebell, 98 Larch Av., Bogota, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE.
Beautiful Dutch Colonial house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 2 porches; all conveniences; lot 100x150; located in Oradell, N. J.; 4 minutes walk from 2 railroad stations. Guy & Rearick, 919 Orange St., Wilmington, Del.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

PORT CHESTER.—To rent for season, handsomely furnished house, twelve rooms, two baths, garage, porches, beautiful grounds, all improvements. Telephone Port Chester 583, or write Owner, K 200 Times.

Westchester, commuting, near station, detached seven rooms, bath, all conveniences, screened porch, $150 season; also Orange Lake, five-room cottage, no conveniences. H. Lydecker, 14 Claremont Place, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A modern cottage with four master bedrooms, one maid's and one bath; all improvements; near Oakland Beach, Rye, N. Y.; rent $800 for the season. Address Charles S. Faulkner, Rye, N. Y.

Attractive furnished house and grounds; moderate rent; pleasant Summer home. Apply owner, K. Kingsland-smith, 718 Palisade Av. Phone Yonkers 948-M; would rent unfurnished for year or more.

Berkshire Foothills—Delightfully situated, attractive ten-room house; two bathrooms; wide piazzas; two hours from New York. Cathedral 8724.

Long Island.

For the season, attractive house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, breakfast porch, beautifully furnished; two-car garage.

Also, charming bungalow, 8 rooms, 2 baths, shower, sleeping porch, most attractively furnished, in the woods. Both houses seven minutes from station, five from golf club; 26 minutes from New York. Address Mrs. M. Ingersoll, Great Neck Station, Long Island.

Fire Island Beach, Opposite Bayville.—Furnished large 4-room cottage, porch fronting ocean; big open fireplace; fishing, sailing; adaptable to those liking quiet; woods, beach; daily ferry to Bayville; $125; season, July 1 to Oct. Fred Marquet, Orange, N. J., or telephone 2163 Beekman.

MERRICK, L. I.
Furnished cottages for the season and houses for year around. Full details, descriptions, and rentals may be had from Telephone John 2280. R. W. Ford, 84 William.

New Jersey.

For Rent, furnished, within easy commuting distance of New York, 40 acres, situated upon a mountain top, with stone dwelling, large and small log cabins, stables, garage, tennis courts; modern improvements; magnificent view and spring water. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Seven-room house, furnished; improvements; edge of village; quiet; bathing; month, $50; unfurnished, $38; Americans; sale $6,500, with 2½ acres. C. S. Valentine, Ridgewood, N. J.

Connecticut.

In the famous Berkshire Hills section, at Brookfield, Conn., a ten-room house with about an acre of ground, wide piazzas, apple and other fruit trees, berries, and vegetable garden; lawn tennis court; two hours from New York. Horan, Schuyler 5310.

Darien, Conn.—House, 8 rooms, $400 season; cottage, 6 rooms, $200; both beautifully located, attractively furnished; all conveniences; hour from Grand Central. Rector 77.

Lyme, Conn.—To let, furnished cottage, 11 rooms; modern conveniences. G. G. MacCurdy, New Haven, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

Beautiful country place to let, from June 1 to Sept. 15, 12 rooms, well furnished, 2 sleeping porches; large verandas on three sides; many trees and flowers; nice high ground; abundance of fresh eggs, near N. Y. C. 24 Euclid Av., South Yonkers. $150 monthly.

Large Colonial House, opposite lake, New Hampshire; fishing, boating, bathing, large acreage, magnificent trees; big porches, fireplaces, two baths, well furnished; garage; boats; $500 season. Tel. 3423 Morningside before 3 o'clock. Write Room 701, 19 Liberty St.

BUNGALOWS TO RENT.
H. M. SMITH,
SUGAR HILL, N. H.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Summer home within commuting distance of New York, house of eight or ten rooms, for three or four months; price must be reasonable; excellent care taken of furnishings and property by responsible party; references exchanged. S 95 Times.

Small house, well furnished, from June 1 to October, Staten Island, (Grimes Hill or Silver Lake district;) would consider Westchester County; state particulars and price. P 86 Times.

For two months, July and August, house near the water, wanted, preferably Long Island, containing five large bedrooms, two baths on first keeping floor; maid's room and bath. Y 340 Times Annex.

Summer Homes Wanted—Unfurnished.

Bungalow or cottage, Summer season or permanent, commuting distance. $50-$60 monthly. Address Responsible, 2,783 Broadway, Apt. 8S, New York City.

Kew Gardens, Forest Hills.—Small house by year. 9 Malden Lane, Room 1208.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

74TH, between Columbus and Amsterdam.—8-room house, beautifully furnished, delightfully cool; hardwood floors and electricity; for rent for Summer. Columbus 2008.

Bronx.

Lower part of 2-family house to rent, furnished, end Van Cortlandt subway, 5 rooms, porch, bath; rent moderate. Edward Ashforth, 501 5th Av.; references required.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

GARAGE
located in prominent avenue, Flatbush; block north of Church Av., Brooklyn; splendid location; just being completed; 100x100; will sell reasonable; terms. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

REAL BARGAIN.
Cheapest parcel on the Bowery, near Spring St., $1,000 per front foot; 4½% mortgage; equity $9,000. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 3700 John.

One-story garage, recently completed, East River section, below Grand St.; fronts on two streets; capacity about 30 trucks. WARREN & SKILLIN, 174 Fulton St.

Ideal estates, $5,000 to $50,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. Donnell-Holmes, 43 Cedar. Tel. John 5928.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

LARGE FACTORY SITE,
WITH RAILROAD FRONTAGE,
IN THE RIDGEWOOD SECTION.
Situated on the Long Island Railroad, Irving Av.; Halsey, Eldert, Covert Sts., known as Ridgewood Baseball Grounds. For terms, &c., address Chas. W. Wallace, 540 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Brokers protected.

REAL ESTATE.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Must dispose of excellent corner plot, 150x200; 5-minute walk to ST. GEORGE Ferry; finest residential section, opposite new Court House; private street in rear; satisfactory terms can be arranged by your own broker or J. H. ROSENSTEIN, 545 West 111th St., N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES.
GEORGE HOWE,
527 5th Av., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

50 acres near Hempstead, intersection four main roads, high, level ground, will sell at price far below real value to close decedent's estate. H. H. Fritz, 713 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

80 lots, Rosedale Av., Long Island; reasonable. Phone Spring 4958.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELL ME YOUR WANTS
and I will send you descriptions of several genuine house bargains in Jersey and elsewhere; choice locations; right price; easy terms; 10 years' honest service back of me. J. STEIN, Tribune Building. Telephone Beekman 5960.

Factory site in Hoboken factory district; 16 lots; might divide or increase. Kislak, 57 Newark St., Hoboken.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—MODERN FIREPROOF EIGHT-STORY LOFT BUILDING, WELL LOCATED, 85x98.9; MUST SELL TO LIQUIDATE; FULLY RENTED; GOOD INCOME; RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CASH BUYER. P 57 TIMES.

MODERN FIREPROOF SEVEN-STORY LOFT BUILDING, WELL LOCATED, 50x100; OCCUPANCY OF THE ENTIRE BUILDING CAN BE HAD FEB. 1; GOOD INVESTMENT; WILL SELL FOR CASH. P 56 TIMES.

Real Estate for Exchange.

CASH and choice of 25 Manhattan properties for Westchester. FELLMAN, 1,451 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Plot suitable for garage, in lower east side of city. Client will lease on long term or purchase, if price is reasonable. Particulars to WARREN & SKILLIN, 174 Fulton St.

SMALL BUILDING or vacant lot near Canal St., west side; will rent or buy. K 401 Times Downtown.

I have buyers for really attractive Manhattan bargains. Harry E. Hayes, 29 Broadway.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Five-acre farm, house, outbuildings, fruit trees, $1,750, complete; easy terms. Address Small Farm, 212 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—1,600-acre ranch in Northwestern Wyoming, good climate, good water, well improved ranch, all under fence, right crops, can't lose; good improvements; house and barn; two miles and a half from town; ranch will run about 300 head of cattle. For further information inquire of James E. Mumford, Lock Box 240, Sheridan, Wyo.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

UNUSUALLY light office space, about 40 feet by 20 feet, light on three sides, 10 large windows; desirable for architect or engineer; located in the best portion of New York's new business section, opposite Biltmore Hotel; convenient to Grand Central. 331 Madison Av.; phone Vanderbilt 1892.

Two light lofts, 5,000 square feet each, in modern fireproof building; steam heat, electric light, large freight elevator; suitable for light manufacturing or storage. C. Rieger Sons, owners, 450 East 148th St., Bronx. Phone Melrose 70.

CORNER OF BROADWAY TO LEASE.
3-story business building,
Broadway corner in the 80s
to lease to one tenant.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d St.

To Let—10 Maiden Lane, 1st floor above street, near Broadway; large window space; light and airy; all improvements; immediate possession. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane. Telephone Cort. 28.

To Let—31 Maiden Lane, adjoins Nassau St., two upper floors, about 1,200 square feet each; splendid light; airy, desirable. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane. Telephone Cort. 28.

For Rent.—Warehouse or factory, 4-story and basement, 45 feet wide, in the Twenties, near 3d Av.; owner will make reasonable alterations; immediate possession. Box 579, General P. O.

To lease for term of years, about 800,000 square feet desirable factory site; water front privileges; railroad siding if desired. Gritman, 214 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LOFT TO LET, 33x100, with or without power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City, N. J.

Phone Rector 5084-5085 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

FURNISHED offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 217, 51 E. 42d.

Loft, 20x90, containing north skylights, modern, elevator building, 311 West 59th St., Columbus Circle. Apply on premises or phone Rieser, Madison Square 5350.

Furnished private office, $17.50 monthly; desk room, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Store and basement, 198 8th Av., corner 20th St.; will alter to suit tenant; reasonable rent. T. B. Robertson, 1,123 Broadway.

Store and basement, 931 10th Av., corner 45th St.; lease to responsible tenant. T. B. Robertson, 1,123 Broadway.

Part office, including stenographer's services and telephone; reasonable. P. F., 213 Times Downtown.

Large, light, soundproof office and outer room very desirable space; rice services optional. Call 2568 Woolworth Building.

Ground floor, 82x81, good light; entrance from street and rear; also loft, 25x43. F. E. Allen, 607 West 43d St., Bryant 510.

FINE, LIGHT LOFTS, $65.
384 West 50th, near Broadway; 22x80.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

PARLOR STORE, $1,300.
132 West 34th, at Broadway, 25x65; light.
AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST. OR JANITOR.

One or two light rooms to sublet, Telephone Barclay 8447, 21 Park Row, Room 1330. D. T. Dorsa.

BARGAIN.—Large, light loft, on 5th Av., above 42d St., sublease; manufacturing allowed. Gulden, 542 5th Av., (49th.)

49-51 West 66th; 8 stories, 41x75 ft.; exceptionally light; suitable for automobile line, manufacturing, warehouse, &c.

Reliable business party wanted to share airy office at 47 West St. American Mica Works.

Desirable place for antique or gift shop; tea room in building. Phone Circle 4883.

Desirable office to sublease. 8 West 40th St., Room 1307. Telephone Vanderbilt 450.

Ground floor and cellar; electric elevator; storage, manufacturing; cheap, 229 E. 41st.

Furnished offices and desk room; service. Suite 808, 51 East 42d St.

Desirable offices to sublet. Inquire Room 1601, 16th floor, 315 4th Av.

Bright office, part or whole; fine outlook. 165 Broadway, Room 3121.

Loft for rent, 353 Broadway, $1,700; no manufacturing. L. B. Preston, Inc.

31 WEST 55TH ST.
BASEMENT STORE TO RENT.

Salesroom and office, facing Broadway, $900. Apply Superintendent, 377 Broadway.

Stores and lofts, 5th Av. section; Summer concessions. Gulden, 542 5th Av.

Brooklyn.

STORAGE OR MANUFACTURING.
About 8,500 square feet in fireproof building to let for a term of years; rental $1,800 per annum. For further particulars address C. J. Lawson, 86 Landscape Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Part office or loft, including stenographer's services. P. L., 243 Times Downtown.

WANTED TO RENT, 15-CAR GARAGE. Y 324 TIMES ANNEX.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., (1 East 58th.)—Large living room, two bedrooms; service, light free. Plaza 865. Apartment 516.

15TH, 105 EAST.—A pleasant, attractive 5-room front apartment, centrally located; hall, elevator, telephone service; two subways, 5 car lines. Telephone 120 Stuyvesant. Jorgensen.

16TH, 103 EAST.—Completely furnished eight room apartment; May-October, $85 monthly; seen any time. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Murray Hill 8300.

81ST, 22 EAST.—Modern apartments; completely furnished; two rooms and bath.

32D, 7 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; semi-apartment hotel; references required; rents $70 to $75 per month.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

34TH, 64 EAST.—NICELY FURNISHED 2, 3 ROOMS, BATH; CONVENIENCES. MERRITT. 9281 MURRAY HILL.

36TH ST., 144 EAST, (Apt. 3C.)—Four rooms, completely furnished, linen included; maid if desired; all conveniences; seen 9 to 1; $100.

39TH, 124 EAST.—Suite 3 unusually large, cool rooms, 2 baths, attractively furnished, in private house; exclusive Murray Hill section; Summer or longer; references.

40TH, 149 EAST.—Well appointed small elevator apartment; three adults; $75. Apt. 3.

57TH, EAST.—8 rooms, 2 baths, for Summer; cool, attractive apartment. Telephone Murray Hill 8485.

58TH, 47 EAST. — Furnished mahogany throughout; 7 light, airy rooms or less.

62D, 27 EAST.—Light, cool 8th floor, completely furnished; Summer months; rent reasonable; 4 rooms. Phone Plaza 980.

63D, 116 EAST.—9 rooms, 2 baths, to rent completely furnished until Oct. or Nov. 1; can be seen on application to Superintendent. Apartment 9A.

70TH, 178 EAST.—Six rooms, nicely furnished; two baths; to sublet for Summer. Call before noon. Phone Rhinelander 5183.

72D ST., EAST.—Six-room apartment, completely furnished; splendid opportunity to sublet at reduced rental until Oct. 1. Telephone Rector 900.

81ST ST., 129 EAST, Between Park and Lexington Avs.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, cool and light, modern elevator apartment, $125 a month until Oct. 1. Room 121, 27 Pine St.

81ST, 75 EAST, Corner of Park Av.—To sublet, furnished, 6 light, cool rooms and bath. Phone 9339 Plaza, before 12, or write G. W. Angell, 61 East 65th.

81ST, 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Elegantly furnished light seven-room apartment; $75 per month, from June to October.

81ST, 75 EAST.—Very cool 7-room apartment, rent until Oct. 1. Bowes.

85TH, 106 EAST.—New apartment; 2 doors from Park Av.; 3 beds, 3 bathrooms, library, living and dining room, kitchen; furnished throughout; antique mahogany. Dillingham.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $12 to $15; one room, bath, $10.50 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Decorator's apartment, two rooms and bath. Plaza 6958.

EXCLUSIVE 5th Av. section in the eighties; 3d floor apartment, 2 large rooms and bath, fireplace, $75 monthly, including service. Telephone Lenox 9657.

GRAMERCY PARK. — For rent, furnished, East 19th St., May 15 to Oct. 1, studio home, 7 large rooms, 2 baths; cool, quiet; unequalled for music; nothing like it in New York. Telephone Gramercy 3848. O 175 Times.

GRAMERCY PARK, 44.—To let from May 15 to Oct. 1, furnished apartment, 3 rooms, foyer, and bath; large studio living room; can be seen any day.

LEXINGTON AV., 365, (near 40th St.)—Three light, airy rooms, bath, kitchenette; now to Oct. 15. Murray Hill 7436.

MADISON AV., 699.—Unusually attractive floor of 4 rooms, light and airy, beautifully furnished in mahogany and chintz; will rent furnished at unfurnished price, $125 per month, until October; immediate possession. Call mornings Plaza 1357. Wallace.

MADISON AV., 680, (The Southern.)—Tower apartment, two bright, airy rooms, bath, beautifully furnished. Suite 1; meals served; immediate possession; low rent responsible tenant; shown any time. Apt. 28. Tel. Plaza 4767.

MADISON AV., 175, (near 34th.)—Two rooms and bath, June to October; rear, quiet, elevator. Murray Hill 7075.

MADISON AV., 1,427, (99th, Lorraine.)—Beautifully furnished 5-room suite; all conveniences; $75.

MADISON AV., 601.—Studio, bedroom, kitchenette, bath, until Oct. 1, longer. Bowes.

PARK AVENUE, (near 56th St.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, drawing room, dining room, 2 bedrooms, 2 servants' bedrooms, kitchen; Steinway grand piano; private telephone; plate and linen; all outside rooms; owner going abroad; highest references absolutely essential. Mrs. U. R. Watson, 441 Park Av., New York.

PARK AV., 1,000.—Five-room apartment; handsome; use of everything; unusually large rooms; excellent ventilation; very cool; $126. Lenox 9487.

PARK AV., 993, (corner 84th St.)—Large, airy 10-room apartment, well furnished, modern building, to rent June 1 for Summer months, $250 a month. Apply Town and Country, 8 West 40th St., or on premises.

PARK AV., (near 52d St.)—Attractive apartment of 10 rooms and 4 baths to rent for the Summer; reasonable rent. Lenox 3348.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet single, double, 3 rooms, bath.

SMALL apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, June 1 to Oct. 1; privilege renewal; select neighborhood, cool, attractive; moderate. Telephone before 10 morning Rhinelander 3724.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE. 2 East 45th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 8.—Attractive studio apartment, 3 rooms and bath to let from June 1 to October or November. Telephone Spring 6933.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 9 WEST.
Two rooms, bath apartment, sublet to Oct. 1; service; special Summer rates.

11TH ST., 56 WEST.—1 bright rooms, bath; artistically furnished. Apt. 1S.

12TH, 23 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity to obtain beautiful two-room apartment, with kitchenette, at Summer rates. Gibson.

26TH ST., 29 West.—Suites, one, two, and three rooms; moderate rental. Von Hoffman Apts.

44TH, 236 WEST.—Attractive 7-room apartment, June to October; cool and central; people of refinement only. Apt. 3.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6235.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6235.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Attractively furnished 2d floor, bath, kitchenette, if desired; large spacious roo

5 P. M. Saturday

To insure publication, want advertisements for the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be in the Times Building before 5 P. M. Saturday.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

134TH, 508 WEST.—Five-room apartment, from June 1; light and quiet; may extend lease after September. Apartment 33. Telephone Morningside 1824.

141ST, 414 WEST.—Attractive four-room apartment, near Columbia; $55; June 1. Searle.

131ST ST., 420 WEST.—6 rooms, elevator; sublet, June 1 to Oct.; renewal; $65. Apt. 6G.

140TH, 601 WEST.—Beautiful four-room apartment to sublet; river view.

135TH, 600 WEST.—Beautiful eight-room apartment to sublet; modern building.

605 WEST 111TH ST.
6 rooms and bath.
$960 per annum.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
Apply on premises or
H. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
160 West 34th St.; 2 rooms, bath, kitch., $45.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

"BROCKHOLST," 103 WEST 85TH ST.
8 rooms and bath, $900.

CONVENT AV., (Apt. 4D.)—Attractive six-room apartment to sublet; large, airy rooms; all conveniences; elevator; rent $55.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $50-$55.
254-276 West 19th St.; 5 and 6 light rooms.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or Supt.

HAMILTON TERRACE - 144TH ST., TWO BLOCKS EAST OF AMSTERDAM AV.
3-4-5-6-ROOM APARTMENTS
in high-class elevator apt. house; exclusive residential section; also 5-room fur. apt.; near sub.; reasonable rent.

HIGH-CLASS
elevator apartments to lease; 6 rooms; rents reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

MANHATTAN AV., CORNER 111TH.
Elevator apartment, four, five rooms, facing Morningside Park.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—To sublet, apartment, six large rooms, two baths; concession, to October. Apartment 3A.

WEST END AV., 498.—Eight-room apartment; reduced rent until Oct. 1; can extend lease. Call week days, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WEST END AV., 839.—To sublet from June 1, 6-room apartment, first floor; sun-day from 10 to 5, other days from 10 to 1.

WEST END AV., 817.—7 large light rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; reasonable; until Oct. 1; will re-lease. Apt. 8B.

13 ROOMS, 5 BATHS, $4,200.
498 West End Av., corner 84th St.; corner apartment, 5th floor; modern fireproof apartment house. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms with bath; maid service; references required.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

MOTHER and daughter want small apartment, 3 or 4 rooms, bath and electricity, reference, reasonable rent, between 59th and 86th Sts., Lexington and 5th Av. Mrs. H. Madison Square 1273.

Furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, and bath, occupancy June 1, 1918; west side, 137th or above. P 90 Times.

Want to lease small, smartly furnished studio. Address Box B 2, Sharpe, 206 Broadway.

One or two rooms, bath, kitchenette, down-town preferred, about $35. S 106 Times.

Unfurnished.

Six or seven room apartment with two baths wanted for term of years in first-class elevator house equipped with modern conveniences; location 50th and 60th Sts., near 5th or Park Av. Address Y 339 Times Annex.

THREE or four rooms and bath, quiet location; immediate possession; privilege of lease renewal; about $70; West End Av. preferably, below 100th St. Z 224 Times Annex.

Wanted, 4 rooms, bath, southern exposure, between 42d-82d; reasonable. P 41 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST. (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, large and medium rooms; electricity; desirable location.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium room; upright piano; private house. Telephone 4065 Stuyvesant.

81ST, 114 EAST.—Large, small, attractively, newly furnished; private bath; electricity, telephone.

86TH, 316-315 EAST.—Elegant, large rooms, running water; private bath; telephone.

86TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; gentlemen; $7.

87TH, 125 EAST.—Delightful rooms, kitchenette, private bath, furnished; $26-$50; references.

42D, 16 EAST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath; also single room; home environment; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; square room; running water; single room.

66TH, 83 EAST.—Delightful 2 rooms, private floor, bath, electricity; for gentlemen only.

81ST, 27 EAST.—Large, light rooms; electricity; private house. Plaza 2328.

82D, 24 EAST.—Room and bath; 2 rooms and bath; parlor floor; for doctor's suite; high-class; bachelors only.

85TH, 45 EAST.—Select furnished rooms with private baths in large, airy, sunny house with roof garden, to rent by week or month during Summer.

ATTRACTIVE room facing park; will give board or care for children. Lenox 5148.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st St.)—Newly decorated, furnished suites and rooms; private baths; electricity; park privileges; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms, absolute cleanliness.

LARGE artistically furnished room, $80; breakfast and service included. Phone Plaza 6058.

LEXINGTON AV., 421, (near Grand Central Terminal.)—Large and small rooms, newly decorated, nicely furnished; also two-room apartments; rent furnished or unfurnished; reasonable prices.

MADISON AV., 128.—Large front room; two windows; small adjoining room; running water.

MADISON AV., 680.—Two large corner rooms with bath; service; restaurant in house.

PARK AV., 70, (88th.)—Comfortably furnished front rooms for gentlemen, $6.50-$5.

West Side.

57TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool room, with private bath; also medium-sized room; telephone Stuyvesant 1321.

57TH, 51 WEST.—Delightful rooms, exceptional atmosphere; gentlemen, business women, baths, shower, electricity.

81ST, 360 WEST.—Newly-furnished room; private bath; electricity, telephone; references; $4. Apartment 25.

83D ST., (between Broadway and 6th Av.)—1, 2, 3 rooms, all comfortable, in first-class French, private hotel; from $7-$15 per week. Inquire at Maurice, 107-109 West 43d St.

47TH, 8 WEST.—3d floor, large front room and bath; attractively furnished; electric; elevator.

48TH, 128 WEST. — Two connecting front rooms; cool; hot water, bath, electricity.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive large rooms in quiet home.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private bath; electricity, elevator; also single room; references.

49TH, 66 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES.

57TH, 44 WEST.—Single room; large room with bath, kitchenette, electricity; reasonable; references.

52D, 248 WEST. — Desirable parlor, with private bath; homelike, refined; telephone.

53TH, (1,730 Broadway.) — Desirable room, one, two gentlemen. Apt. 6G. Circle 2131.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentlemen; electric light; running water; reasonable.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive, cool, double room; running water; electricity, elevator, telephone. Starr.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.—Rooms and suite, attractively furnished; cool, light.

64TH, 142 WEST.—Beautiful parlor, private bath, telephone, $9; also large front room, running water, $6.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive large room, $8; medium room, $6; exclusive neighborhood; charming modern apartment; express subway. Rouza.

69TH, 145 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Attractive single room; closet; electricity; adjoining bath.

70TH, 215 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, southern exposure, electricity; private home.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Bright, airy, comfortable, large room, modern conveniences; refined surroundings; private.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; every convenience. Apartment 20.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

71ST, 33 WEST.—If looking for ultra clean, comfortable, and cozy rooms, single or double, in fine neighborhood, near subway and "L," possessing all desirable conveniences, at Summer rates, call and see our select offering; references.

71ST ST., 70 West.—Three windows front; second floor. Telephone 283 Columbus. ond floor. Telephone 283 Columbus.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Suite of rooms, with private bath; other room; electricity; references.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Attractive large room, extension bath: modern, cool; reasonable.

72D, 336 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; electricity; references.

73D, 140 WEST.—HIGH-CLASS, LARGE, TWO-ROOM, KITCHENETTE, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY, TWIN BEDS; REASONABLE.

73D, 302 West.—Attractive rooms, private baths; all conveniences; board optional; overlooking Hudson; Summer rates; near subway; telephone.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath, telephone; southern exposure.

73D, 251 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms, private baths; modern conveniences; private house; references.

73D, 111 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; large, small bright rooms, bath.

73D ST., 256 WEST.—Small and large rooms with private bath; references.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; references.

74TH, 161 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; private residence; breakfast optional.

74TH, 242 WEST.—BACHELOR'S SUITE, ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED, 2 ROOMS AND BATH; JAP SERVICE.

74TH, 137 WEST.—Nicely furnished, small front room, running water.

75TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable suite also large or small room; refined house; references.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, near park, with, without bath; gentlemen only.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also room, running water.

75TH ST., 125 WEST.—Choice room; running water; room, alcove, suitable studio.

76TH, 126 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also light housekeeping room and basement.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Large room, with or without kitchenette; running water; off Broadway.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor; piano; also attractive room, connecting bath; reasonable.

76TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, private bathroom, southern exposure, electricity.

78TH, 132 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large rooms, private baths, lavatories; kitchenettes optional.

78TH, 151 WEST.—Party owning house will rent an attractive back parlor, suitable for a doctor or a dentist; references exchanged.

78TH, 208 West.—Beautifully furnished large, airy room; dressing room, electricity, telephone; subway.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Neat, pleasant, newly furnished room, adjoining bath; gentlemen, couple.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful large room, bath, 2d floor, small room; telephone, electricity.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large front room, well furnished, with or without bath; electricity.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New annex to Nonces Hall; kitchenette privileges if desired.

80TH, 106 WEST.—Very attractive two-room suites, private bath, maid service, phone.

80TH ST., 225 WEST, Apt. 6.—South outside room, suitable 1 or 2; piano.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium room, adjoining bath, central location; references.

81ST, 167 WEST.—Beautiful room for one or two gentlemen; private family; Jefford.

82D, 29 WEST.—IN UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR'S HOME, EXCEPTIONAL ROOMS; ABUNDANT HOT WATER; REFERENCES.

82D, 250 WEST.—Artistic kitchenette studio. Colonial furnishings; attractive bedroom; running water. White.

82D, 24 WEST.—Parlor suite, large room, private bath; every convenience; gentlemen, references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Front room and front bedroom, suitable 2; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 310 WEST.—Large and small rooms; apartment; all conveniences; references.

82D, 52 WEST, Central Park.—Well furnished room; private bath; electricity; reasonable.

83D, 307 WEST.—Attractive suite (single) in tastefully appointed Christian home; references.

84TH, 307 WEST. — Desirable connecting rooms, hot and cold running water; near park, elevated, subway; references. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 134 WEST.—Parlor suite; private bath; house, with owner.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Desirable second floor suite or separately; refined surroundings; owner's home.

85TH ST., 845 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large rooms, exclusive apartment; rear drive. Temple.

86TH, 341 West.—Large attractive room; large closets; private bath; reasonable; also small.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; private bath room; breakfast; high class. Schuyler 8197.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Large, comfortable, elevator, electricity; private family; references; $6. Third apartment east.

87TH, 54 WEST.—Front and back parlor, handsomely furnished, bath, kitchenette; suitable for studio or professional; electricity; modern improvements.

87TH, 29 WEST.—Large, light rooms, single, suite; piano, telephone, electricity. Gloss.

91ST, 130 WEST.—Comfortable room; telephone, electricity. Apartment 2 West.

92D, 40 WEST.—Attractive large room; also medium-sized room; reasonable; private; Telephone.

93D, 270 WEST.—Doctor's, dentist's office; also large front room; private bath, furnished, unfurnished; electricity, telephone; maid service.

93D, 31 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; phone, baths.

93D, 146 WEST.—Homelike, well furnished rooms, electricity, lavatories, baths; owner's comfortable house.

94TH, 172 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private house; private family; all conveniences; gentleman.

94TH, 25 WEST.—Large room, private bath.

95TH ST.—"The Roselle;" elegantly furnished rooms; all conveniences; board optional.

96TH, 301 WEST. — Cheerful, unobstructed view; electricity; gentleman; $4.50. River-side 1991. Ford.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Bedroom and sitting room; desirable, comfortable; gentleman preferred. Sutton.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Well-furnished single room, bath, telephone; gentleman; $4.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive suite, bath; modern American home; other rooms; Summer rates.

101ST, 331 WEST.—From June 1 to Oct. 1, a very choice front suite, adjoining bath; unusual Summer location; one door from Riverside Drive. Apartment 2, west.

101ST, 331 WEST.—Choice front suite, adjoining bath; cool; near Drive. Apt. 2W.

103D, 2 WEST.—Corner apartment, beautiful outside room, suitable two gentlemen; one flight up.

103D, 303 WEST.—Large sunny room, next bath, newly furnished, in private house.

104TH ST., 242 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms and bath. Telephone Academy 1227.

106TH, 168 WEST.—Front room, bath adjoining; private house; board optional. 1665 Academy.

105TH, 252 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished single rooms; electric light, bath, all conveniences; $4 weekly; exclusive neighborhood.

106TH ST., 248 WEST.—Outside room, hot, cold water, telephone, elevator; gentleman; references. Clark.

105TH ST., 147 WEST.—Large room, $6; small one, $5.50; all conveniences. Cowing.

107TH, 257 WEST.—Large, airy room, housekeeping privilege; elevator, electricity, telephone; $6.

103TH, 301 West.—Desirable suite near Riverside; two large rooms, artistically furnished; private bath; elevator apartment 5B. Academy 8238.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Exclusive suite, single rooms; airy; southern; independent. Apt. 44.

113TH, 54 WEST, (Apt. 8G.)—Elevator apartment, 6th floor, front suite, two rooms; southern exposure; small, private family; gentlemen.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Front room, southern exposure; clean, homelike. $240 Morningside. M. English.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, twin beds, lavatory; near Broadway. Apt. 21.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; kitchen privileges; conveniences. Tomlinson.

113TH, 567 WEST.—Broadway corner room; also with running water; kitchenette. Pfeiffer.

115TH, (Corner of Manhattan Av., near Park, The Columbia.)—Pleasant single rooms and suites; every comfort. Telephone 6270 Cathedral.

116TH ST., 438 WEST, (Apartment 1.)—Overlooking Columbia campus; front room $10; middle room $5, small room with toilet $4.50; references.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, near Columbia, $5.50-$4.25. Apt. 3.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

119TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large front room, private house, electric lights, telephone; references.

120TH ST., 137 WEST.—Large, front room, suitable two; every convenience; gentleman preferred.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive Summer location; near dining rooms, restaurants, tennis courts, Riverside Park, and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms; southeastern corner room, with alcove; five windows, suitable for three, $14 weekly; southern front, 3 windows, view of campus, $8; for two, $9; with kitchen, $11; eastern front, parlor, alcove, bedroom, kitchen, $18; other rooms, $4.50; showers, sitting room; room for dancing; attractive social life; chaperons; Broadway subway, elevated, surface lines, Riverside bus. Hostesses, Mrs. Young and Mrs. King. Mrs. Anderson, housekeeper. Telephone Morningside 4886.

121ST, 523 WEST, Morningside Heights.—Furnished rooms; homelike; reasonable; cool. Apt. 54.

121ST, 528 WEST.—Attractive rooms; cool, airy, quiet, select neighborhood; home environment. Geller.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Bright outside rooms for rent; modern conveniences; kitchen privileges. Moore.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, attractive rooms, $5-$7; modern elevator apartment. McCague.

137TH, 009 WEST.—Handsome front room; shower; elevator. Apt. 34. Neiter.

140TH, 503 WEST.—Furnished room; private family; modern, $3.50. Reid. Phone Audubon 1211.

143D, (311 Convent Av.)—Large front room, running water, telephone, private house.

143D, 527 WEST.—Furnished room, all improvements, kitchen privilege. Apartment 2.

152D, 588 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, attractive, very large room, refined private house.

157TH, 560 West.—Front suite (separate) two rooms; private bath; reasonable; references. Apt. 4A.

179TH, 661 WEST.—Desirable outside, facing Broadway; modern apartment; kitchen privileges. Dolan.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished, large, front room in high-class apartment, suitable for one or two gentlemen; no other roomers. Telephone 2837 Morningside, 9 to 12.

BROADWAY, 2,643, (100th.) — Comfortable bedroom adoining bath; electricity, phone, conveniences; private. Calder.

BROADWAY, (Corner 92d, 214 West, 1B.)—Large, medium, comfortable, cool, single, en suite.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Two connecting front rooms, overlooking Hudson, facing Riverside Drive; also desirable connecting and single rooms; kitchen privileges. Apply to Thompson.

CLAREMONT AV., 15, (116th, near Drive.)—Outside room; adjoining bath; private family; exclusive. Morningside 6084. Apt. 22.

LARGE, BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH OR OTHER ROOM NEAR SHOWER BATH; GENTLEMEN ONLY; ON 7TH AV., NEAR 55TH ST. FOR APPOINTMENT CALL CIRCLE 470.

ONE or two gentlemen can find superior accommodations in refined private family; 110th and Broadway. Phone Cathedral 9088.

OVERLOOKING HUDSON, high-class apartment, neighborhood 110th-Broadway; newly furnished. P 45 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (110th Subway.)—Elegantly furnished large front room, $38 month; or suite overlooking Hudson, 12th floor, $76 month; private bath; gentlemen; immediate. Phone 972 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 120, (84th.)—Ideal for Summer; newly furnished room, overlooking Hudson; also small room; gentlemen; Summer rates. Cleveland.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 745.—Private family rent guest room facing Hudson, very reasonable. Apartment 46.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575. — Bedroom overlooking Hudson; twin beds; shower; reasonable. Apartment 84.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (near 79th.)—Attractive room, bath, overlooking Hudson; modern residence; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (82d.)—Front rooms, with and without private bath; private house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—magnificent suite, two rooms and bath; elegant house.

WEST END AV., 672, (93d.)—Large, airy, handsomely furnished; bath; private house. 2042 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 902.—Comfortably furnished room, near 103d Broadway subway.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large room, alcove; private bath; $18. Phone Academy 2697.

Brooklyn.

FRONT ROOM, medium-sized, private house, fine street, near King's Highway station, Brighton elevated; gentleman; use telephone, piazza; $3.50. Herrington, 1,543 East 14th St. Telephone 4095-R Midwood.

CLINTON AV., 113.—Large, newly furnished room. $4 to $7 per week; $1 per day.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

73TH, 142 WEST.—Large parlor floor of three rooms, suitable for physician or bachelor; will divide; references.

CLAREMONT AV., 160.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, elevator apartment; moderate rental. Apply on premises.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Large, square room, one flight; business or living.

157TH, 550 WEST.—Six large outside rooms, fireproof house; subway station at door, buses pass; river view. Apartment 93.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

REFINED Southern business woman wishes room, with alcove and private bath, $20 monthly, within forty minutes or less Grand Central; would consider reasonable boarding proposition; responsible; references exchanged. S 90 Times.

Refined gentleman desires accommodation, one or two rooms, bath; private family; location, west side, between 60th and 100th Sts.; state terms and give full particulars to L 16 Times.

YOUNG man desires furnished room, suburban, within commuting distance; state price, full particulars; would like breakfast. L 28 Times.

Lady wishes bright room, private apartment, west; not above 73d; $6. A. D., 160 Times.

Unfurnished.

96TH, 85 WEST.—Attractive furnished sever-room elevator apartment; piano, &c.; June 1 until after Labor day; reasonable rent; reference. Apartment 3 W.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; meals; also small room; studio.

65TH, EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Exceptional opportunity; share privileges of this private home; excellent home table; references. Plaza 6681.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 168 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel Lexington so at a lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up. Tel. Madison Sq. 6100.

LARGE, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; fresh eggs; transients acceptable. Telephone Lenox 7135.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

57TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

76TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; electricity, running water; phone.

68TH, 50 WEST. — Large, handsomely furnished; twin beds; electricity; hot water always; private bath; Southern cooking; careful attendance.

40TH, 47 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; private bath, electricity, elevator; references.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room with bath; table board; references.

54 WEST 54TH,
Rooms with board; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table guests; references.

58TH ST., 46 WEST.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

58TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST.—Elevator.
"MADISON ARMS."

72D, 212 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, TABLE BOARD, COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 245 WEST.—Attractive suite, private bath; also front room; electricity, telephone; reference.

72D ST., 263 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; table guests accommodated.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private baths; refined surroundings; board optional.

72D, 268 WEST.—Double room, private bath; single room; reasonable rates.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Ideal Summer location; large room, overlooking Hudson; private bath; also small room; excellent table.

73D, 154 WEST.—Park, Riverside, Subway Express, "L"; desirable vacancies; private bath, electricity.

76TH, 139 WEST.—Second floor, front, double room; also desirable hall room fourth floor, with board; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; excellent cuisine, $15; two table guests accommodated.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

76TH, 125-129 WEST.—Single, double rooms, with, without private bath; home table; reasonable.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small, comfortable rooms; Southerners accommodated; good home cooked meals.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, electricity, reception rooms; meals optional; reasonable.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, southern exposure, electricity, private bath; also pleasant single room; Southern cooking; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST.—One medium, one small room; electricity; homelike surroundings; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good home cooking.

82D, 154 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH ST., 130 WEST.
Attractive small rooms, home cooking; references.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Lady owning handsome home, four baths, desires few paying guests.

87TH, 188 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, private bath; board; table guests accommodated.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Large, double room for 2 or 3, adjoining bath; Jewish family; table guests; reasonable rates.

93D, 676, (West End Av.)—Large room for two gentlemen; home comforts; excellent table. Phone 7759 Riverside.

99TH, 65 WEST.—Pleasant large front room, running water; others; board optional; reasonable.

102D, 250 WEST.—Single or double rooms, private baths; excellent table; table guests; references.

107TH, 822 WEST, (RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE, TWO ROOMS, BATH; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOM, EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; MODERATE.

111TH, 545 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large room, bath, board; gentlemen, couple. Preager.

120TH, 122 WEST.—Double room; refined, private Jewish boarding house. Baehr, Morningside 5305.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Double, single rooms; first-class Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 2123.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549, (Near Grant's Tomb.)—Pleasant room, adjoining bath; good cooking; homelike atmosphere; $10-$15. PAYNE.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 801, (71th.)—Couple, one flight, private bath, meals, $30; single, $10.

BOARD WANTED.

Lady wants home in reliable institution. Address information L. L., 143 8th Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

I will give room and board free to any one who will furnish me with Summer boarders on my farm. Phone 6549 Schuyler.

New York City.

Why go to the country when you find recreation on beautiful Washington Heights; country air, city comforts; bright, airy rooms, good board from $8 per week up; few suites for small families; large porch, garden, &c. "The Audubon," 544 West 149th St. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

Westchester.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottages; a convenient, refined home at moderate prices. 124 Bruce Av. Tel. 3344 Tonkers.

Long Island.

A young couple, owning their own home at Long Beach, will share same with a couple for the Summer; one or two rooms, with excellent service; best of references given and required. Yam. 41 Times.

Summer school conducted by Christian Scientists for boys and girls under 14 years; two hours instruction daily; swimming, tennis; $35 month; S 107 Times.

New York State.

Large, elegant room and board in residence of small, private family, located in exclusive residential section of Nepperhan, suburb of Yonkers, N. Y., twenty-six minutes from Grand Central, or Sedgewick Av., 300-foot elevation; healthy surroundings; breakfast if preferred. M 280 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

Large, light, airy room, with board, for two gentlemen; 15 minutes from 42d St. Ferry. Apply Wallace, corner South Street and Boulevard, East Weehawken.

Miscellaneous.

"Three Hills," Warm Springs, Bath County, Va.; 5 miles from Hot Springs; accommodation in private family for a few guests; elevation 2,700 feet; good Summer, Spring, Autumn climate; fine mountain scenery; driving and riding; large, attractive house; modern conveniences; 40 acres in grounds; own vegetables, eggs, milk, and butter; tennis court; golf links near; rates $25 to $40 a week. Apply to Miss Eloise Johnston.

Country Board Wanted.

COUPLE, middle-aged, Hungarian descent, desires one or two rooms, (bath,) with wholesome light meals, refined private family; occasional accommodations for visiting soldier son required; must be within 20 miles along Westchester, Long Island or Lackawanna; if satisfactory, will arrange until November or longer. Address particulars, "Reasonable" F 259 Times Downtown.

GERMAN GENTLEMAN desires first-class country board near city; state full particulars. T 285 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER desires position as junior or as bookkeeper. M 275 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Educated, conscientious; five years' experience; $18. M 286 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) correspondent, and typist, familiar modern systems, recommended former employers, desires position. Miss Brown, Stuyvesant 1905.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER.—Double entry, trial balance; publishing, advertising; competent; $20. R 667 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, full charge, controlling accounts; presently employed; $25. L 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, highly competent, with three years' experience. M 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS; $22. M 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAUFFEUR, wants good position on any make car; can furnish good references. Emma J. Summer, 1,627 1st Av.

COMPANION, &c.—Young lady desires position as companion or secretary; experienced bookkeeper and stenographer; refined, honest, reliable; $25. L 3 Times.

COMPANION and nursing, by middle-aged lady of refinement. S 101 Times.

COMPANION and light nursing, by middle-aged lady of refinement. W 109 Times.

CORRESPONDENT. — Expert letter writer wants part-time work, social or business. Z 258 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS, visiting, Parisienne; Edgemere, N. Y.; French, English, kindergarten, pianist. 2,481 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl wishes half-time work. Monroe, 56 West 54th St., care of janitress.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Country preferred; take full charge; excellent references. W 179 Times.

HOUSEHOLD management and child nurture taught in pupil's own home. L 15 Times.

LEDGER AND FILE CLERK, young woman seeks position reputable firm; high school graduate; conscientious; references. M 287 Times Downtown.

LINEN CLOSET HELPER. — Also clerical work; typewriting desired home night. L., 1,152 3d Av.

NURSE, English, trained, desires position as companion, invalid lady or gentleman, city or country. Write W. X., 3,033 Broadway.

NURSE.—Adults; thoroughly experienced; good reader; city or country. Telephone 6046 Schuyler.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, capable taking rapid dictation and accurate transcription; familiar bookkeeping, office routine; $20. E. R., 8 West 19th St. Farragut 496.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Capable and competent; seven years' experience; legal, commercial; start $20-$22; no agencies. M 259 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Well-educated young woman; American; unusual ability, personality, initiative; highest credentials. S 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, neat appearing, strictly businesslike, 4 years' mechanical experience, high school graduate, seeks permanency where competency, intelligence are mandatory; highest credentials; $15. L 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant; 6 years' general experience; neat personality; absolutely capable, reliable, accurate; $18; Christian. K 300 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; business school graduate; neat, accurate; willing worker. Minnie Eagan, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, neat, willing worker, graduate good business college, desires position. Minnie Bals, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, experienced, (legal and commercial,) ambitious, desires position with reputable firm; salary $18. M 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Refined young lady, ten years' experience, desires position. M 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid worker; references; American; $15. M 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, executive ability; high school graduate; $20; agencies ignored. S 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Neat, willing; one year's experience; salary $10. B 86 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; two years' experience; willing; American; references; $12. T 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; law, commercial experience; $20. Address B. H., 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, formerly public, spare time, 75c hour; also evenings. Expert, L 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate typist, good speller, willing worker. Phone Lenox 6800.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper's assistant; $12. Ethel Rubin, 202 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Thoroughly experienced, accurate; $15. Marks, 280 Throop Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, one year's experience; uptown preferred; salary $14. T. E., Times Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; competent, reliable, highly recommended; salary $10. S 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—3½ years' experience; $22. Write K. O., 1,335 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—For mornings only; references. A. J., 3,526 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMAN, strong, wants out-of-door work on farm. Please address W 187 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, desires position in exclusive country hotel in White or Berkshire Mountains; can run switchboard, do stenography, general office work. P 79 Times.

TYPIST, expert, desires home work or part-time employment; excellent references. Nellie Mack, 2,082 Daly Av., Bronx.

WOMAN, American, wishes days' work. Grogan, 170 East 89th St.

WRITER, trade and newspaper fashions. Box 14, 1,508 2d Av.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A COLLEGE graduate, 29, Class 4 in draft, at present employed, five years' executive and two years' selling experience, knowledge of Spanish, wishes to connect with a firm progressive enough to offer him a future in return for earnest effort. M 226 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, seven years' experience, two years with public accountants, Christian, limited service, knowledge stenography, typewriting, references; $40 start; good prospects advancement. L 19 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (27,) executive, experienced senior with P. A. graduate B. C. S., systematizer, draft exempt, permanent position; $2,200. W 151 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 908.

ACCOUNTANT.—General and cost accountant. American, 38, 18 years' experience in auditing and systematising; salary $40. M 276 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—General and cost accountant, college man, (27,) fifteen years' experience, desires good connection. K 176 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (25,) university graduate, seeks permanency; thoroughly competent; draft exempt. W 105 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (33;) single; American; branch and main office large corporation. G 400 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, above draft; assumes charge office, costs; salary, $30. M 249 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (32,) desires C. P. A. or commercial connection; $35. 19 Moffat St., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISING.—College graduate, (24,) deferred classification; printing, advertising experience; assistant to manager or with advertising agency. L 8 Times.

ADVERTISING COPYWRITER, artist, layout and plan man; experienced solicitor. L 84 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION OF BANKERS, BROKERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.
12 years' experience in one of the largest banks in New York City, who is in need of a man of experience and executive ability? Married, age 26; salary to start $1,800 a year. Address Box 325, Yonkers, N. Y.

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BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS, WHO WANTS CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT.
JOHN S. SILLS & SONS,
NORTH RIVER AND 37TH.

OPERATOR and hand sewers, experienced on fine silk novelties. Johnson, Cowdin & Co., 40 East 30th St.

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FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF SALESWOMEN, WITH AND WITHOUT EXPERIENCE, TO SELL SILVERWARE, GLOVES, ART EMBROIDERY, HOSIERY, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, WAISTS, BOYS' FURNISHINGS, WOMEN'S NECKWEAR, BOYS' CLOTHING, WOMEN'S SHOES, INFANTS' WEAR, MEN'S NECKWEAR.
ALSO GIRLS TO PRICE TICKET MERCHANDISE,
AND GIRLS FOR OFFICE WORK. THOSE QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES AND GOOD IN PENMANSHIP. APPLY ANY HOUR OF THE DAY TO SUPERINTENDENT, 4TH FLOOR.

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ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

We require saleswomen for our cut glass, drug, glove, house furnishing, neckwear, ribbons, and stationery departments; experience not necessary. Applications may be made any day, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., at the Superintendent's office or by mail.

Also
WRAPPING DEPARTMENT.

Require several young girls to wrap parcels; experience not necessary. Apply Superintendent's office, department of wrapping, subway floor, central building.

SALESWOMAN, well educated, over 20, capable of earning $30 per week, for out-of-town position with large educational society; tact and reliability more necessary than experience; salary and extras to right party. Call Mr. Cleyes, 110 West 34th St.

SALESWOMAN.—An ambitious woman, selling experience not essential, can make a very desirable arrangement with us on a special proposition in regard to the selling of The Book of Knowledge; steady salary. Apply Grolier Society, 2 West 45th St.

SALESWOMAN.—Excellent opportunity is offered to a young woman with some experience in selling to business people; newspaper or book experience valuable; salary and commission. Call Room 437, 47 West 34th.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week commission; salary second week; permanent; Suite 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESWOMEN.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
Fulton Street, Brooklyn,

require saleswomen of first-class experience, thoroughly versed in the selling and fitting of shoes; a permanent position and liberal salary is offered to those possessing the necessary qualification. Apply to Superintendent.

SOLICITORS.—A special opportunity for 3 well educated young women of good appearance; can earn $35 or more weekly on magazine proposition; salary and commission; permanent and profitable positions for earnest workers; references. Call before 10 o'clock, at 42 Broadway, Room 549. Mr. D'Ongian.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, experienced in directing others; must have good education, personality and disposition, and thoroughly understand correspondence; stenotypist given preference; give full information and phone number. S 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Female stenographer corresponding in English and French or English and German, for Consulate; must have good references; salary $20 to $25; state nationality. Address Consulate, P. O. Box 822, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—A permanent position is open to a capable stenographer who has the education and ability to advance in trade journalism; state experience, salary, and religion. S 99 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, experienced; permanent position in New York but to spend Summer months at branch in mountains. Apply between 11:30 and 1, English Antique Co., 421 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Quick and accurate; familiar with office work; must be good at figures; state salary and experience; address in own handwriting. W. S., N 395 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, by elderly, retired gentleman; competent stenographer as secretary; work light; middle aged preferred; unquestionable reference required; state salary desired. P 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, ASSISTANT, ARCHITECT'S OFFICE; NEAT, REFINED YOUNG LADY; SALARY $10 TO $12. ROOM 1101, 1,123 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE, FOR BRONX OFFICE; ONE WITH DICTAPHONE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. T 267 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER in established real estate office; salary $12. Apply between 4 and 6 o'clock, Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 56th St.

STENOGRAPHER, competent and experienced, wanted in the office of a large fire insurance broker; salary to start, $22. T 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, careful, willing; permanent position; refined surroundings. Babcock, 116 West 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, experienced; must operate Monitor board; state age, salary, qualifications. S 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good position open with large corporation; state salary and experience. P 95 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat, and capable; $20 a week. N 883 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, two or three years' experience; permanent position. Apply 17 Park Place.

STOCK CLERK.—Experienced in wholesale dress house. J. & W. Goetz, 10 East 32d.

STOCK GIRL and cutter, experienced, in fine silk novelty house. Johnson, Cowdin & Co., 40 East 30th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; good, clear talker; willing worker; excellent opportunity to efficient young woman. Call Room 407, 1,123 Broadway.

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TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Salary, $50; long and short day. 33 West 31st St.

TYPIST.
Must be quick and accurate, for work in large publishing house; write, stating experience and salary expected. B. F. N., 27 Times.

TYPIST wanted; $7 week to commence; chance for advancement. Call Audubon 4125.

TYPIST.—Rapid, accurate, state salary and experience. K. P. T., 317 Times.

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TYPIST for general office work, neat, accurate, and willing worker, desired for permanent position. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, 328 East 94th.

WAITRESS, &c.—Light colored girl for waitress and chambermaid in private family, Jersey coast, for Summer. Call Thursday, Friday, before 3 o'clock, 316 West 90th St.

WAITRESS. — Experienced; references; for women's club; sleep out. 133 East 40th.

WOMAN for housework in small family. Montgomery, 228 West 15th.

WORK IN SPARE TIME.
A girl or lady, neat, enterprising, to work few hours day or evening. Call Russian Magazine, "Jlsn & Dyelo," 283 East 17th St., city.

YOUNG GIRL for telephone and office assistant; typist preferred; salary to start $10. N 396 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted in office of manufacturing concern located near Grand Central Station; experienced girl or young woman for statistical work, cost calculating, &c.; one with knowledge of typewriting and stenography preferred; hours 8:45-5:30, Saturday half holiday; permanent position, good salary; apply in own handwriting, stating references, experience, and salary expected. Box 4, Grand Central P. O.

YOUNG GIRL as messenger and stock clerk in wholesale dress house.
D. ROBBINS CO.,
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POSITIONS, typists or stenographers, $12 to $15 beginners; $18-$25 experienced; with dictaphone; complete course 20 days; Summer rates; day-evening; particulars. (Worth 3964) Dictaphone Secretarial School, 309 Broadway, cor. Duane.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Join the Drake Speed Club; increase your efficiency and salary; Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays after 5 P. M. Tribune Building; phone 2723 Beekman.

FILING.—We are unable to supply the demand for our graduates; instruction in day, evening, and correspondence course; visitors invited. New York School of Filing, established 1912. Singer Building, New York.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.
REQUIRE A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADIES TO FILL PERMANENT POSITIONS.

Stenographers, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, $25.
Bookkeepers, $1,100 year.
Ledger entry clerks, $18, $15.
Typists, $18, $15, $12, $10.
Jersey City, downtown, uptown.
Steno-bookkeeper, $18.
Key punch operators, $15.
File clerks, $12.
Office assistants, uptown, downtown positions, $15, $12, $10.
Dictaphone operator, Elliott-Fisher operators, $18, $15, J. C.

No registration fee.
Call 9-2.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.

STENOGRAPHERS:
We must fill the following positions at once:
14 at $20;
21 at $18;
46 at $15.
These are all open for high-grade young ladies who are looking to the future.
We have a number of very desirable openings for BOOKKEEPERS, BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS, and CLERKS at good salaries, the kind you have often wished you could have a chance to fill.
Room 725. Hours 9 to 1.

PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.,
30 Church Street.
SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT SUNDAY.

CORRESPONDENT, COLLEGE GRADUATE, $16-$18.
MATHEMATICIAN, COLLEGE GRADUATE, $16-$18.
BOOKKEEPERS, KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE, $23; (2) GENERAL, $20-$23; (6) KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY, $20; ASSISTANTS, $20; ASSISTANT, KNOWING STENOGRAPHY, $17; OTHERS, $16-$20.
STENOGRAPHERS, COLLEGE WOMAN, INTERESTED IN STATISTICS, $23; (2) HOBOKEN, $18; GENERAL DICTATION, $18; SWITCHBOARD DUTIES, $15; OTHERS, $12-$18; TYPIST FOR BILLING, $14-$16; NO EXPERIENCE, $10.
CLERKS, (3) STATISTICAL WORK, $15-$16; INVOICE EXPERIENCE, $12-$15; FILING, $12; MESSENGER, $12; (2) TEMPORARY, $10-$12; OTHERS, $10-$15.

CALL IN PERSON, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JUPP AGENCY, 67 Nassau St.

Stenographers, numerous, splendid openings; Bookkeeper, $20; 10 positions same company; stenography, Spanish, French stenographer.
STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$23; bookkeepers, $18-$25; Dictaphone, $15-$18; Typists, $10-$15; Clerks, $8-$14; many others. Free registration. Bundy Agency, 239 Broadway.
STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.
STENOGRAPHERS, typists, dictaphone, bookkeepers, miscellaneous clerical; worth while investigating. Mighill, Flatiron Building.
SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, $30; stenographers, $15-$20; clerks, typists, filing, bookkeepers, etc. Business Opportunities Co., Agency, 203 Broadway.
STENOGRAPHER. — Law; American; $110 LAMB AGENCY, 145 Nassau. Stenographers. Bookkeepers, Typists, Office Assistants, $8 to $20.
STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, dictaphone operators; good openings. David Agency, 17 West 42d.
Efficient Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, $12-$20; ledger clerk, $18; reception clerk, $12; typist, $15.
OFFICE CLERKS, $75-$40; typists; other good positions. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.
month. Atlas Agency, Room 513, 132 Nassau St.
STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial; $12-$25; Bookkeepers, $20-$25. Owens Agency, 108 Fulton.
WANTED,—Servants, all nationalities; high wages; no charge for registering. L. E. Wild & Co., Agency, 305 5th Av.
COST CLERKS, bookkeepers, financial correspondent, miscellaneous clerical; others; investigate. Mighill, Flatiron Building.
Efficiency Bureau, Inc., Agency, 30 East 42d. —Immediate openings; high-grade positions.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced in cost and general accounting, and capable of managing an accounting office; only a thoroughly experienced man will qualify; liberal salary and permanent position; state age, experience, and qualifications fully. G 105 Times.
ACCOUNTANT, capable senior, on permanent staff of C. P. A.; age, education, experience, position in draft, and salary. M 274 Times Downtown.
ACCOUNTANT, senior wanted; must be a member of the American Institute of Accountants, or certified or chartered; permanent position with exceptional opportunities; a large salary for the right accountant; state experience, training and qualifications. P 82 Times.
ACCOUNTANT, Junior.—Experience and theoretical training necessary; salary to start, $30-$35. Apply, with references, Warner & McGrath, 37 Liberty St., New York.
ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior wanted, permanent position and good opportunities for advancement; write, stating age, education, and experience. P 83 Times.
ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. — Energetic young man, 19-25 years of age, to solicit financial advertising; an excellent chance to work into the advertising business with a prominent medium; salary $15 to start. Z 253 Times Annex.
ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, display and classified business; must have experience; salary and commission. Apply Brooklyn Weekly News, 4,706 3d Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
A LARGE PHILADELPHIA WOMEN'S WEAR STORE, DOING A BUSINESS OF OVER THREE MILLION DOLLARS, REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING MANAGER, DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE; MUST BE A MAN OF BROAD BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; TO THE RIGHT MAN IS OFFERED A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CONNECT WITH A LIVE HOUSE; STATE FULL EXPERIENCE WITH FORMER FIRMS, AND INCLOSE SAMPLES OF WORK IF DESIRED. APPLY TO BLAUNER'S, 833 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ADVERTISING.—One of the leading publications in New York has opening which affords splendid opportunity to learn the business for young man, between 18 and 19, preferably high school graduate who thinks he has tendency toward selling; applicant must possess initiative, be an earnest worker, and come well recommended. Address, stating references, salary expected, and telephone number. Z 264 Times Annex.
ADJUSTER.—Experienced envelope adjuster in modern factory doing high-grade work; highest wages to competent man; 10 minutes from Grand Central. Marcus Ward & Co., Pearson and Creek Sts., Long Island City.
ARTIST wanted by large printing and direct-mail advertising firm, located in Canada; applicant must be experienced designer, draftsman, and color man; excellent opening, permanent position on highest class work for capable man. Apply, giving full particulars, to Box Z 252 Times Annex.
ARTIST in service department of leading technical journal; salary $20; give draft status, age, experience, etc. S 88 Times.
ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK, familiar with underwear and hosiery line; beyond the draft age; state age and salary expected; good opportunity for advancement. L 18 Times.
ASSISTANT CASHIER wanted by Stock Exchange house; must be thoroughly experienced, familiar with duties; only A1 references regarding ability, character considered; state qualifications and expectations. M 284 Times Downtown.
ASSISTANT in purchasing department; excellent opportunity; firm wholly devoted to Government work along engineering lines; in making application state full particulars and references. N 293 Times Downtown.
ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK and Packer. —Good pay to trustworthy and steady man. Apply Mantle Lamp Co., 16 Washington Place.
ASSISTANT MANAGER.—Man with good office experience to act as general assistant to department manager; state experience, age, and salary in first letter. P 81 Times.
ASSISTANT WANTED ON ADVERTISING DESK OF NEW YORK PAPER; SALARY $20. ADDRESS, WITH REFERENCES, S. G. N., P. O. BOX 1500.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—For large manufacturing concern; state age, salary, and experience. M 298 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN WANTED.

We have openings for A-1 men with selling ability for passenger and all size motor trucks; good opportunity for good men; commission, with drawing account. Apply between 9-10 A. M.,

1,450 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.

AUTOMOBILE machinist, lathe hand; steady position, good salary to right man. Orkelg Motor Co., 101 West End Av.
BANK teller wanted at once, in out of town bank; one familiar with general ledger work; apply, stating age, religion, experience and salary expected. Z 223 Times Annex.
BENCH HANDS.
Must be able to read blue print and use micrometer.
CITIZENS UNIT,
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

BOOKKEEPER
wanted by
LARGE IMPORT-EXPORT HOUSE;
must be accurate, thoroughly experienced, and have had charge of complete set of books; only applications containing full details will be considered. T 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by a Jersey City company; a young man with good education and accounting ability; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address M 253 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER-CLERK.—Man over 25 as assistant in cashier's department of large corporation; good penman and good at figures; excellent opportunity for competent, experienced man; give full particulars and salary desired. M 260 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER.—Man, 30 to 35 years of age, thoroughly experienced in up-to-date methods, wanted in office of manufacturing corporation; state age, nationality, experience, references, and salary desired. Manufacturer, 225 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER,
thoroughly experienced in waist manufacturing concern, to take entire charge of office; must be good correspondent; excellent opportunity for right man. P 96 Times.
BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT
wanted by Christian firm; good writer, able to handle balance sheets, profit-loss statement; responsible work; good pay to right man. P 89 Times.
BOOKKEEPER.—Young man with manufacturing experience, capable of taking full charge of office; reply fully, including position in draft and salary expected. M 278 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPERS for large downtown bank; good opportunity for several capable men experienced in bookkeeping; good hours; salary, $900-$1,300 and luncheon; state age, draft classification, and experience. N 400 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, draft exempt; understands controlling account and financial statements; preferably an accounting student with initiative; take charge small office; no clerks need apply. Knickerbocker Masons Supply Co., 107th St. and Walton Av.
BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; large manufacturing house; must be quick and accurate at figures; opportunity for advancement; state age and salary expected. W. F. H., 232 Times.
BOOKKEEPER, experienced, draft exempt; only capable and accurate bookkeeper; old established real estate firm. Address, own handwriting, stating age, salary and references, box 31, Station G, Brooklyn.
BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, $20; bank, $25; cost man, $30; clerks, $15; ledger, $20; cost, $18; file, $12; office manager, $30; bookkeeper, credit man, $40. Business Opportunities Co., Agency, 203 Broadway.
BOOKKEEPER accustomed to handling an active accounts receivable ledger, monthly trial balance; state age, nationality and salary desired. Books, P. O. Box 1384, New York City.
BOOKKEEPER and billing clerk, experienced; must be able to furnish best references; state age and salary desired. P 78 Times.
BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; give details of experience, references, salary and age. W 174 Times.
BOY under 21 for clerical work in jobbing house; good opportunity for advancement; state nationality and salary desired. Penman, P. O. Box 1894, New York City.
BOY, strong, to run errands and make himself generally useful in a paper warehouse; good salary, advancement. Apply Fischel Paper Company, 17 Vandewater St.
BOY just out of school wanted by Stock Exchange house; good chance for a bright young man; state religion. M 268 Times Downtown.
BOY wanted for office in wholesale house; good opportunity for advancement. Berger, P. O. Box 1384, New York City.
BOY for office work in an electrical society; age 16 or over; state education and references. L 24 Times.
BOY, willing, for clerical position. Address E. J. H., M 773 Times.
BOY, filing, mailing, &c.; good opportunity for bright young boy; refined surroundings. Babcock, Perfumer, 116 West 14th St.
BOY wanted to act as page in downtown bank; good chance for advancement. Address Page, P. O. Box 822, New York City.
BOY, 17, in retail hardware store; hours 8 to 6; wages to start $9. L 396 Times Downtown.
BOY, wanted, ambitious, for insurance office; salary to begin $7 per week. Apply M 248 Times Downtown.
BOY to make himself generally useful in resident buyer's office. Call Thursday morning, Ben F. Levis, 37 West 26th.
BOY wanted to assist in shipping department wholesale house; excellent opportunity; good salary. T 292 Times Downtown.
BOY wanted in law office. Room 1115, 60 Wall St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY WANTED.
A REAL OPPORTUNITY in the ADVERTISING BUSINESS awaits an AMBITIOUS BOY ABOUT 16-17 YEARS of age.
Permanent position with quick advancement for the right boy. Must be willing to do real hard work. If you think you are the right boy sit down and tell me in your OWN WORDS why.
Address Box A. B., 633 Times Square.

BOYS.—A large manufacturing corporation desires several boys in its New York office to start at the bottom in its organization; schooling, appearance, and general desire to rise to the top main essentials; excellent opportunities are assured to boys willing to learn, who depart themselves as young gentlemen; unless well recommended cannot consider, due to our desire to employ boys deserving of prompt promotion when worth is proved. Address T 287 Times Downtown.

BOYS ABOUT 16.
PERMANENT POSITIONS. OFFERING EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
PARK & TILFORD,
529 WEST 42D ST.

BOYS wanted, between 16 and 19 years of age, to start with old established house offering commercial training in the steel line; experience not necessary, but must be ambitious and quick to learn; high school graduates preferred; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent future; state age, education, salary expected. N 292 Times Downtown.

BOY
wanted in the office of a large manufacturing concern; a young boy; must come of good parents; apply by letter, stating age and salary expected. S. S. S., 284 Times Downtown.

BOYS, (15-17,) important business concern in the financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary, current rate; application confidential. S 296 Times Downtown.
BOY for office where he can learn and advance himself; write in own hand about knowledge of typewriting, stating age, office experience, if any, and salary expected; high school graduate preferred. M 297 Times Downtown.

BOYS FOR SPORTING GOODS DEPARTMENT. THE ABERCROMBIE & FITCH CO., 45TH ST. AND MADISON AV., REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL BOYS; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.

BOYS.
Ambitious office boys, 16-18 years age, public or high school graduates preferred; excellent opportunity for live, intelligent boys of good habits with marine department of insurance brokerage corporation; address own handwriting, stating references, nationality; salary $9. T 278 Times Downtown.

BOYS.
Must be 16 years or over for messenger or mail service; minimum salary, $9. Good opportunity for advancement in the electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune Street,
Near West Street. 6 Blocks south of 14th.

BOY,—Advertising department of daily newspaper desires the services of a bright, clean-cut, energetic boy, who wishes to start at the bottom and gain promotion; salary $8 a week. Arnold Sanches, 229 West 43d St., 2d floor.
BOY, advertising agency; exceptional opportunity alert, intelligent, willing young man, 15-17; $8; immediate increase upon demonstrating ability and attentiveness to duties. Blaker, 110 West 40th.
BOYS, 16 TO 18 YEARS, IN LARGE WHOLESALE GROCERY; SALARY $10; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. M 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.
BOY wanted by publishing house for errands, general work; good pay; hours 8:45 to 5:30; opportunity for advancement. Call Thursday morning, Mr. Joseph Koelbel, 8th floor, 110 West 40th St.
BOY of good education, willing to learn import and export business; excellent opportunities for advancement; state full details in letter. M 289 Times Downtown.
BOY to answer telephone and file letters in wholesale house; salary $8 to start; good chance for advancement. N 878 Times Downtown.
BOY, BRIGHT, STRONG,
in charging department; good salary.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 WEST 23D ST.
BOY, 14-17, for large corporation; excellent opportunity and good compensation if willing and ambitious. Sterling, 281 Times Downtown.
BOY in wholesale woolen house; state age, references, salary wanted. L 878 Times Downtown.
BOY, real estate. Call Thursday morning, Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.
BUTLER.—Must come well recommended, of good appearance, and willing to do light housework. P 74 Times.
BUYER of toys, house furnishings, and kindred lines wanted in resident buyer's office; state salary and where last employed. P 91 Times.

CABINET MAKERS.
High wages.
GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS,
ON GOVERNMENT WORK.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CALL CLERK.
Experienced and reliable call clerk, familiar with laces, &c.
KROWER & TYNBERG CO.,
46 WEST 23D ST.
CANVASSERS, experienced on high grade magazines and books; excellent opportunity to earn $35 or more per week; commission; references. Call before 10, 42 Broadway, Room 549, Mr. D'Ongian.
CHAUFFEUR for country; single; competent driver, possessing mechanical ability; weekly wages $25; room, furnished, board on place at chauffeur's expense; wanted June 1; position permanent if services satisfactory; references required. E. K., 2,887 Broadway.
CHAUFFEUR wanted; must have city driving experience and enough mechanical ability to keep motor in proper adjustment; city references. Z 200 Times Annex.
CHAUFFEUR.—Cadillac car; all year job; $26 weekly. Write, stating experience, references, P 97 Times.
CHAUFFEUR wanted, experienced Hudson car; references. Apply in person, 31 East 48th St., Arthur.
CHAUFFEUR for Buick car, private family. Call after 10 A. M., 183 East 53d St.
CLERK.—Young man for clerical work in receiving department of old-established concern; excellent opportunity to one seeking steady employment and advancement; previous experience desirable but not essential; give age, former employer, and salary. P 77 Times.
CLERK, about 19 years of age, to check invoices. Write, stating age, experience, and salary desired. L 26 Times.
CLERK, Accountant, experienced, wanted; state age, salary, reference. M 250 Times Downtown.
COUPLE for whole work small house, near New York, in country. Godby, 390 Union Av., Lynbrook, L. I.
COLLECTORS wanted; men familiar with Jersey City preferred; must be able to furnish best of references, be beyond draft age, have good personality and personal appearance; experience preferred but not necessary. Address M 262 Times Downtown.
COLLECTOR.—Young man for collection department, outside work. Apply Room 15, 246 West 59th St.
COST CALCULATOR in large downtown mercantile house; must be proficient in percentages; knowledge of typewriting preferred; state age and salary wanted. M 285 Times Downtown.

COAL PASSERS;
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Excellent chance for young man in auto truck maintenance cost work; state age, education, experience, and telephone number; draft exempt. A. G. H., P. O. Box 229, New York City.
COST CLERK
wanted by manufacturing company, located in Brooklyn; state age, salary, references; excellent opportunity for live wire. Address Cost, 234 Times Downtown.
COTTON GOODS SALESMAN; only man having following in the waist and dress trade need apply; good drawing account given to right man. Z 244 Times Annex.
DENTIST, experienced operator, registered in New York; capable of taking the entire charge; exempt from draft. Call between 10-12, or communicate with Dr. G. J. Sommerfeld, 322 East 57th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN
wanted; experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMAN FOR SHEET METAL WORK. FAMILIAR WITH MAKING SHOP DRAWINGS OF VENTILATING DUCT WORK FROM ARCHITECT'S PLANS. CAN SECURE IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT AT GOOD WAGES. APPLY AT ONCE, BETWEEN 9 AND 10 O'CLOCK, AT BAKER, SMITH & CO., 572 GREENWICH ST.
DRAFTSMAN wanted, A1 structural steel; must be engineering graduate and fully capable of arranging and detailing complicated structural members; none but experienced men need apply. Torcrete Shipbuilding Corp., Room 3380, 120 Broadway.
DRAFTSMAN.—Public utility, electric power house draftsman, either structural steel, mechanical, or electrical; state qualifications and salary desired. Address P. O. Box 1,902, Philadelphia, Penn.
DRAFTSMAN.
Machanical designer on jigs and fixtures; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. F. S., 293 Times Downtown.
DRAFTSMEN
Several A1 toon and automatic machine designers at once. American Machine & Foundry, 5,520 2d Av., Brooklyn.
DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; one who has had a year's experience. Apply Elevator Supplies Co., 15th St. and Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.
DRAFTSMAN, 2, and tracers wanted for pipe and tank layouts and details; state minimum salary. W 113 Times.
DRILLER.—Celluloid combs; experienced; good pay; draft exempt. Standard Comb Mfg. Co., 461 8th Av.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS YOUNG MEN;
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS.
APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT.,
80 TRINITY PLACE.

DYE MAKER.
FOREMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF ABOUT 15 DIE MAKERS; MAN CAPABLE OF DESIGNING DIES FROM SAMPLES AND BLUE PRINTS PREFERRED; TO A COMPETENT MAN OVER DRAFT AGE THAT CAN MAKE GOOD ON THIS JOB WE OFFER A STEADY POSITION WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; MUST BE AMERICAN. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCE, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED. W. H. D., 51 TIMES.

DOCTOR.—A large manufacturing corporation require the service of a doctor in their first aid hospital at their factory, Woodhaven, Queens County, New York. Doctor must be in attendance during working hours, which are from 7 A. M. until 5:15 P. M., and 11:30 A. M. on Saturday. Address, giving experience, references, &c., Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co., 299 Broadway, New York City.

DOORMAN wanted by wholesale dry goods house; one who makes neat appearance, is trustworthy and can meet and direct customers courteously; please reply stating age, nationality and past experience; confidential. Z 254 Times Annex.

ELECTRICIANS.
Several capable, all-around men familiar with dynamos; must be able to wind armatures; steady work to competent men, with good pay; citizens only.
R. HOE & CO.,
2 SHERIFF ST., CORNER GRAND.

ENGINEER, steam plant and Corliss engine operator for South America at an altitude of 14,000 feet; single man, over 31 years; two year contract, $175 per month, room free, board, $25 transportation refunded; references by letters of recommendation required. Room 4, 5th floor, 15 Broad St.
ENGINEER.—Wanted, man about 25 years of age with technical education to work in fabricating department of large iron and steel concern; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent future; must be exempt from draft and have knowledge of steel construction work; state age, education, salary expected. N 377 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERS.
operating, to take care of 500-K. W. steam turbine plant; location 30 miles from New York City; eight-hour shifts. Apply Walter Kidde & Co., Inc., 90 West St., Room 1120.

ELEVATOR MAN to operate electric passenger car in large concern; state age, experience. Operator, 274 Times Downtown.
ELEVATOR MAN for large office building. Apply Room 406 Times Building.
ENTRY CLERK.—Expert; understands entering from caller. T 246 Times Downtown.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.
Must be a Crackerjack.
We want an American factory superintendent for night work in Newark; must have had experience in garment factory; good references required; must have nerve, will power, and push; good pay. Write, giving full particulars, to H. M., M 286 Times Downtown.

FINISHER wanted who can do line proofing; state age and salary. Balto.-Md. Engraving Co., 28 S. Charles St., Balto., Md.
FOREMAN wanted, experienced in sewer construction; pay 60 cents per hour or better, time and a half overtime, double time for Sundays. Apply by letter or telegram to A. C. Linberg, Thompson-Starrett Company, Nitro, W. Va.
FOREMAN for papeterie department; one who understands making fine stationery preferred. Marcus Ward & Co., Pearson and Creek Sts., Long Island City, 10 minutes from Grand Central Station.
FOREMAN.—Experienced in piston-ring manufacturing; state experience; good opportunity. L 25 Times.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN,
require a number of
BLANKET SALESMEN,
SODA DISPENSERS,
UNDERWEAR STOCK BOYS,
SHOE STOCK BOYS,
GLASS AND LAMP STOCK MEN.
Apply to Superintendent, 4th Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR HARDWARE. PERMANENT POSITIONS.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GROCERY PACKERS
AND ORDER FILLERS.
Permanent position with good salary to competent men. Mr. Joyce,
JOHN S. SILLS & SONS,
NORTH RIVER AND 37TH ST.

HOUSEMAN.
Bright, intelligent houseman, handy with tools, for Summer hotel; season until Nov. 1; must be well recommended; salary $45. Address box 92, Greenwich, Conn.
HOUSE SALESMAN.—Yankee notion line; salary basis only; state salary expected. T 260 Times Downtown.

INSPECTORS.
Newark manufacturing plant wants several experienced inspectors; also men with some mechanical experience to qualify as inspectors. Apply 9:30 A. M., Room 6, 126 Liberty St., New York.

INSPECTORS.
Must be first-class for wood parts on airplane work. Good wages and good shop conditions.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
First-class men only; high rates; good location; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF FABRICATED STEEL SHIPS AT NEWARK, N. J.
ERECTORS,
CAULKERS,
and
CHIPPERS, (Pneumatic Tools;)
HEATERS, (Aid Forge,)
HOLDERS-ON or BUCKERS-UP,
PASSER-BOYS,
REAMERS
and
DRILLERS, (Pneumatic Tools;)
RIVETERS, (Pneumatic,)
BOLTERS-UP,
BOLTERS-UP HELPERS,
SHIPFITTERS,
SHIP PACKERS.
A chance to be one of the boys over here, helping the boys "Over There," and to live close to the heart of the metropolitan district, with its varied activities.
Living accommodations are good; transportation facilities are good. Good wages, fair treatment. A long job.
DON'T WRITE. IF YOU CAN DO THE WORK, COME.
APPLY
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
SUBMARINE BOAT CORPORATION,
NEWARK BAY SHIPYARD,
NEWARK, N. J.
OR
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
22 EAST 22D ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.
OR
BRANCH OFFICE,
9-11 FRANKLIN ST., NEWARK, N. J.

JANITORS.
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require several men to do cleaning and dusting; day or night work. Apply to Superintendent, subway floor, east building.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT.
Young men with two or more years of high school training, some knowledge of chemistry or physics, wishing to take up work in electrical laborat

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line.

Agents Wanted.....50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted.....42c
Automobile Exchange.....42c
Boarders and Board Wanted.....30c
Business Opportunities.....45c
Country Board.....50c
Employment Agencies.....40c
For Sale.....50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted.30c
Help Wanted.....30c
Lost and Found.....30c
Mortgage Loans.....50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let.....50c
Situations Wanted.....42c
.....35c

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 18-19, preferably high school graduate, must be quick and accurate in obeying out detail, for clerkship which offers advantage of unusual training in advertising business; hours 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.; address, stating references, salary expected, and telephone number, Z 216 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN with some knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping; well recommended; opportunity for advancement. Apply at once, Lexington Service Station, 907 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN, 17 TO 20, IN OFFICE, SALESROOM, AND BUYING DEPARTMENTS. WHOLESALE GROCERY, TO LEARN BUSINESS. M 230 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN who understands shipping and invoicing, export and import house; unusual opportunity; state age, nationality, religion, experience, and salary. N 341 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office work, quick at figures and best of references; excellent chance; satisfactory salary. R 660 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, about 20; must have some experience electrical line as production clerk; exceptional opportunities for hustler. P 54 Times.

YOUNG MAN. — Assistant in receiving and shipping department; must be experienced and capable; state references and salary. D. D., 252 Times.

YOUNG MAN 6' good address and with liberal education to start in credit department of a bank. N 390 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, age 17 to 19, for clerical work in office of certified public accountant; state age, salary, and qualifications. T 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, strong, in stock and shipping department wholesale manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity; state experience, salary, references P 92 Times.

YOUNG MAN for general office work; splendid opportunity for advancement. N 384 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, all around helper, shipping room, mercantile house. T 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to learn proofreading in a newspaper office; high school graduate preferred. Address Box M 296 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for stock clerk in wholesale hardware; good opportunity; state experience and salary desired. G. F. P., 886 Times.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TOOLMAKERS, JIG AND FIXTURE, ON GOVERNMENT WORK.

OVERTIME AT TIME AND ONE-HALF, DOUBLE TIME FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS; 10% EXTRA NIGHTS.

HIGHEST WAGES.

See Mr. Powelson, Hotel Bristol, 48th St., Thursday, 3 to 5, 7 to 9:30; Friday, 9:30 to 12, 3 to 5, 7 to 9:30; Sat., 9:30 to 12, 3 to 5, 7 to 9:30; Sunday, 9:30 to 12, 3 to 6.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify while in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

MEN—DOUBLE YOUR SALARY!
Earn $25 to $75 a wk.; we teach Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice—no book study; short course, day or evening; easy payments; big demand now; write for free booklet. Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44 St., N. Y., or Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photography; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, commercial photography; 3 months studio instruction; day or night; easy terms; call or write for booklet 19-D. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
in a profession paying $5,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts. Day or night sessions. Class now forming. Write for Booklet C. Naturopathic Institute, 254 West 54th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Join the Drake Speed Club; increase your efficiency and salary; Monday, Tuesday and Thursdays after 5 P. M. Tribune Building; phone 2723 Beekman.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

EXPERIENCED PROFESSOR of Spanish wants pupils; private or collective lessons. F 453 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 Church Street.
SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT SUNDAY.

SALES MANAGER, familiar with accounting and experienced in selling loose-leaf systems; $5,000-$8,000.
EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS, one for New Jersey and one for Brooklyn, assistants in interviewing skilled mechanics; $1,800-$2,000.
ACCOUNTANTS, (2) manufacturing costs for Middle West and Western New York, $1,800-$2,500; investigative accountant, war work, $2,000-$2,400; (5) statisticians for Washington, D. C., $1,200-$2,000; confidential accountant, New Jersey, $2,000; senior and junior public accountants, experienced, $25-$70; club experience, $23 and expenses; others, $25-$40.
BOOKKEEPERS, factory costs, $30; Panama, $30; (4) brokerage experience, $27; Jersey City, $25; bank, $25; Long Island, manufacturing, $23; (2) firms opening in Kingston, N. Y., $25; Jersey City, several openings, $23; (10) knowledge of stenography, $20; (2) temporary work, $20; cashier, $18; (3) others, $16-$25.
EXECUTIVES, assistant office manager, several years' C. P. A. experience, responsible position, salary commensurate; many opportunities for executives who understand the principles of accountancy.
STENOGRAPHERS, (4) fine openings for men desirous of locating outside New York City, $30; secretary, newspaper, $25; (2) general, $20; temporary, $19; (10) mercantile, $15-$18; traveling, $15 and expenses; (8) typists, $12-$15.
CLERKS, (5) costs and statistical work, $26; (3) accounting department, opportunity to learn, $25; brokerage clerk, $25; (2) shipping, $22; cost, assistant shipping, traffic, billing, order, voucher register, entry and outside clerks, excellent openings in the city's finest business houses, $15-$22.

CALL IN PERSON 9 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

DESIGNER, (street cars;) must be a good draftsman and know steam work; $3,000.

SALES ENGR.; must know manuf. machinery; $5,000.

SALES ENGR., (elect.;) exporting elect. supplies; $2,500 and commission.

STRUCTURAL STEEL DRAFTSMAN, (concrete ships;) $1,500.

STENOGRAPHER, preferably one studying law; $1,000-$1,300 year.

OVER 800 POSITIONS IN ALL KINDS OF OFFICE WORK, FROM CLERKS AND STENOGRAPHERS AT $10 TO $30 WEEKLY TO ACCOUNTANTS AT $4,000 TO $5,000 YEARLY.

Office hours, 9 to 2.

STENOGRAPHERS, (3,) New Jersey, $115; bookkeepers and cashiers, $25-$28; clerks, proficient mathematics, Washington, $1,800-2,000; correspondent, credits and collections, $1,400-$2,000.
CHAUFFEURS wanted. Reliable Chauffeurs' Exchange, 61 West 51st. Call immediately; positions paying $30-$35 weekly open right now.
ACCOUNTANTS, $50; numerous clerks, from $16 up. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

MEN, out of money or work, can secure meals, beds, employment, and other help on credit; no interest charged; willingness to work only reference required. Apply mornings, Y. M. C. A., 3 East 3d St., city.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALES AGENT.—Make over $6,000 commission yearly visiting wholesale jobbers, film producers, big advertisers, hotels. "War Novelty," Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER TOURING.
LATEST MODEL; FOUR-PASS.; 18-35 H. P.; ELECTRIC STARTER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY.
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

BREWSTER TOWN LIMOUSINE, 1917 MODEL; MILEAGE 4,500.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY.
665 5TH AV., PLAZA 4837.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS; roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC.—Private party wishes to dispose 1916 Cadillac touring; slip covers, 2 extra tires; also 1917 Marmon chummy roadster; has 6 new tires; both cars like new, mechanically and appearance. Manager, People's Garage, 235 West 50th. Circle 4027.

CADILLAC.—A beautiful late model 8 cylinder Cadillac touring car; used private exclusively; equal to new; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; sold for less than quarter value. Private Stable, 148 East 39th.

CADILLAC, new 1918 touring; immediate delivery. Howard Porter, Broadway and 62d St. Garage.

CADILLAC, 1914 Model, 7-passenger touring; fine condition, $550. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 56th St. Phone Circle 1616.

CADILLAC 1918, 1917, 1916 touring; 1918 landaulet bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC "8" limousine, $1,200. Liberty, 573 West 131st. Morningside 7520, afternoons only.

CADILLAC 1917, 7-passenger touring, newly painted, fully equipped, mechanically perfect. United Garage, 102 West End Av.

CADILLAC landaulet, 1918, new; cost $4,800; dispose reasonable. Lansdale, telephone Riverside 3448.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, MacLellan, 573 West 181st. Morningside 7520, afternoons only.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; first-class mechanical condition; make offer. 1,930 B'way.

CHANDLER.
Rebuilt, 90-day guarantee.
USED CARS.
Model 16, 7-pass. Touring.
Model 17, 7-pass. Touring.
Model 17, Limousine.
Model 17, 7-pass. Sedan.
OTHER MAKES.
Scripps-Booth Runabout, 1917; like new.
Buick 1914, 5-pass. Touring; good condition.
Buick 1916 Coupe, 6-cylinder; overhauled.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION.
Broadway and 62d St.

CASE, five-passenger 1916 touring car; like new; demountable rims; excellent condition; many extras; sacrifice. 880 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone 3918 Prospect.

CHEVROLET Royal Mail, 1916, runabout; electric starter. Call Garage, 941 East 176th. Phone 4689 Tremont.

COLE 1918 4-passenger sedan, practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

DODGE runabout; run 5,000 miles; looks like new; make offer. Phone 7759 Riverside.

DREXEL 1917 four-passenger Chummy, practically new; cost $1,400, sell for $650. Behrman Motor Corp., 1,746 Broadway; phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

FORD Roadster, also commercial, cheap; must be sold; oversize tires, absorbers; real bargain. Advance Garage, 213th St., near 10th Av.

FORD touring; late model. Garage, 941 East 176th. Phone 4689 Tremont.

FRANKLINS.—See us first for real value in used Franklins and other makes, which we are selling for the owner direct, without profit to us.
FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT.
223 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FRANKLIN brougham; really a close-coupled sedan; Series "9"; wire wheels; owner in army.
FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.,
223 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FRANKLIN four-passenger Chummy Roadster, 1918. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings. Phone Circle 3727.

HAYNES 1916 5-passenger touring; excellent condition; extra equipment; no expense necessary; will demonstrate. Wile, 332 West 88th St.

HUDSON 1917 four-passenger speedster; condition excellent; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 speedster, run 4,000 miles; almost new; must sacrifice. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th St.

HUDSON 1917 touring car; a beautiful car; will sell reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 four-passenger speedster, condition excellent; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON Super 6 touring; mileage 5,000; extra tires; slip covers. Columbus 8963.

HUDSON 1917 Super 6 touring; condition perfect. Owner, 1,790 Broadway, Room 402.

HUPMOBILE sedan, town cars, roadsters, 5 and 7-passenger; late models, refinished, overhauled, and guaranteed. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 56th St. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE, early 1918 touring; new shoes; $350. Louis, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

ISOTTA-FRASCHINI, baby, special, small runabout, 114 West 50th St.

KISSEL Runabout; perfect condition; cheap; all good shoes and extras; any demonstration. R. C. Harris, care of Cole Service Station, 224 West 57th St., Columbus 510.

LANCIA touring; electric starter, lights, Stewart vacuum, shock absorbers; $1,100 if sold this week. Doctor, Columbus 6314.

LANCIA 1917 SPECIAL ROADSTER.
LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING.
WILL BE CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.

LIBERTY and STUTZ, both 1917, chummy roadsters; sacrifice. Riverside 3617, Apartment 3.

MARMON.—Late model 7-passenger 6-cylinder; beautiful car; victoria top; special body; will stand any mechanical inspection; demonstrate to satisfaction; $1,000 to quick cash buyer; worth double amount. 1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Decatur 4886.

MARMON TOURING 1917.
7-PASS. MILEAGE 4,000.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY.
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

MARMON 1917 touring, also four-passenger roadster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCEDES TOURING, 60 H. P., 4 PASSENGER SPORT TYPE; ELECTRIC STARTING AND LIGHTING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY.
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

MERCER 1916 seven-passenger, like new. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings. Phone Circle 3727.

MERCER 22-70 six-passenger touring; just overhauled; first $1,250 takes it. John M. Tymoff, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

MOLINE KNIGHT
1917 7-passenger touring, just overhauled; new guarantee; splendid condition. Silent Knight Motor Repair Co., 549 West 53d. Columbus 1092.

OVERLANDS.—Exceptional values in reconditioned and guaranteed cars; terms if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th St.

OVERLAND 1917 touring; run 5,000 miles. Lichtenstein, 573 W. 131st. Morningside 7520.

OAKLAND roadster; first-class condition; electric starter, lights; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. Mr. McCarthy, Broad 6635.

OVERLAND, model 86, Continental motor, special club roadster body; A 1 condition; car run 6,000 miles. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 56th St. Phone Circle 1616.

OWEN MAGNETIC.—Latest model, touring; condition new. Telephone Columbus 8963.

OWEN-MAGNETIC roadster; first-class condition; bargain. C 417 Times Annex.

PACKARD six-cylinder 48 five-passenger touring, $750. Belmont Garage, 113 East 84th. Lenox 6078.

PACKARD twin six; five, seven passenger touring bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROWS.
ALL PRESENT SERIES.
R-4 "48" LIMOUSINE.
R-4 "48" BREWSTER TOURING.
R-4 "48" 7-PASS. TOURING.
R-4 "48" 4-PASS. TOURING.
C-4 "38" LANDAULET.
C-4 "38" 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917
4 passenger touring.
Series R-4, 48 H. P.
Mileage 3,800.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY.
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

PIERCE-ARROW (1915) Limousine, 38 H. P. Pierce-Arrow (1915) Collapsible Touring, "38." F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW.—First party with $800 cash buys beautiful 7-passenger touring car; electric lights, Bosch starter; real bargain; come and be convinced. 1,930 B'way.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, "48" limousine, 1916 touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROWS, 13-48, landaulet and touring bodies; also 13-48 coupe; reasonable. Columbus 9021.

PULLMAN 1917 Touring car; slightly used and just painted a beautiful maroon color; will sell for $373 cash. Inquire Lieutenant George S. Reiss, Fort Michle, N. Y.

RENAULT 20-30 landaulet; 5 wire wheels, new tires; an exceptional bargain.
FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.,
223 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

REO 1917, perfect condition, $625; Chalmers 1916 touring, $575; Maxwell 1917 touring, extra Winter top, $435; will take used cars in part payments.
REO AGENCY, BRONX,
2,235 Grand Concourse, (182d St.)

SCRIPPS-BOOTH four-passenger chummy roadster, late model; bargain. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

SIMPLEX Special, 4 or 5 passenger touring, latest model; good as new; those interested may have this car passed by Simplex Company. For further particulars phone Mr. Russell, 5470 Columbus.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
Unexcelled in motor efficiency, beauty, power, and economy of operation. Ready for immediate sale, the following overhauled and newly painted cars: 1917 8-cylinder limousine, 1915 light-4 touring, and 1915 light-4 limousine. Prices exceptionally reasonable. Guaranteed. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

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Very attractive, newly painted and overhauled; fully equipped, top, wind shield, and extra tires; demonstration. Silent Knight Motor Repair Co., 549 West 53d. Columbus 1092.

STUTZ ROADSTER, 1916.
Gentleman's beautiful roadster; looks like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STUTZ 1917-1916 speedsters; 1917 runabout, touring bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1915 6-passenger; excellent condition; guaranteed by owner. Phone John 1874.

STUTZ.—Must sell 1917 sedan; Springfield body; any reasonable offer. 1,930 B'way.

STUTZ 1916 runabout, like new; a bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 ton Trucks.
Also White Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WHITE SEDAN 1916,
30 H. P., 5 PASSENGER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY.
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS, several reconditioned, painted, and guaranteed, at remarkably reasonable prices; terms. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WINTON car, late model, seven-passenger touring; condition A 1; new one-man top, Westinghouse air springs; fully equipped in every respect. Price $1,200.
HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO.,
232 WEST 54TH STREET.

WINTON, Model 38, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

1918 STUDEBAKER "6" runabout, new, $675.
1918 OVERLAND touring, Model 90, $800.
1917 OAKLAND touring little six, $650.
1917 MAXWELL touring, good condition, $400.
SANDMAN, 216 Pacific, B'klyn. 422 Main.

Miscellaneous.

ALL AUTOS "BARGAINS" HERE.
Bring Your Cash and Secure
Reliable, "Ready-for-the-Road" Cars
at the Lowest Prices in New York.
Pioneer Used Car House. Established 1909.
Demonstrations; Easy Payments Arranged;
Automobiles Traded.
Stutzes, 1917 and other models, $450 to $1,200. Fiat, $6,600; Berlin Suburban "Six," $1,200.
Cadillacs.—Touring, Sedans, Limousines, &c., $275 to $2,250; Locomobiles, ("38"-"48,") $550 to $950.
Fiats.—Raceabouts, Runabouts, Touring, Sedans, Town Cars, $400 to $1,250; Studebaker ($2,000) Brougham "Six," $800.
Hudsons.—Sixes, $550 up; Peerless "Eight" Limousine; Winton "Light Six" Limousine and Touring—bargains.
Buick Roadsters, $275-$750; Pierce Limousine, ("48,") $500; Oldsmobile ("Eight") Chummy Roadster, (attractive prices!)
Packards.—"Twin Six," $1,600; ("38") "Six" Roadster, $350; S. G. V. Town Car, $500; Runabouts, $300.
Many Other Opportunities. New Arrivals Daily.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
"The Reliable Economy House,"
1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.

BUY NOW.

1918 COLE "8" Touring.
1917 NATIONAL Touring.
1917 CADILLAC Touring.
1917 HUDSON Sporting 4 Pass.
1917 HUDSON Brougham.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1917 HUDSON Cabriolet.
1917 WILLYS-KNIGHT Limousine.
1917 DODGE Touring.
1917 STUDEBAKER Cabriolet.
1917 ABBOTT "6" Speedster.
1916 WHITE "45" Touring.
1916 STUDEBAKER "6" Touring.
1916 OVERLAND Coupe.
ROLLS-ROYCE Sedan, Late Model.
ISOTTA "120" Roadster, Latest Model.
LANCIA "20" Limousine Town Car.
MERCER Speedster, yellow, black.
MERCER Toy Ton, Wire Wheels, Starter.
ALL CARS GUARANTEED.
TIME PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.
OPEN SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS.

BENJ. R. RIPPETH CO.,
(Cole Used Car Dept.,)
1,778 BROADWAY AT 57TH ST.
(One Flight Up.)

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1918 CADILLAC touring.
FIAT (30) sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 CHANDLER touring.
CHALMERS landaulet, brand-new; big discount.
1917 PACKARD touring.
1917 CADILLAC touring; like new.
1917 MITCHELL touring.
1916 REO touring; excellent condition.
1917 CHALMERS town car, little "6"; almost new.
1917 ROSS "8" touring; excellent condition.
1916 MERCER roadster; like new.
1916 CADILLAC cabriolet.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
BABY STUTZ speedster.
1915 MERCER speedster.
DODGE roadster, $650.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-6363 Circle.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 Broadway.
Compare My Prices with Others.
ROLLS-ROYCE 1913 4-passenger.....$8,000
MERCEDES 60 H. P. Sport Speedster.. 2,000
CADILLAC 1917 Touring..... 1,800
CHANDLER 1918 Chummy; like new.. 1,350
S. G. V. 1915 Touring; like new..... 1,200
MERCER Raceabout, special geared.. 1,100
CHANDLER 1917 Chummy Roadster.. 1,050
KISSEL 1917 Touring; like new..... 825
OLDSMOBILE 4-pass. Rdstr.; like new 750
REO 4-cylinder Touring; like new..... 500
HUDSON Roadster, very snappy..... 400
All of the above cars look like brand new, have been thoroughly overhauled, and are guaranteed for 90 days. You are cordially invited to inspect my Service Station. My overhead is by far the smallest of any high-class dealer on Broadway, enabling me to pay more for your car if you wish to sell, or save you money if you wish to buy. An inspection of my salesroom will convince you.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,700 Broadway.
"Be Sure It's Harris."

RIGHT PRICES.
1917—CADILLAC touring, ex. Winter top.
1917—MAXWELL touring.
1917—OVERLAND Country Club, four-pass.
1917—OLDSMOBILE "8" touring.
1917—MITCHELL, seven-pass. touring.
1917—STUDEBAKER four cylinder touring.
1917—REO four-cylinder touring.
1916—PULLMAN roadster, cheap.
1916—LEXINGTON, seven passenger.
1916—CADILLAC, seven passenger.
1916—CHALMERS, seven passenger, cheap.
1915—CADILLAC "8" touring, exceptional.
1915—OVERLAND touring, cheap.
1915—CHALMERS, seven passenger.
S.G.V. SPECIAL raceabout, four passenger.
OAKLAND SPECIAL, raceabout, wire wheels.

CHOICE OF FIFTY OTHERS.
OPEN DAY, EVENING AND SUNDAY.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., BROOKLYN.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
Owners must dispose of the following high-class automobiles consigned to us for sale for any reasonable offer:
1917 Stearns Limousine.
1917 Scripps-Booth Chummy Roadster.
1917 Studebaker Touring.
1917 Maxwell Sedan.
1914 Stutz Gentleman's Roadster.
1916 Reo Roadster.
1916 Hudson, 7-passenger.
1915 S. G. V. Victoria Top.
Flat Town Car.
MANY OTHERS ARRIVING DAILY.
Above automobiles having been passed by our expert mechanic are in perfect condition and ready for immediate use. Sold under our 90-day guarantee.
TIME PAYMENTS AND TRADES CONSIDERED.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
Circle 1808. Open evenings and Sundays.
150 West 55th St., (bet. 6th and 7th Ave.)

EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One flight up.
$1,900—1917 Stutz Special Bulldog.
1,500—Daniells touring; like new.
1,350—1918 Chandler chummy roadster.
1,250—Stearns runabout; 4-passenger.
1,175—1918 Hupmobile touring; cost $1,650.
1,150—1917 Oldsmobile cabriolet.
1,150—1917 Oldsmobile 8-cylinder touring.
950—1917 Oldsmobile 8-cylinder touring.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One flight up.

PACKARD 1917 "2-35" Touring.
PACKARD 1917 "2-25" Touring.
CADILLAC 1916 Touring.
CADILLAC 1917, Touring Body.
STUTZ 1916 Runabout.
SIMPLEX 1914 Laudaulet.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BURRELLE.
Largest and Best Selection of New and Rebuilt Cars in the World.

PIERCE-ARROWS.
1917 French Brougham "38."
1917 Touring "38."
1917 Limousine Landaulet "48."
1916 Landaulet "48."
1915 Limousine Landaulet "38."
CADILLACS.
1918 Victoria Coupe.
1918 Touring 4 pass.
1917 Chummy wire wheels.
1917 Touring 7 pass.
1917 Touring 4 pass.
1917 Cloverleaf 4 pass.
1917 Sedan.
1916 Touring 7 pass.
STUTZES.
1918 Cloverleaf 4 pass.
1918 Speedster 2 pass.
1918 Runabout.
1917 Touring 4 pass.
1917 Touring 6 pass.
1917 Touring 6 pass.
1916 Bearcat Speedster 2 pass.
MERCERS.
1917 Touring 4 pass.
1916 Touring 6 pass.
1913 Touring 6 pass.

ALSO
Hudson 1918 4-pass. Sport, new.
Hudson 1917 Speedster, Walton Body.
Locomobile 1917 4-pass. Sport.
Stutz 1917 Touring.
Disbrow New Racer, aluminum body.
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
Rolls Royce Landaulet-Limousine. New.
Isotta Fraschini Suburban Sedan.
Isotta Fraschini 70-90 Sporting 4.
DeDion Holbrook Touring.
DeDion Suburban Sedan, De Luxe.
Fiat "50-80" Town Car, 1915.
Fiat "30" Holbrook Sedan.

Many Others Too Numerous to List.
1,680 BROADWAY. (Entire Building.)
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9.

EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One flight up.
$1,900—1917 Stutz Special Bulldog.
1,500—Daniells touring; like new.
1,450—Late 1916 Franklin runabout.
1,350—1918 Chandler chummy roadster.
1,250—Sterns runabout; 4-passenger.
1,150—1917 Oldsmobile cabriolet.
950—1917 Mitchell cloverleaf.
950—1917 Oldsmobile 8-cylinder touring.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One flight up.

Motor Trucks.

STERNBERG DUMP TRUCKS, 2 seven-ton equipped with Wood Hydraulic Hoists and steel dump bodies, electric lights, tools, &c.; guaranteed; A1 condition; tires in good shape; must be seen to be appreciated. J. M. Pendleton, 132d St. and 12th Av.

WHITE 5-ton dumper, late model, with three bearing motor; steel body and regular White hoist; thoroughly rebuilt. This truck will stand most critical inspection. Fitzgerald, 91 West End Av.

MOTOR TRUCKS, (NEW,) TO RENT ON CONTRACT, SIX MONTHS OR LONGER; CAPACITY TO SUIT. LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP., 126 WEST 52D. CIRCLE 190.

PIERCE-ARROWS, new five-ton, for hire; short or long haul; daily Philadelphia trip both directions; Baltimore, Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR SALE.
Three-ton capacity truck, absolutely new; easy terms; steady work for same to reliable purchaser. Call Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

Truckman hauling on contract from Philadelphia, wants return loads to Philadelphia at cost; business houses only. K 193 Times.

MOTOR TRUCKS, slightly used; exceptional bargains; all sizes. Call Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

PIERCE, PACKARD, WHITE, VIM TRUCKS. 20th Century Auto Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates, HOUR, DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH. Touring, limousine, and landaulet. HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE, 411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

BUICK for hire, beautiful 1918, seven-passenger touring car; day, week, month; owner drives. Mendell. Phone Circle 1674.

NATIONAL — Admirable four-passenger roadster; private appearance. 3040 Morningside. Apt. 41. Call mornings.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4213-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD landaulet touring, hour, week; special rates Jamaica track. Scanlon, Circle 1420.

PACKARD twin six touring and landaulets; reasonable rates by hour, week, or month. Tuniolly Broadway Garage, Schuyler 6000.

PACKARD, twin-six, beautiful landaulette; owner drives; hour, week, or month. O'Neill's Broadway Garage, Schuyler 6090.

PACKARD (7-passenger) for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

ATTRACTIVE, small, comfortable, ideal town cars for monthly service; moderate. Columbus 898.

PACKARD twin sixes; beautiful landaulets and touring; hour, month. Wilmarth, 8080 Columbus.

PACKARD Touring, 7-passenger; fully equipped; French chauffeur; season reasonable. Albergé, Plaza 9368.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED either a Buick, Dodge or Hupmobile sedan; will exchange in part payment a Cadillac 1914 landaulet; state full particulars. Exchange, M 288 Times Downtown.

MARMON.—Will purchase either 1916 or 1917 Marmon 34; must be lowest cash price, color, condition, and mileage. Write W. E. B., 125, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

RUNABOUT or light touring car wanted; must be cheap and in good condition. Call or write A. C. Harris, 224 West 57th St. Columbus 510.

LOCOMOBILE, Pierce, Stutz, Mercer, 1917, 48; highest market value. Beitler, 1,790 Broadway.

TOURING, late model, perfect condition, wanted; state particulars and lowest price; no dealers. Kaplan, 1,525 44th St., Brooklyn.

GENTLEMAN wants touring car or chummy roadster; late model only; no dealers. Write Apt. 5, 65 West 54th St. M.

BUICK, Dodge, or Hupmobile, 1916 or 1917, four or five passenger; must be A1 condition; cash; no dealers. P 75 Times.

FORD Touring or Runabout, late model; reasonable price; give full particulars. Reasonable. N 367 Times Downtown.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

BUICK, big six roadster, 1916, wanted. M 267 Times Downtown.

WILL pay highest price, latest model cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

HIGH CLASS five or seven passenger, $700-$1,000. Tremont 4643, apartment 7.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.
20 REASONS 20
Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 202 W. 57th St.
Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.
Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A fully equipped and stocked lighting fixture manufacturing plant in full operation, with business on hand, centrally located in Manhattan, for sale; cheap. For further particulars address M. H., care Nelson Chesman & Co., 171 Madison Av., New York City.

$2,000 and competent services secures valuable territory and business interest; wonderful opportunity for mail order agent or trade; no competition; immense returns; test demonstrates claims. Bliss, Room 1051, Hudson Terminal, New York.

WANTED—Active young salesman who can invest $1,000 to $5,000 in paying business and take entire charge of New York concern's Baltimore office; good salary and commission to right party. Write Box 68, Grand Central Post Office.

STOCK salesman, capable of financing himself and take charge of out-of-town office of brokerage company; excellent territory, with fine prospects for right man; commission basis only. Call between 10 and 3, room 103, 542 5th Av.

For season of 1918, candy and refreshment stand at either side of ferry from Nyack to Tarrytown; big automobile trade from two ferry lines; rent separately or together. Hatch & Clute, 100 Broadway, New York.

Two experienced silk salesmen looking for mill accounts might invest several thousand dollars with right parties. O 107 Times.

Chauffeurs who can invest a few hundred dollars in good-paying motor truck contract. Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

FACSIMILE letter business, modern equipment; good clientele; favorable location. W 167 Times.

Woodworking, Jobbing.—Well-equipped shop for sale; established ten years; very good trade; principals only. Hall, 314 East 75th.

Optical business in Reading, Penn., for sale cheap. Write C. S. King, Box 973, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Salesman will invest $2,000, services with good paying, established business. M 254 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with capital, bonnas; hand embroidery concern; unusual opportunity. R. H. 114 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I CAN SAFELY USE IN MY MFG. BUSINESS FROM FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS AS A LOAN, WITH INVESTMENT OPTION IF DESIRED; AND GOOD RETURNS; WILL PAY ONLY WITH PRINCIPALS; OFFICE 1476 BROADWAY. PLY. N 307 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A live export concern, with trade established in Central and South America, desire to enlarge their business by forming a corporation to finance and maintain resident offices in foreign countries to handle import and export buying; only men of export experience and who have foreign trade established need apply and who can invest financially. P 84 Times.

A fortune can be made on investment of $10,000 by purchasing 30 acres at $800 an acre; only 10 minutes from Riverside Drive, New York, opposite Grant's Tomb, on beautiful Palisades, beside trolley; 2 minutes from Palisades Amusement Park and 11 minutes from 125th St., Manhattan; adjoining acreage worth $4,000; lots sell $600 to $1,000; rare circumstance makes this wonderful opportunity possible. Apply Mr. Bruce, 110 West 34th St., N. Y. Tel. 1047 Greeley.

Young executive desires loan for three months at reasonable rate; ample security. Address F. G., 268 West 125th.

Cigarette Manufacturing Business. — Well-known brands; real opportunity; very reasonable. T 293 Times Downtown.

DEMOCRATS CALL ON WOMEN TO ENROLL

Accuse Governor Whitman of Wasting People's Substance for His Ambitions.

APPEAL FOR THE PRESIDENT

Six Women Sign State Committee Address Calling for Support of Administration.

The Democratic State Committee yesterday promulgated an address to the women voters of the State urging them to enroll as members of the Democratic Party. The enrollment of women, to enable them to qualify as voters in the State primaries this Fall, begins in up-State communities with less than 5,000 population today. Such enrollment will continue until June 15 and women voters may indicate their party preference by signing a certificate in the presence of a witness and forwarding this to the custodian of election records. In cities and villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants the enrollment will be held a week from Saturday, the enrollment places being open from 8 in the morning until 10 at night.

In its appeal to the women voters the committee urges as a ground for asking their support the progressive legislation which has been enacted by the Democratic Congress and the Legislature in this State under Democratic control, and the fact that in its conduct of the war the Democratic administration at Washington will be greatly hampered through Republican victories this Fall.

The address says:

"The Democratic Party under the inspiring leadership of Woodrow Wilson has in six years enacted more progressive and humanitarian laws than the Republican Party has enacted in sixty years. The Democratic Party enacted the child labor laws. It created the factory investigation commission and enacted the factory code to protect working women and children. It passed the income tax amendment and forced the ratification thereof in New York, the State where above all others the money power had been most firmly interenched.

"The Democratic Party, in order to bring about the widest popular participation in the choice of public officials, enacted the direct primary law and direct election of United States Senators. It enacted the Federal Reserve act, which forever destroyed the power of the money kings to manipulate the country's banking system and produce panics at will. It enacted the workmen's compensation law, the greatest measure ever put upon the statute book for the protection of the toiler in hazardous employments and those dependent on his toil.

"A Democratic Legislature created the Conservation Commission to develop the State's natural resources for the benefit of the whole people. A Republican Legislature drove that commission from office at the behest of the water power interests. A Republican Legislature gave to the Water Power Trust the vast water power of the St. Lawrence River. A Democratic Legislature recovered and restored that power to the people by the repeal of the notorious Long Sault grant. The Republican Party signalized its return to power three years ago by submitting a State Constitution so reactionary that it was rejected by a popular majority of more than half a million votes.

"GGovernor Whitman has wasted the people's substance in pursuit of his political ambitions. He has governed the State with his eye on the White House and his mind on the machinery of politics. He has treated the State's agricultural interests like a political pawn, and, by his political intrigues, has all but destroyed the efficiency of the Agricultural Department. He has increased the cost of the government so enormously that his total appropriations are 68 per cent. greater than those of his predecessor. He has so multiplied the placeholders that the cost of the State payroll today equals the total cost of the State government under Governor Odell.

"President Wilson and the Democratic Party are responsible for the conduct of the war. The women of our land have a right to demand that their husbands, their brothers, and their sons who are fighting gallantly at the front shall be returned to their homes at the earliest possible moment consistent with victory. They have a right to demand the election of a Governor who will no more profiteer in power than in money—a Governor who will give, as they have given, all that he has, even to the sacrifice of all political ambition, in wholehearted support of the Commander in Chief to win the war.

"The American people have but the one desire—to win the war and win it quickly. They have but the one thought—sustain the President and speed the triumph of our arms. They are opposed to whatever might retard, divide, or distract our efforts in that direction. Civilization today hangs in the balance. The hopes of humanity, the ongoing of the world, all that we hold nearest and dearest and best, are at stake. A result politically adverse next November would be interpreted at home and abroad as a vote of repudiation of the great leader in the battle for human rights and world democracy."

The address was drafted and signed by a subcommittee of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, composed of six women and two men. The members were Mrs. L. Mulcaire, Brooklyn; Miss Beulah Bailey, Troy; Miss I. Stebbins, Mrs. Westmiller, and Miss Sara McPike, New York; Mrs. F. E. Kennedy and W. W. Farley, Binghamton, and Senator Robert F. Wagner, New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Wednesday morning, on 5th Av., between 42d St. and Brick Church, a black seal billfolder, containing $34. Finder will be rewarded if retured to the Devon, 70 West 55th St. Please return billfolder, as highly prized by owner.

LOST—Pair of opera glasses, in gray and black bead bag, in taxicab, Tuesday evening, May 14, between Cohan & Harris Theatre and 113 East 64th St.; suitable reward. Return to Mrs. Thomas Blagden, 113 East 64th St.

LOST—Platinum diamond bracelet, Woodmansten Inn., Saturday evening, May 11; good reward if returned or information about same; no questions asked. F. M., 9885 Schuyler.

LOST—Saks', Monday afternoon, gray purse, containing pear-shaped diamond lavalliere, surrounded sapphires, solitaire drop; liberal reward if returned. 545 West 111th St., Apt. 6A. Phone 8833 Cathedral; no questions asked.

LOST—At the Henry Miller Theatre, Wednesday evening, May 8, an opera glass, smoked mother of pearl and gilt. A reward will be given for its return to the office of 375 Park Av.

LOST—Fourteen $100 denomination Second Liberty Loan bonds, numbered 538064 to 538073 and 538354 to 538357; coupons to 1919; reported Federal Government; liberal reward; no questions. Madison Square 1864.

LOST—On Tuesday morning, lady's open-face watch and gold chain, between 128th, 5th Av., 92d St. and 1st Av., Madison Av. car; reward. Return to I. M. Hayes, 2 East 128th St.

LOST—Left in taxi, Grand Central, Monday night, gray overcoat, with keys and bankbook, Merchants' Bank, Rochester. Reward return to L. C. Watkins, Box 518, Rochester, N. Y.

LOST—$200 reward, no questions asked for the return of emerald and diamond bracelet, on Tuesday evening, May 14, between 78th and 86th Sts., Central Park West, or in taxi. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—On Tuesday morning, Atlantic Av. to Newark, via subways, small black brief case, containing several articles, including blue print drawing. Liberal reward. J. B. Webb, 621 Broadway.

LOST—Monday, diamond lavalliere, Amsterdam Av., between 120th-114th Sts.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Bosch, 420 West 116th.

LOST—At Keith's Theatre, 96th St. and Broadway, silver lip stick and small silver powder box initialed "E. A. K." ½ reward. Return Reilly, 50 East 70th.

LOST—Diamond lavalliere, platinum chain, between the St. Regis and Waldorf, between 12 and 2:30 o'clock Monday; reward of $20. P 59 Times.

LOST—Pearl lorgnette opera glasses, in blue silk bag, Wednesday, May 8. Return Harper, 1,155 St. John's Place, Brooklyn; reward.

LOST—Friday morning, green gold bracelet with five emeralds, between 47th and 127th Sts. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. L. Tainguy, 601 West 107th.

LOST — Bank book No. 579408, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York. Payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST—Will of M. McPeck, in envelope of Knickerbocker Trust Co. Return to Everett, Clark & Benedict, 37 Wall St. Suitable reward.

LOST—Tuesday night, Pell Tree Inn, lady's diamond bar pin, 38 diamonds; very liberal reward. P. E. Judd, 33 Greene St. Phone Canal 1870.

LOST—On Monday, May 6, pearl earring with small diamond. Liberal reward, no questions. Hall, 34 Gramercy Park.

LOST—Three $100 Liberty bonds; Nos. 570769, 570770, 570771; $50 reward. Return to 1,746 Madison Av. Basser.

LOST — Generous reward, diamond flexible bracelet, at Long Beach; no questions asked. Phone R. H. L., Long Beach 100.

LOST—Liberty Bond, second, $50, by poor school teacher. Liberal reward. M 300 Times Downtown.

LOST—Diamond watch, May 15. $100 reward if returned to Udal & Ballou, 47th St., 5th Av.

LOST—Silver medal fob, name engraved on back. Alfred Lefkovitz, 1,010 Falle St.

LOST—Crown and sceptre pin; reward. Michael, 1,332 40th St., Brooklyn.

$850 REWARD.

Return Diamond Pendant Earring, of great sentimental value, lost April 30, 7 diamonds, platinum setting; no questions asked. Communicate by telephone with Broad 6696.

$50 REWARD for open oval pin, double row of sapphires and diamonds, lost May 14, between 29th and 46th Sts. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

REWARD—Sapphire-pearl crescent pin, lost Tuesday morning, May 14, Broadway subway, between 145th St. and Grand Central. M. C. Burbank, phone Audubon 4266.

$100 REWARD.

no questions asked, return gold watch and diamond fob, monogram "M. M.," lost May 11. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$25 REWARD—Fur scarf, (Tisher.) Godd, 214 Riverside Drive. Phone River 8287.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Small, yellow male Pomeranian, evening of the 14th, from 15 East 51st St.; answers to name of Cupid; liberal reward for return or information concerning him.

LOST—English bull, brown; Nassau County License 163,040; name Patsey Moore on collar; reward. Dr. R. J. Moore, Hotel Endicott, 81st and Columbus Av.

$5 REWARD.—White dog, male, short hair, eyes and ears black, spot on back, two weeks ago uptown. 3,621 Heath Av., Apt. 23. Telephone Kingsbridge 660.

LOST—On Friday night, May 10, a brown silver dog collar, 1 West 67th St., Apt. 1603; reward.

CANADA TO TAKE TWO BIG RAILROADS

Negotiating for the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific, Premier Announces.

MAY OWN ALL ROADS SOON

Plan to Weld Them Into One Great National System Revealed to Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 15.—Negotiations for Government acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway were announced in the House of Commons today by Premier Borden. The Grand Trunk Pacific, he declared, was a national enterprise "to which the credit of the Canadian people has been committed and in my judgment it is expedient to maintain it and not permit it to go into liquidation." The taking over of the Grand Trunk Pacific practically involved the taking over of the Grand Trunk as well, he said.

Confidential negotiations had been opened with the Grand Trunk Railway, the Prime Minister stated.

"We have," he said, "made what we regard as a reasonable offer. They have replied to us by making a counter-offer which was of such a nature that we did not consider we could ask Parliament to accept it."

The Government had then proposed, he explained, that if no agreement could be reached the question should be submitted to arbitration without fixing any limit, as was done in the case of the Canadian Northern Railway.

During the Summer, Sir Robert added, a sub-committee of the Cabinet would be in London, and he had some "reasonable hope" that when Parliament was again summoned the Government might be in a position to place before it proposals which would involve the constitution into one system of State-owned railways in Canada of the chief railways in the country except the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"It may be possible," Sir Robert added, "indeed, I think it is probable, that at some later date, but not in the immediate future, all the land transportation facilities in Canada, in the shape of railways, may, so far as operation at least is concerned, be amalgamated into one system, carried on under one management."

The announcement came in the course of a general statement on the railway situation. In regard to the Canadian Northern Railway, Sir Robert said it was not intended that Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann should be on the Board of Directors. Sir Robert emphasized that while a road owned by the Canadian people must be subject to the direction and control of the people, yet it was absolutely essential that political influence should be eliminated from its administration.

It was intended to operate the road through a reconstituted Board of Directors, consisting of the best men it was possible to obtain. Interference would not be tolerated, and every means available to the Government would be used to operate the road properly.

Sir Robert gave a statement showing the financial standing of the system. Total liabilities were given as $438,264,877, as against assets of $520,487,885.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the Prime Minister had been very vague as to the organization under which the Canadian Northern Railway was to be run. Why wait until the arbitration proceedings were over before reorganizing the road? Sir Wilfrid asked. Sir Wilfrid declared further that the management of the Grand Trunk should not be in London. If the Government was thinking of taking the Grand Trunk Railway over, he added, he would warn it that the road was loaded with bad securities.

BRITISH IMPORTS CUT IN HALF SINCE 1913

Reduction Accomplished with Little Apparent Discomfort, Says Sir A. H. Stanley.

LONDON, May 15.—Introducing the Board of Trade estimates in the House of Commons today Sir Albert H. Stanley said that the volume of imports in 1917 was only two-thirds the volume in 1913. This year it was estimated that the imports would not represent more than half those of 1913. No one before the war would have prophesied that the country could carry on as it was doing, suffering very little apparent discomforts, on half the imports before the war.

This was a valuable lesson, said the President of the Board of Trade, and the people of Great Britain should not allow themselves again to drift into dependence on foreign sources.

Taking the pre-war prices and adjusting the price level, the imports would be 40 per cent. and the exports 30 per cent. below the pre-war figures, he continued. The aggregate output of the various industries so far was very little less than before the war. More overtime was worked, and the work people worked harder; there was an improvement in the methods of manufacture, and at least a million and a half more women were engaged in work today than before the war.

LENDS HOUSE TO RED CROSS

Jacob H. Schiff Provides Rest Home for Nurses—Mrs. Vanderbilt to Help

Jacob H. Schiff has given a house on his estate, Rumson Road, near Seabroght, N. J., to the War Department and the Red Cross as a rest home for nurses worn by work at the front. The house is ready for immediate occupancy, and soon will be taken over by the Red Cross.

The house is a large dwelling, formerly the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Solomon Loeb, and includes about 200 acres. Mr. Schiff has a Summer home on the same grounds nearby. The house is ideally situated, surrounded by woods and fields, and will accommodate about twenty-five nurses.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has given her home, 677 Fifth Avenue, to the Red Cross for the period of the drive for $100,000,000 next week. Musical entertainments will be given there each afternoon and evening. Among those who will aid are Frances Alda, Clarence Whitehall, Mabel Garrison, Reinald Werrenrath, Elsie Baker, Herbert Witherspoon, Marica van Dresser, Lambert Murphy, Carolina Lazzari, Leon Rothier, Povla Frijsh, Margaret Dunlap, Henry Weldon Hughes, May Peterson, Florence Hinkle, Marie Tiffany, Vera Curtis, Olive Kline, Paul Althouse, Josephine Jacoby, Andreas de Segurola, Eva Didur, Christine Langham, Paul Kefer, George Barrere, Carlos Salzedo and the Trio de Lutece.

NED WAYBURN IN CONTEMPT

Theatrical Man Also Fined $2,960, Amount of Unpaid Alimony.

Ned Wayburn, theatrical producer, was declared in contempt of court yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Platzek for failure to pay $40 a week alimony to his former wife, Mrs. Helene D. Wayburn, under a decree of divorce in 1916, and was fined $2,960, the amount of the unpaid alimony. An order for Wayburn's commitment to Ludlow Street Jail was signed, and unless he arranges to pay the fine the order will be carried out. His attorney offered yesterday to pay the sum in installments.

Mrs. Wayburn said that although her former husband has had an income of more than $500 a week he has sent her and her son an average of $3 a week, while he has been supporting the co-respondent, whom he married, in luxury in an apartment at 431 Riverside Drive and a cottage at Bayside, L. I. Wayburn told the court his former wife is seeking vengeance instead of alimony, and stated that he is struggling under an indebtedness of $40,000 sustained by the failure of theatrical enterprises.

FIXES BLAME FOR ODORS.

State Health Board Threatens to Revoke Licenses of Accused Companies

After an investigation regarding the source of obnoxious odors complained of by residents of Riverside Drive, and particularly the West End Association, the State Board of Health in a report yesterday stated that it had decided that the Corn Products Company and the General Chemical Company, whose factories are along the Jersey shore of the Hudson River, and who have been accused by the complainants, are mainly responsible for the odors. The companies were served yesterday with a notice to appear on June 4, at 10 A. M., before the State Board of Health, at 17 West Forty-third Street, and show cause why their licenses to transact business in New York State should not be revoked. The companies will be allowed to continue in business here if they agree to abate the nuisance.

While investigating the source of the obnoxious odors Inspectors for the State Health Department also found that offensive odors originated in one of the city's garbage dumps at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street. State Health Commissioner Hermann M. Biggs has written the Street Cleaning Commissioner and other city officials asking that conditions be remedied.

In a letter to Health Commissioner Copeland, State Health Commissioner Biggs stated that it was not necessary for the city to spend any part of the $25,000 appropriated by the city to investigate the origin of the odors complained of by west side residents, as the investigators for the State Health Department had obtained sufficient evidence to place the blame where it belongs. Engineers of the State Board of Health have reported that it will not cost more than $25,000 for each of the companies found responsible for producing the objectionable odors to make changes in their chimneys so that the conditions will be obviated. In the proceedings James A. Warren of 61 Broadway acted as attorney for the State Board of Health.

Brooklyn Bank Drops German Name

The Board of Trustees of the Germania Savings Bank, Brooklyn, announced yesterday that the name of the institution has been changed to Fulton Savings Bank of King's County. This action of the Trustees is the outcome of a meeting held Tuesday night, when it was decided to strip the bank of every suspicion of German influence. Nearly all the officers of the bank are of German extraction.

TRUSTEES
A NEW LAW
Now Authorizes You to Invest in Our
GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES
Any Amount—Netting
5%
Send for Pamphlet Giving Copy of Gilchrist Bill No. 11.
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
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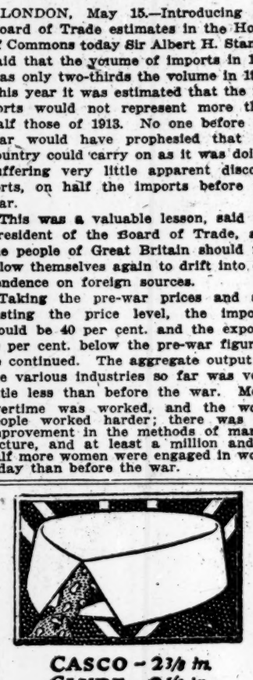

CASCO – 2⅛ in.
CLYDE – 2⅛ in.
New ARROW COLLARS
FOR SPRING
Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc. Makers

FOR THESE SPRING DAYS

Is there anything that looks so well, so appropriate, so attractive on the majority of men

As a Light, Cheerful Gray Suit?

Yours can be made to order from twenty-five to fifty dollars. All the various tones of gray that are in vogue this Spring are here spread out for your choice.

Imported and domestic homespuns, serges, cheviots and heather mixtures.

The fabric as well as the shade that suits you is here.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
34 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. Cheerfulness is a duty. Arnheim Axioms

HOUSE IN WHICH W. L. DOUGLAS BEGAN PEGGING SHOES AT THE AGE OF 7

At the age of 15, W. L. Douglas could make a Brogan shoe complete. He was ambitious, however, to learn the trade of boot-making and two years later went to South Braintree, Mass., to work with that famous old time bootmaker, Mr. Ancil Thayer, under whom he thoroughly mastered the trade of making Men's Fine Calf Boots. The first year he was paid $1.50 a week and his board. The second year he received $3.00 weekly.

Copyright, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 & $8.00

You can save money by wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. The best known shoes in the world. The actual value is determined and W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom before the shoes leave the factory, which guarantees their value and absolutely protects you against high prices and unreasonable profits.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

Sold by over 9000 shoe dealers and 105 W. L. Douglas stores. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for them. Take no other make. Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

BOYS SHOES
Best in the World
$3.00 & $3.50

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 105 stores and by over 9000 dealers throughout the United States and in foreign countries. The stores are located in the principal cities. Their names can be found in the telephone directory. If you cannot find the address of the W. L. Douglas dealer in your town, write for mail order catalog.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. This absolutely protects you against high prices and unreasonable profits
BEWARE OF FRAUD

W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

★2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
★250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
★706 Broadway.
★1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
★478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
★859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
★HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
★UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
★NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
★PATERSON—192 Market Street.
★TRENTON—29 West State Street.
93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th.
★1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.)
★984 Third Avenue.
★1452 Third Avenue.
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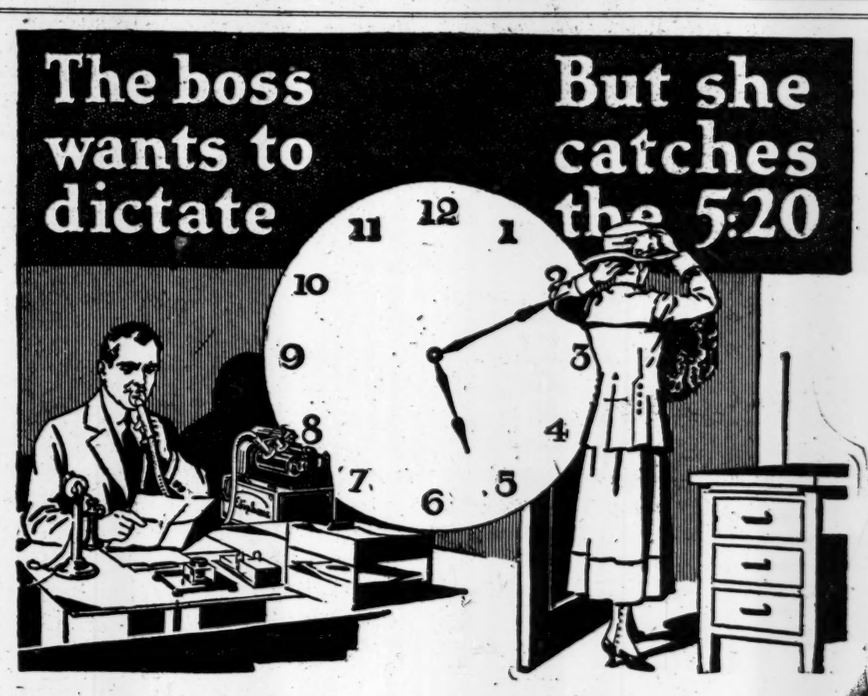

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